

The News-Herald

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

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A. L. TIDD.....Editor.
R. O. WATTERS.....Manager.

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TELEPHONES

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TAFT'S NEW CABINET.

Secretary of State—KNOX. Philander Chase Knox, the new secretary of state, was born at Brownville, Penn., May 6, 1853. He graduated from Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio, and studied law in Pittsburg. At the age of 24 he was appointed assistant U. S. District Attorney for the West District of Pennsylvania, and afterwards was a partner of James H. Reed. In 1891, Pres. McKinley appointed him Attorney-General, and he prosecuted to a successful conclusion the Government's suit against the Northern Securities Co., also the suit against the beef trusts. He also assisted greatly in the matter of the purchase of the Panama Canal. He was shortly thereafter elected to the U. S. Senate.

Secretary of Interior—BALLINGER. Richard A. Ballinger, the new secretary of interior, was born at Boonsboro, Ia., in 1859. He practiced law for a time in Illinois and Alabama, and afterwards in Port Townsend, Wash. He was Judge of the Superior Court there and afterwards for 5 years mayor of the city of Seattle. He has been commissioner of the general land offices under President Roosevelt's administration. Mr. Ballinger's father studied law in the office of Abraham Lincoln.

Secretary WILSON. Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, is too familiar to need introduction. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and at the age of 17 removed with his parents to this country. They settled in Iowa and it was in this state that Secretary Wilson was educated. He was a practical farmer and for three terms was a member of the Iowa Legislature, and he served three terms in Congress. He served twelve years as Secretary of Agriculture. He has done more for the advancement of agriculture than any of his predecessors.

Secretary of Navy—MEYER. Geo. Von L. Meyer who has during the latter part of President Roosevelt's administration been Post-Master General, has by President Taft been transferred to the navy department. He was born in 1858 in Boston. He has served as ambassador to St. Petersburg and to Rome.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—NAGEL. Chas. Nagel, the new Secretary of Commerce and labor, was born in Colorado County, Texas, in 1849, and he graduated from the St. Louis High School and St. Louis Law School, and took a special course in law and political economy at the University of Berlin. He has served as a member of the Missouri Legislature and was professor in St. Louis Law School. He is probably one of the best educated men in the country on the subjects of political economy and sociology.

Attorney-General—WICKERSHAM. George W. Wickersham, the new attorney-general, was born in Pittsburg in 1858. He studied civil engineering in Lehigh University, and afterwards graduated from the law college of the University of Penna. He practiced law in Philadelphia and New York, and has had large experience in the law practice.

Postmaster-General—HITCHCOCK. Frank H. Hitchcock, the new postmaster-general, was born in Ohio in 1866. He graduated in 1891 from Harvard. He has filled positions in the departments of agriculture and commerce and labor. He was chairman of the republican national campaign last year.

Secretary of the Treasury—MACVEAGH. The new secretary of the treasury, Franklin MacVeagh, was born near Phoenixville, Penn., and graduated from Yale University, and from Columbia law school in New York. He practiced law for some time and afterward entered the mercantile business in Chicago, where he has achieved marked success. He has been for a number of years one of the directors of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. In 1895 he was nominated by the democrats of Illinois for U. S. Senator, but when free silver became the issue he left the democratic party.

Secretary of War—DICKINSON. Jacob M. Dickinson, the new secretary of war was born at Columbus, Miss., in 1851. He graduated from the university of Nashville and studied law at Columbia University at the university of Liepsic, and in Paris. He is president of the American Bar Association. He served on the Alaskan arbitration tribunal, to settle the boundary line between Alaska and Canada, and also served as assistant attorney-general under President Cleveland.

MEN WHO ARE WANTED

There is one form of failure—surprisingly frequent and familiar in America,—which though it seldom excites pity, is yet most pitiful. It is the man who

does not or cannot measure up to larger things. His previous record had been creditable and promising. He showed industry, quickness and aptitude. On these his promotion came. But somehow, when he got into the bigger place and drew the higher salary he had not the control of self, the continuity of effort, or sense of hard work needed to score success. Or he may have come suddenly into money or the management of a business or a large scope of responsibility; he tried fitfully, but he could not make good. He was a round peg in a square hole. He was small potatoes. He used up all his steam in hot air. And so on through the slang of the day. He got the swelled head. He could not make good. He was a round peg in a square hole. He was small potatoes. He used up all his steam in hot air. And so on through the slang of the day.

Life's pathway is strewn with these failures of clever men, of men of great adeptness in narrow pursuits and circumscribed duties, who went to pieces when they reached positions of power that called for steady, patient, courageous grasp and push. They lacked the dogged qualities. They endeavored to shorten the long road of necessary toil by short cuts in method and finance. Frequently it was speculation instead of business—and these tragedies are spread over the newspapers every day. Very often they throw away the hard lessons of experience that mark the evolution of business, and rush into mere schemes under the fatal belief that they are more progressive than their elders. And promptly the wrecks follow.

When we study this phase of daily life we soon discover why it is that the commonplace, keep-at-it boy of the town becomes the successful man, while his brilliant playmate flits from one failure to another until he reaches an old age of despair. This plodding fellow moves to the bigger things with a solemn realization of the work and responsibility they require, while the genius takes his burdens lightly and realizes too late—if he realizes at all—that the long pull is the moving force in all great problems of business as of transportation.

Americans have more insomnia than any other people on earth because they cheat themselves of good sleep by the dreams of sudden wealth. Immigrants come to us with the same expectations as the first gold-seekers. But all this does not change the immutable; success here or elsewhere is serious and conservative; it stays with those who work for it and who work with it. It flies away when played with.

A CITY full of hope is always full of hustle.

God made the county, but man made the country roads.

IF AT first you don't succeed, don't count the first time.

OPPORTUNITY knocks for those who wake up early, seldom for those who sit up late.

THERE is a wide difference between the man who seeks a position for himself and the man who makes a position for himself.

"Good business administration" should be the slogan this spring. If there is a single business man in this city, who is not thoroughly disgusted with the present city administration, we have not, yet, heard of him.

It is believed that a graft is soon to be sprung in this county. As soon as we have satisfied ourselves in this matter the NEWS-HERALD will expose the whole scheme. It is a matter in which the whole county and city are interested.

I SHOULD be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declarations of the party platform on which I was elected if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of my predecessor's reforms a most important feature of my administration.—From President Taft's inaugural address.

How would you like to vote for a person for a city office, who would insult your wife, daughter, or sister, when she goes into his place of business to transact business? That kind of a cuss will very probably be asking your support this spring. Will you de-grade yourself to vote for him?

CITIZENS PARTY CONVENTION.

The Citizens Party, of the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, will hold a mass convention at Coates' hall, at 8 o'clock p. m., Thursday, March 18, 1909, for the purpose of nominating one candidate for mayor; one for city treasurer; one for city clerk; one for police judge; two for members of the school board; one councilman for the first ward for one year to fill vacancy; one councilman for the first ward for full term; one for second ward for full term; one for third ward for full term; one for fourth ward for full term; and one for fifth ward for full term, to be elected at the next general city election to be held on Tuesday, April 6, 1909.

By order of the COMMITTEE.

PREACHER CONDEMNS BRYAN.

Rev. D. M. Finder, of Exeter, Nebraska, in the State Journal, said:

The climax has come. The cat is out of the water. The die is cast. Mr. Bryan, who for twelve years has been the idol of democracy has been asked to take a stand on county option, and to lend his support to woman suffrage. He said he did not discuss it because it was not in the platform. Is not that something like a Pharisee? But did you not hear a sound a few months ago ringing from ocean to ocean, from Canada to the Gulf, "let the people rule?" Who was the author of it? Did he mean it, or was he "just a fooling?" Wonder if he meant that a certain distinguished citizen of Nebraska meant the people? Was it a fair chance to let the people rule to appear before the house committee and try to get them to kill a bill and not let the larger number of our lawmakers have a right to rule?

Listen! Here is Mr. Bryan condemning a man, whose money only a few years ago Mr. Bryan was very anxious to have as large a sum as possible given for a library. Is it any more sinful to accept money for a library than for him to help a man who has sacrificed years of service for the benefit of his state? Oh, Mr. Bryan, is it any worse to accept the license money from the saloon keeper to educate the youth of our land than to take the money of Carnegie after it has passed beyond his control? Are you not afraid that our army of public school teachers will be biased in their views of the mighty monster of the land and will not teach the tender youths under their care that it is not wrong to put poisonous alcohol into their system?

I am a minister of the Gospel, and have always been a loyal supporter of the "Peerless leader," but my faith is becoming shaken.

A very soft nest seems to have been made for the distinguished gentleman to occupy two years hence. People change their minds sometimes, and not even "brine" can always preserve them in their original condition. I do not claim to be a prophet, but listen! Two years hence if there is not too much brought to bear through that school of "Bryanism" at the university, a man other than the one whom the American people have twice turned down for one whom they thought a more capable ruler, will occupy the nest that H. R. No. 1 made. I believe in exactly what the words say "Let the people rule." Give us a fair chance at what we ask for. The people are demanding other methods than those used in the committee room last week to humiliate. Gag rule will not work always.

How many business men in this city would employ the present night police for one of the most important positions in his private business? If not for your private business, then why for the city business? That seems to be the whole trouble with this city. You may talk factories and advancement for the city until your hair grows white, your scalp bald, and your teeth decay, but so long as you sit around and tolerate such conditions as now exist in the administration of this city, take our word for it you will live in darkness and disgrace.

You may say you are a good citizen and want good city government, but are you willing to do your part to get it? Good citizenship consists in doing your duty as a citizen, fearlessly, and regardless of personal consequences. As man, business man, professional

man, or wage earner you have no right to ask protection for your person, your property, your business, or your family, so long as you are afraid to do your whole duty to assist to give us good government. If you are afraid to exercise your full duty as a good American citizen in your local government, you have no right to ask for protection. Good government does not come on a golden platter.

How strong do you believe in the welfare of your city? Do you believe in it strong enough to devote some of your valuable time? Do you believe in it strong enough to share your personal responsibility in promoting its best interests? Nothing is needed in this city more than a clean and efficient city government.

FROM the reports from the last meeting of the city council, we would suggest that the appropriation of \$300 for City Attorney Ramsey's salary should be amended to read "donation." If anything, we are convinced that the present city attorney is a poorer excuse than the city attorney, of a few years ago, under John A. Gutchey's administration.

THE saloonkeeper, who runs a disreputable place, and constantly violates the law, is the fellow who makes trouble for all the rest. The fourth paragraph of the resolutions adopted by the Model License League, a liquor dealers association, says: "The licenses of all retail liquor dealers who violate the law should be cancelled." Plattsmouth has had some very reputable saloon men, and these men deserve to be protected from the abuses of the disreputable fellows.

ECONOMICS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

There are 104,716,965 bushels of grain used in the United States annually in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, being a little over than two per cent of the entire grain crop of this country. It cannot be said that the manufacture of alcoholic beverages makes any material difference in the price of the grain crops raised by the farmers. So that as a financial proposition it cannot correctly be contended that the farmers derive any practical benefit from the manufacture of liquor. The total amount paid for grain used in the manufacture of liquor is the sum of \$61,079,000.

The total amount paid in wages to the workingman in the United States annually by the liquor interests is the sum of \$28,005,454; while the liquor interests receive annually the sum of \$1,880,000,000 from the people. Or in

other words the liquor interests pay to the wage earner annually a little less than 11-2 per cent of the receipts from the liquor traffic in wages. Can it be contended that the wage earner derives any practical financial benefit from the liquor traffic. How does this compare with other industries? Of the boot and shoe industry nearly 21 per cent of the total receipts are paid to labor; of the furniture industry nearly 24 per cent are paid for labor; of the iron and steel industry more than 24 per cent are paid for labor; and of the clothing industry more than 17 per cent are paid for labor.

It is estimated that the wage earners of this country alone, annually pay into the coffers of the liquor traffic the sum of \$436,160,000. In other words for every dollar that the liquor traffic pays to the workingman, it receives out of his wages from other industries the sum of \$15.58. As a matter of practical economics can it be said that the workingmen of this country derive any benefits from the liquor traffic? These are practical facts and worthy of careful study.

THE NIGHT RIDERS.

Some months ago it will be remembered that in northern Tennessee the night riders murdered Capt. Rankin on the bank of a little lake called Reel-foot. The crime was committed for no other reason than that a company had been organized and purchased this small lake and took some steps toward the restriction of the inhabitants in their time-honored custom of fishing. These fisher-folk considered this an unwarranted interference with their rights and they resented it. Their resentment inflamed the minds of the more reckless of the inhabitants until they took up arms to avenge this imagined wrong. Capt. Rankin and Col. Taylor were two of the officers of the land company. In the middle of the night an armed band of these fisher-folk called at the homes of Capt. Rankin and Col. Taylor and took these two men out of their beds to meet their fate, at the hands of the mob. Capt. Rankin was hanged to a tree near the lake and shot to death. Col. Taylor, however, made an almost miraculous escape.

It was now up to the administrators of the law to enforce it. The sheriff of the county with a posse of men caught these night riders. It was but a short time until eight men out of this mob were brought face to face with a jury of their peers. The men were charged with murder. Within three months from the time of the commission of the crime, six of these men had been regularly tried and condemned to be hanged and the other two were sentenced to

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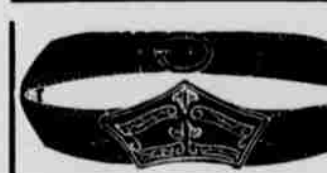
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