

WORKING AT "THE LOWEST WAGES AND PROFITS."

The great error with most American students in considering the tariff from the standpoint of history is that they do not go back far enough. For the last thirty years the question has not been debated by the free traders in the bold and outspoken fashion of the earlier days when they stood in little fear of the votes of workingmen, and were free to declare openly their determination to cheapen labor and reduce wages by lowering the tariff. By going back to 1832 and applying the methods of historic study to the great tariff debate of that year, the author of "The Tariff Riddle" has succeeded in clearing up a great amount of confusion, and making the issue between free trade and protection no riddle at all.

The anti-protectionist storm which broke in 1832 had been gathering head for many years, just as the southern free traders grew more and more determined not to pay the cost of a high wage, free-labor system at the north. Thus in the "Exposition" adopted by the legislature of South Carolina in 1828 as its solemn remonstrance and protest against protection, no secret was made of the fact that the south wanted the tariff lowered for the express purpose of reducing northern wages and profits. On the contrary, in stating the effect of a low tariff on the north and south, respectively, the legislature of South Carolina said:

"It would compel them [northern producers] to contend with the rest of the world in our market in free and open competition, the effects of which would have been a reduction of prices to the lowest point, thereby enabling us to exchange the product of our labor most advantageously—giving little and receiving much, while on the other hand, in order to meet European competition they [northern capitalists and workmen] would have been compelled to work at the lowest wages and profits."

As is shown in "The Tariff Riddle," this seductive idea of the cotton planter, "giving little and receiving much," while northern workingmen were to be "compelled to work at the lowest wages and profits," has been at the bottom of southern opposition to the tariff for more than three-score years. At one time it was openly and frankly admitted that such was the object of "tariff reform." It would be ruinous in these days of universal suffrage and a preponderance of strength in the north to disclose the whole truth and declare that the purpose of a low tariff is to cut down northern wages and profits. The real purpose has to be kept veiled nowadays, but there has been no real change in the policies of the cotton south. Now, as ever, it demands a revenue tariff, and for the same purpose as in 1828, viz., to effect a reduction of northern wages. Generations come and go, but the doctrine of the southern free traders remains the same. If the democratic convention which meets in Chicago could have the full courage of its convictions it would frankly and fearlessly adopt the citation made above as its tariff plank.

THE resignation of Secretary Blaine was received with general surprise and more or less regret, and it changes the aspect of things entirely, for there can be no question about the fact that he was the first choice of the party for the presidential nomination in the beginning. He could have secured it by simply saying that he would accept it. No other name than his would have been presented to the convention under any circumstances. But he gave official notice that he was not a candidate, and emphasized his declination at a later date by saying that he could not accept the office if he should be nominated and elected. It is difficult to believe that he was insincere when he thus practically took himself out of the contest and left the way free for other aspirants, particularly the present admirable incumbent of the position; and the conclusion follows that he has been induced to change his mind at this late day by a pressure which he did not expect and which he does not think he can afford to disregard, for party as well as personal reasons. This may cause a fight in the convention which may result in the defeat of both Harrison and Blaine, but it makes no difference who is nominated, whether it be Harrison, Blaine, Sherman, Allison or McKinley, all are good men and can beat any man the democrats put up at Chicago.

If the anti-free silver man Cleveland heads the Chicago ticket and free silver Boies is tacked on to the tail of it the democrats will have to remit the discussion of the silver question to the congressional districts, as they did the tariff in 1872 when they supported the protectionist Greeley.

"Boies or bust" is the democratic slogan in Iowa, and it is quite likely it will.

THE democrats have cut down the appropriations for postal purposes in the hopes that it will cover up their extravagant river and harbor appropriations.

CONGRESS has not done all it has to do, but the democrats are afraid to do anything more, so it is doubtful whether congress will get itself adjourned this summer.

LORD SALISBURY blubbers that the United States is the chief offender in shutting out Great Britain, but that Great Britain cannot retaliate because she must have what is sent her from here. But that's not saying she would not like to.

"NOT on Calvary" is the title of a little book received at this office that is intended to help those who have gone down the dark valley of doubt and cannot find their way out. The book is beautifully written and will no doubt do a great deal of good.

AN improved machine for the manufacture of tin plate has been invented by Samuel Y. Buckman of Philadelphia. This machine, it is claimed, will turn out in the same time a product five times as great as that turned out by the old method. The question that naturally suggests itself is: What incentive would Mr. Buckman have had to make his invention had not the McKinley tariff made the manufacture of tin plate in the United States possible?—American Economist.

THE COST OF A DEMOCRATIC SPEECH.

A whole day of last week was consumed by the house trying to correct a democratic speech; a speech never made on the floor of the house, but lugged into the record under the permission "to print." Even then it did not succeed in accomplishing the feat. The cost of time consumed in this abortive proceeding was something more than \$5,000. Inefficient stupidity, thy name is—democracy!

PROTECTION AND AGRICULTURE.

Our American policy of protection was inaugurated by farmers for the special benefit of farmers.

The first congress, which framed the first tariff, was composed for the most part of farmers, and it was signed by a farmer president—George Washington.

These men felt the need of protection in order to create a home market for their products.

They had all the farmers they wanted, but were suffering for a non-agricultural population to buy what they raised.

They could not sell their wheat and vegetables to one another.

From the first our tariff system has depended for its maintenance in every election on farmers' votes. They remembered how wretched they were when all were agriculturists and how protection brought them relief exactly as the framers of the first tariff had predicted.

So nothing has ever been able to wean the American farmer from his love for Washington's and Hamilton's, and Jefferson's and Madison's protective policy. And the free trade "reformer" is unable to do so to-day.

Farmers see the land of Virginia, which has few factories, selling on an average at about \$11 an acre, while the poorer land of Pennsylvania, with many factories, brings \$49 an acre.

In Mississippi, devoted exclusively to agriculture, land sells for less than \$8 an acre, but brings \$42 in sterile, but manufacturing, Massachusetts.

The average in Georgia, where mills are almost unknown, is between \$4 and \$5 per acre; but in New Jersey, with all its swamps and clay beds, the average value of land is \$65.

So the farmers continue, and will continue, to vote for protection and against free trade, because they do not want to vote away one-half the value of their farms.

And who can blame them for it?

\$100 Reward \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh is the only positive cure known to medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c.

"Erminie."

At the Farnam Street theater the Dodd Opera company gave "Erminie," Miss Leslie singing the title role with both taste and judgment.

Jack Charles and Dan Young made the immortal thieves very funny and the rest of the company was quite at home in this, the most popular of light operas. "Erminie" will be repeated this evening.

The above we clip from yesterday's World-Herald. The Dodd Opera company will appear at the Waterman Thursday night, June 9, in the gem of comic operas, "Erminie" for the farewell benefit to J. P. Young. Go and secure your tickets at once. Price, 75 cents. Turn out and give Mr. Young a rousing benefit.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shilohs catarrh remedy. Price 50 cts. For sale by O. H. Snyder and F. G. Fricke.

Itch on human and horses animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's sanitary lotion. This never fails. Sold F. G. Fricke & Co. druggist, Plattsmouth.

Shilohs catarrh Remedy—a positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria and canker mouth. For sale by O. H. Snyder and E. G. Fricke.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs splints, sweeney, ring bone, stifle, sprains all swollen throats, coughs etc. Save 50 cent by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by F. G. Fricke & Co druggists Plattsmouth

AN EPITAPH.

I dreamed that one had died in a strange place
Near an unaccustomed hand.
And they had nailed the boards above her face.
The peasants of that land,
And, wondering, planted by her soul—
A cypress and a yew.
I came and wrote upon a cross of wood—
"Man had no more to do—
"She was more beautiful than thy first love,
This lady by the trees."
And gazed upon the mournful stars above
And heard the mournful breeze.
—W. B. Yeats.

A Pope with the "Evil Eye."

In the early years of his papacy, when he was adored by the Roman people, Pius IX was driving through the streets of Rome and chanced to look up to an open window, where a nurse was standing with a child. A few minutes afterward the nurse let the child drop to the pavement below and it was killed. Instead of laying the blame to the carelessness of the nurse it was laid to the malevolent influence of the evil eye, and the fancy became universal among the lower classes in Italy that the pope had the evil eye, and it lasted until his death. Travelers who knew of the belief were often amused to see people kneeling to receive the pope's blessing and at the same time holding the fingers forked to break the malevolent power of his glance. When Pius IX gave up his liberal theories and fell back to the old accustomed methods of government there were an abundance of liberals who took it as proof positive that he was possessed of an evil spirit.—Chicago Times.

A Lawyer's Little Joke.

The humor of the legal mind is sometimes a trifle subtle. There is just now to be seen in the window of a famous second-hand book shop in the Strand a complete set of "Voltaire" in fifty volumes. The set is bound in what is technically known as "law calf." It has evidently belonged to a lawyer who hesitated to let his clients perceive that he was given to reading anything so mischievously frivolous as the philosopher of Ferney, or who could not resist his own little joke. Instead, therefore, of lettering the volume "Voltaire," which everybody would have understood, he had them inscribed "Aronet's Reports." The joke would of course be lost upon those who happened to have forgotten that the great philosopher's proper name was Aronet de Voltaire.—London Cor. Yorkshire (England) Post.

A Public Benefactor Dead.

William Toomey, familiarly known as old Bill Toomey, died at 10:30 o'clock Friday night. This is a case where death had all the alleviating circumstances possible. For forty years old Bill Toomey laid out the dead of this town, man, woman and child, without exception. He never would accept any remuneration for these kindly services, always rejecting money and saying, "It's a real pleasure to me and no trouble at all."

His wife's millinery shop supported him and her comfortably, and it soon became known that old Bill Toomey was ready and anxious to come at all hours of the day and night, rain or shine, winter and summer. To make sure that no one would be laid out without him he fell into the habit of keeping careful account of all the sick, and made his rounds of inquiry each evening. Several times, when sick persons were not expected to live through the night, Mr. Toomey spent the night watching the house of sickness, without regard to his health or the weather.—Aristotle (Ind.) Cor. New York Sun.

Wood in Egyptian Stone-work.

Probably the oldest timber in the world which has been subjected to the use of man is that found in the ancient temples of Egypt in connection with the stone-work, which is known to be at least 4,000 years old. This, the only wood used in the construction of the temples, is in the form of ties holding the end of one stone to another. When two blocks were laid in place, an excavation about an inch deep was made in each block, in which a tie shaped like an hour glass is driven. It is therefore very difficult to force any stone from its position. The ties appear to have been of the Fir arish or Shittim wood.—Yankee Blade.



Copyright 1891

Stamped out—blood-poisons of every name and nature, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It's a medicine that starts from the beginning. It rouses every organ into healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses and renews the whole system. All Blood, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst Scrofula, are cured by it. For Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands, Tumors, and Swellings, it's an unequalled remedy.

Don't think it's like the sarsaparillas. They claim to be good for the blood in March, April, and May. "Golden Medical Discovery" works equally well at all seasons. And it not only claims to do good—it guarantees it. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

You pay only for the good you get.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CASS County, Nebraska
Justice G. Richey and Francis M. Richey, co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of Richey Brothers.

vs
Mrs. E. J. Lewis, (first name unknown) and J. P. Lewis (first name unknown) William S. Wise, J. C. Cummins & Son, and Calvin H. Parmelee.
Wm. S. Wise will take notice that on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1892, Justice G. Richey and Francis M. Richey plaintiffs herein filed their petition in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, against said defendants, Mrs. E. J. Lewis, J. P. Lewis, William S. Wise, J. C. Cummins & Son, and Calvin H. Parmelee, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mechanic's lien claimed and filed by plaintiffs upon lots seventy (70) and seventy-one (71) in Wise's Out-lots addition to the city of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, to secure the payment for a bill of building material consisting of lumber, latb, windows, etc., in the sum of \$242.55, and there is now due and payable upon said bill and mechanic's lien the sum of \$242.45, \$10.00 having been paid and credited upon said bill. Plaintiffs pray that said premises may be decreed to be sold to satisfy said bill and mechanic's lien, or the amount due upon the same. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 4th day of July, A. D. 1892.

Dated May 25, A. D. 1892.
JUSTICE G. & F. M. RICHEY,
By their attorney, BYRON CLARK.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued by W. H. Dearing, clerk of the district court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 18th day of June A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. sell at public sale in the court house in the city of Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction the following real estate, to-wit: Blocks three (3) and four (4) in the village of Wabash, Cass county, Nebraska; also block five (5) in Horton's addition to the village of Wabash, Cass county, Nebraska, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Oliver Jacobs et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Julius Pepperberg, plaintiff, against said defendants. Plattsmouth, Neb., May 15, 1892.
W. N. TIGHE,
Sheriff Cass County, Neb.
W. L. BROWN, Atty. for Plaintiff.

Attachment Notice.

J. A. Phelps will take notice that on the 1st day of May 1892, M. Archer, a justice of the peace of Plattsmouth City, Cass county Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$20.25 in an action pending before him wherein Beardsley Clark & Co. are Plaintiffs and J. A. Phelps is defendant, that property belonging to said defendant has been attached consisting of money under said order. Said cause was continued to the 30th day of June 1892 at 10 o'clock a. m.
BEARDSLEY CLARK & Co. Plif.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued by W. H. Dearing, clerk of the district court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the south door of the court house in the city of Plattsmouth in said county, sell at public auction the following real estate, to-wit: The north-west quarter of the north-east quarter (n. w. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4) of section thirty-six (36), town eleven (11), range eleven (11), east of the sixth principal meridian, in Cass county, Nebraska, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Wilburn L. Barratt, defendant, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Samuel McConkey, plaintiff, against said defendants. Plattsmouth, Neb., May 15, 1892.
W. N. TIGHE,
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.
BYRON CLARK, Atty for Plaintiff.

Notice to Delinquents.

Notice is hereby given that the interest and rental upon the contracts of sale and lease to the following described educational lands situated in Cass county, Nebraska, as set opposite the names of the respective holders thereof, is delinquent and if said delinquency is not paid up within ninety days from the date of this notice, said contracts will be declared forfeited by the Board of Educational Lands and Funds, and said forfeiture will be entered of record in the manner provided by law.

36-10-10, E. Wm. R. Blackman.
Dated at Lincoln, Nebraska this 1st day of June, 1892.
A. R. HUMPHREY,
Com. of Pub. Lands and Buildings,
L. C. ECKHOFF,
County Treas.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Child, she gave them Castoria.

MAYER & MORGAN,

Still continue to be
Headquarters

In the Clothing Business.

This is fully demonstrated by the fact that they have sold more than this Spring than

THERE ARE THREE REASONS

FIRST
They own their goods as low as mortal man can buy them for spot cash.

SECOND
They sell them to their customers at as low prices as mortal man can sell them and make a living.

THIRD
They are Square and Honest in their Dealings.

Those Three Reasons are the Keystones of Their Success.

NOW TO SHOW their appreciation of their increase of business they propose to give away to their customers a Handsome Book, entitled "The Columbian World's Fair Atlas of the World," to every person buying goods to the amount of \$25.00, either at one purchase or in a running account. They will give them a copy of this valuable book free of charge

CALL AND SEE THE BOOK AT
Mayer & Morgan's
The Clothing Kings. Plattsmouth, Neb.

DON'T YOU THINK That Old Carpet

of yours has been turned for the last time, it will hardly stand another such beating as you gave it last spring besides we know you are too tender hearted to give it such another lashing. It will be a useless task as you cannot lash back its respectability. Better discard it altogether and let us sell you one of these elegant new patterns that we have just received.

Spring House Cleaning.

Will soon be upon us and you will want new carpets, curtains, linens, etc. We are head quarters for anything in this line we can sell you hemp carpets as low as ten cents a yard, Ingrains as low as twenty-five cents and Brussels from fifty cents upward. This is a

NEW DEPARTMENT

with us. We have handled them with samples but finding that we could sell them much cheaper by having them in stock we have discarded the former method and are now able to sell them at a very low price, will duplicate Omaha prices every time, kind and quality taken into consideration Being all new goods we have no old designs in the line, We have just received an excellent assortment of

CURTAINS

We can sell lace curtains for 50 cents a pair upward, Irish Point curtains, Tambour muslin curtains, Swiss curtains, curtain screen in plain and fancy, table silks or draperies, Chenille Portieres. Also a fine line of window shades at the lowest prices.

LINENS. LINENS.

We have the finest line of linens ever brought to this city Table cloths with napkins to match, Table scarfs, Burlin drapes, bleached table damask with drawn work and hem stitched by the yard, plain damask for drawn work, linen serim, stamped linens, an elegant assortment of towels with fancy and drawn work borders, plain and fancy Huck and Turkish Towels, linen sheeting and pillow casing etc.

WM. HEROLD & SON.