# The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 17. PLATTSMOUTH, CASS COUNTY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1890 $1.50 A YEAR.


## VEST MAKES A KICK

### That the Conferrees Emasculated the Silver Bill.

### KEEPING COX'S MEMORY GREEN.

**Sherman Chokes Down Emotion to Proceed with His Eulogy—Agreement by Which the Election Bill Will Go Over and the Tariff Bill Pass.**

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The senate, after routine business, took up the conference report on the silver bill. Mr. Vest said he would vote against the report. A large majority of the senate had voted for free coinage of silver, but the conference report absolutely did away with all idea of free coinage and continued, and was intended to continue, the system under which silver had been persistently and constantly degraded in 1873. He was anxious to see absolute parity between the two vessels as money metals. He would like to see the time when sixteen ounces of silver would purchase an ounce of gold, and when an ounce of gold would continue (as at present) to purchase sixteen ounces of silver.

He read the closing clause of the second section of the conference bill: "It being the established policy of the United States to maintain two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such rates as may be provided by law," and asked why that declaration had been inserted—why that stump speech had been injected into the stomach of the bill. It had been put in, he said, for the purpose of saying to the treasury department that until silver came to a parity with gold it should pay out gold and public business should be conducted on a gold basis. He for one would never vote to maintain and continue that practice.

He had never been a silver man for the purpose of booming silver or of increasing its price. He was against that and all other forms of subsidy. The conference bill might give increased market for silver, but the principle for which the senate voted, that two metals should be on a parity, had been given given away in the bill absolutely and completely.

Mr. George asked Mr. Teller why the provision had been put into the bill that the minimum silver coinage of the two millions a month should be discontinued after July 1, 1891, at the secretary of the treasury thought proper.

Mr. Teller replied that he could not give any reason for it, but he supposed that that was another compromise. He had made a calculation as to the increase of currency that would take place under the conference bill. The purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver at yesterday's price, $1.05 per ounce, would require the issue of $4,700,000 in treasury notes. At $1.05 per ounce, the amount of treasury notes to be issued would be $4,725,000 per month; at $1.10, $4,950,000; at $1.20, $5,400,000, and at par, $5,814,000 per month, or about $70,000,000 a year.

Mr. Stewart said that if the conference bill were executed in good faith (as the senate was bound to assume it would be) it would give great relief.

Mr. Cockrell said the conference bill reverted back to the single gold standard, and left silver as a mere merchandise, like wheat, tobacco, corn or oats.

The discussion was interrupted at 3 o'clock and the bill went over without action, the senate passing from that subject to the memorial exercises in respect to the memory of the late Representative S. S. Cox of New York.

Mr. Hiscock offered the resolution of sorrow and sympathy and delivered a brief eulogy.

Mr. Voorhees spoke of Mr. Cox as one whose life was free from stain, speck or blemish, as a brave man, mentally, morally and physically; a man who laughed danger in the face, and the law of whose being was liberality.

Mr. Sherman paid his tribute to the private and public life of Mr. Cox, and was, at times, so affected as to be forced to pause until he mastered his emotion.

After addresses by Mr. Vest and Mr. Dixon, Mr. Evarts eulogized Mr. Cox. It was not doubted, he said, that Mr. Cox had served the state from boyhood up, that he had labored for her and loved her; that for society and friendship and mankind he did what ennobled and expanded him, and that he was enrolled on the list of those whose memory men would not willingly suffer to pass out of notice.

The resolution was adopted, and as a further mark of respect the senate adjourned.

#### House.

Immediately after prayer Mr. Rogers of Arkansas made the point of order that there was no quorum present. The speaker counted but twenty-two members, and on motion of Mr. McKinley a call of the house was ordered. One hundred and eighty-four members answered to their names, and the journal was read.

The senate amendments were concurred in to the house bill for the admission to the states of Wyoming.

On motion of Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan the senate amendments were concurred in to the house bill granting the right of way through the United States military reservation at St. Augustine, Fla., to Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Railroad company, and on motion of Mr. Carey of Wyoming senate amendments were concurred in to the house bill for the disposal of the abandoned military reservations in Wyoming.

The speaker having laid before the house the senate bill to adopt a regulation for preventing collisions at sea, Mr. Dingley of Maine asked for its immediate passage.

Mr. Carson of Illinois asked him to withdraw his request, as he had a report to make from the committee on rules relative to the "original package" bill. Mr. Dingley therefore asked that the bill be ordered printed and remain on the speaker's table.

Mr. Cummings of New York objected, saying that saving of life at sea was of more importance than the passage of a bill for the benefit of prohibition cranks.

The bill having been read, Mr. Dingley explained that its purpose was the adoption of the regulations to prevent collision at sea, which had been unanimously adopted by the international marine conference. The members of the conference were of the opinion that the code of signals provided in the bill would prove more effective than any other that could be devised. After a brief discussion the previous question was ordered—yeas, 99; nays, 91. There were forty-six pairs announced upon this vote—equivalent to ninety-two members.

Mr. Rogers of Arkansas moved to commit the bill, with instructions to the committee on merchant marine and fisheries to report it back with an amendment providing that the government shall not be responsible for damages growing out of the neglect of her officers. The motion to commit was lost—yeas, 68; nays, 111—and the bill was passed—yeas, 125; nays, 45.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing that immediately after the adoption of the resolution it shall be in order for the committee on judiciary to call up for consideration the "original package" bill, and afterwards the bankruptcy bill—this order to continue from day to day for four days successively, beginning with to-day.

Mr. Payson raised the question of consideration in favor of the land grant forfeiture bill. The house refused—yeas, 80; nays, 97—to consider the resolution from the committee on rules.

Mr. Farquhar of New York presented the conference report on the bill appropriating $75,000 for the relief of A. H. Emery.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana raised the question of consideration, and the house decided—yeas, 87; nays, 62—to consider the conference report, the speaker counting a quorum.

Pending action Mr. Cummings of New York, rising to a question of personal privilege, quoted the speech made by him on the national election bill some allusions to John I. Davenport. He then read a letter he had received from that gentleman stating that he saw in the record that Mr. Crisp had inserted in his speech an infamous attack upon him (Davenport) copied from The Commercial Advertiser. Subsequently that paper had made a retraction, and he thought it but just that this retraction (which is quoted) should go on the record of the house. He therefore had requested Mr. Cummings to read the letter.

Mr. Crisp said that he did not know Mr. Davenport and had merely cut the extract from the paper and inserted it in his remarks because he had not had time to read it. If he had known that a retraction had been made he certainly would not have used the article. The house then at 5 o'clock adjourned.

#### Pay for Government Labor.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Representative Wade of Missouri submitted a report to the house from the committee on labor a bill declaring that laborers employed on government work shall not receive less than $2 per day. His report says that it has been made to appear to the common laborer that the wages to certain of the laborers in the employ of the government is only $1.25 per day, and in some instances these laborers are permitted to work only one-half time, thus making the total pay only $15.00 per month. "The committee," says the report, "believe that fair living wages should be paid by the government to all laborers in its employ, and they think that by the passage of the bill an act of justice will be done laborers in government employ, and a precedent will be established of great value to the wage workers of the country."


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### BLAINE'S PRESENT TARIFF VIEWS

Globe Democrat.

Those who are charging that Secretary Blaine's present views concerning the tariff are inconsistent with his previous course upon that subject do not seem to understand that the regulation of duties on imports is a matter of policy, and not of principle. The idea of protection has never been applied or advocated in the sense of a divine revelation, or a fundamental standard of political virtue, to be observed with religious strictness and enforced uniformly under all circumstances. It is and has always been a device to fit given necessities, and to be accomodated to varying conditions of commerce and industry. At no time have we extended it to all products and industries. We have limited and modified it repeatedly with a view to meeting new facts and gaining new advantages. If the conditions of trade were equal and permanent—if we stood upon the same footing with other nations—we could and would dispense with protection entirely. But the conditions are, in fact, such that we are exposed to unjust and unfair competition, and the only way to overcome it is to impose restrictive duties. That is the meaning and the justification of a protective tariff. It is not a question of morals, but of business prudence and enlightened selfishness.

Mr. Blaine has never said, nor has the republican party ever taught, that a duty once levied should be forever retained as something sacred and vital. On the contrary, duties have been in constant process of readjustment, according to the changes in our material situation. When it has been possible to gain more by abolishing a certain duty than by retaining it, we have dispensed with it, the object of a duty being not to vindicate a principle, but to secure a benefit in dollars and cents. Republican statesmen have stood ready at all times to relinquish tariff charges in return for concessions of equal value by other countries; and that is all that Mr. Blaine proposes. If we could obtain greater pecuniary advantages by removing all duties than we now enjoy by retaining them, that would be the sensible and proper thing for us to do. We are not bound to continue any protective duty a day longer than it is known to be profitable. Whenver South America shall offer us more to repeal given duties than we can make by adhering to them, it will be perfectly consistent for us to enter into such a bargain. It is prosperity that we want. That is what protection is for, and only that. We may properly relax it to increase our profits as often and as far as we please. It does not involve any obligations of sacrifice for principle's sake; it is only a policy which may be honorably departed from in any degree that shall imply a financial gain. Mr. Blaine's position is easily defensible, and all intelligent protectionists will readily see that he aims only to promote the general welfare by making the most of every opportunity.

### THE PURPOSE OF THE LAW.

Baltimore American.

The national election law in nowise interferes with the local affairs of the states. It is intended to insure to all American citizens the right to cast their votes in all national elections free from intimidation and outrage and have them honestly counted, and to secure to all citizens representatives in congress in place of the partial system which now prevails in certain districts, and which places the public affairs of entire communities in the hands of small oligarchies whose interest it is to suppress the sentiments of those who do not agree with them. It is also intended to remedy the manifest inequality which now exists between the north and south, by which a representative from the latter section counts two and a half times as much as his brother representative from the north.

### "THE COST OF THE STOP WEEK IN THE TIN PLATE TRADE."

American Economist.

"Stop weeks," or arrangements for laying off workmen and stopping mills, are often resorted to in England when prices are too low to give manufacturers a desirable profit; such stoppages are generally unanimous or nearly so, but they are not always unaccompanied by claims for damages, as the following item from Ryland's Iron Trade Circular, London, under the heading quoted above will show:

"The £350 which was awarded by the Conciliation Board which met at the Mackworth Arms on Saturday last to the proprietors of the four works who claimed damages was proportioned as follows:

| | £ | S. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cwmavon Works, 10 mills, at £12 10s per mill | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| Morggam Works, 9 mills, at £12 10s per mill | 112 | 10 | 0 |
| Mansel Works, 6 mills, at £12 10s per mill | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Glamorgan Works, 3 mills, at £12 10s per mill | 37 | 10 | 0 |
| | £350 | 0 | 0 |

The total amount claimed was about £698."

If this "stop week" had been ordered by any combination of American manufacturers, our free trade newspapers would have been ringing with the iniquity of throwing laborers out of work and increasing the cost to consumers, that a few manufacturing barons might add to their ill-gotten gains, but in this case it was the gain of British manufacturers and the increased cost was to come out of American consumers, who take three-fourths of the production of those mills. The result is that probably no one relying on free trade sheets for their intelligence know that there has ever been such a thing as a "stop week."

THE war scares over the Behring seal fisheries, which occur every year, is once more upon us and it has become an old chestnut as England has had all the war with Uncle Sam she wants.

FRANCE is now talking of building a railroad from Algeria through Central Africa. If she does, that counry will do more to bring the dark country within the influence of civilization, than any other country has so far.

From Wednesday's Daily.

J. A. Connor is in Omaha today.

W. B. Shryock, of Louisville, is in the city today.

A. B. Smith, of Denver, arrived in the city this morning.

Hon. John Fitzgerald, of Lincoln, arrived in the city this morning.

Robt Donnelly returned last evening from a visit with relatives at Grafton this state.

Mrs. Fred Murphy, of Cedar Creek, came down this moring to visit her mother, Mrs. A. Patterson.

Mrs. Thompson of Alliance, Nebraska, arrived in the city last evening to visit with her daughter, Mrs. Jos. Buttery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Chase with their daughter departed this morning to visit relatives and friends at Custer City, South Dakota.

W. J. White is moving the Dave Sampson building from the Missouri Pacific right of way on to a lot south of the Presbyterian church on south 7th street.

The boy, Geo. Theirolf, who had his leg broken yesterday by Henry Boeck's delivery wagon overturning with him is getting along as well as could be expected at this time.

Mrs. B. S. Ramsey and son Willie returned last evening after visiting relatives at Albion and Columbus. Mrs. A. W. Crites who accompanied them, continued her journey to her home at Chadron.

Mr. John Morton, who has been suffering from mental trouble for several days, is reported to be growing worse and it was thought best to telegraph for his mother who arrived last evening.

George Shreve, former yardmaster here received a message last evening announcing the sad intelligence of the death of his one year old babe at Lincoln, and took his departure for that city last night.

### D. A. Campbell for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Mr. D. A. Campbell's friends of this city, will be pleased to learn of his appointment to the responsible position of clerk of the supreme court. This position carries with it the duties of clerk, reporter and librarian of the supreme court.

Mr. Campbell while young in years is experienced in business affairs, and we feel warranted in saying that he will acquit himself most creditably in the performance of the duties of that office. Mr. Campbell is a staunch republican, a sober gentleman whose integrity is unquestioned, and whose business qualifications are excellent. He was deputy county treasurer of this county for four year, and gave such universal satisfaction that he was then elected county treasurer for two successive terms, filling the office with ability, and in a most satisfactory manner in every way.

The fact that he was chosen from among such worthy competitors for the place only gives us the more cause for congratulating him upon his success in obtaining the appointment. Mr. Campbell will soon arrange his business here and take up his residence in the capital city and assume the duties of his office.

The HERALD takes great pleasure in commending Mr. and Mrs. Campbell to the Lincoln people, but with regrets at their loss to this city. The deputy clerk has not yet been determined upon but the following was approved by the supreme judges:

Mr. Walter A. Leese having been, upon the death of the late Guy A. Brown, appointed temporary reporter of the supreme court, now upon the appointment of a permanent officer to that position, Mr. Leese retired from it with the confidence, esteem and thanks of the members of the supreme court, for the careful, faithful and efficient manner in which he has performed his official duties. Ordered that this paper be spread at large upon the records of this court.

Lewis Vallery, gave a party to a number of his friends last evening at the residence of his father, Jake Vallery, about three miles southwest of the city, the young folks enjoyed themselves by playing games and a royal good time was had till a late hour. After the games, refreshments were served in the open air The following is a list of those present: Guy Vandervoort, Mattie Smith, Frank White, Edith Patterson, Glenn Carruth, Roy McElwain, Laura Kinkead, Charley Rhode, Ida Smith, John Wright, Lottie Cooper, Henry Snyder, Jennie Cooper, Charley Sullivan, Sue Mathews, Carrol Leonard, Lillie Smith, Tom Miller, Alice Murray, Hal Johnson, Alice Eikenbary, Lewis Wiles, Gus Hyers, Kate Neville Manota Eikenbary, May Eikenbarry, Ella Eikenbary, Rose Hyers, Lou White, Antone Kessler, Minnie White, Annie Sullivan, Clara Green.


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