

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY  
BY HENRY H. BROS.

OSMON M. PETERSON, EDITOR.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.	
One Year (in advance)	\$6.00
Six months	3.00
By Carrier, per week	.15
WEEKLY EDITION.	
One Year—in advance	\$1.50
Six months	.80
Three months	.45
Telephone Number 38	

BRYAN says the foreigner does not pay the tax; then why does the said foreigner make such a fuss about it?

CLEVELAND did the best he could or that was expected of him, in fact he did admirably. He succeeded in dodging all of the issues.

THE cow bells, tin horns and imported rowdiness did not help the cause of democracy to any alarming extent Saturday evening.

SENATOR HILL is happy. Well, he ought to be happy, for he knows Cleveland will be beaten and that nobody can prove that he helped to do it.

EVERY time Hill asks a democrat to vote for Cleveland, he winks at Tammany, and Tammany keeps on whetting his knife, wondering what it all means?

THE little republic of Hawaii has just adopted a more thoroughly protective tariff. Great and small, the countries of the world are falling into line.

THE Clevelandites who are declaring that "the democratic conditions in New York are seriously complicated" are getting a firm grasp on the situation.

If this squabbling and demoralization in the democracy of the east continues two or three weeks longer, even New Jersey will become a little shaky.

JOHN HAYES, the republican nominee for county commissioner from the Third district, is a man well fitted for the place and will be elected without a doubt.

THE only soldiers who are supporting Cleveland are those who were pleased with the plank in the democratic platform which declared the war to be a failure.

JUDGE FIELD got there all the same, and his manly speech reached the democratic liver, although it had to go against the democratic hoodlums hired to interrupt it.

THE candidates for the democratic nomination for representatives are getting thick. The latest aspirant for legislative honors is Judge Dennis O'Dwyer of this city.

NEW YORK is the battle ground this year, as it was in 1888, and the republican managers can not be deceived by movements intended to shut their eyes to this important fact.

MR. BRYAN stated the truth Saturday evening when he said the foreigner was taxed under that representation. That is just who we say; and we propose to keep it so.

JUDGE FIELD'S arguments were such forcible and plain facts that Mr. Bryan had to resort to oratorical strategies to get around them, and then he fell short of what he had intended.

THE principle need of the democratic party is to devise some way to stop the publication of labor reports in states where the McKinley law has increased wages and reduced the cost of living.

JUDGE FIELD could not even be allowed his opening without PRECONCERTED disturbance. The democratic committee of this city must have a very high estimate of a champion who has to have all these assisting methods to boost him through.

It is pretty "tight papers" when the noisy free trader of this locality cannot, DARE not, trust their invincible Bryan to maintain the cause of democracy in an open fair debate—but have to shut off their opponent with tin horns, cow bells and rowdy bluffs.

MR. BRYAN stated Saturday night in his debate that 100-years ago our forefathers fought for their independence, because they were taxed and not allowed a representation, and that the tariff was an unjust taxation upon the foreigner, because we allowed him to have nothing to say.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

That Mr. Cleveland would find difficulties in the wild-cat currency plank of his platform every thinking person knew all along, yet but few persons really supposed that he would dodge this issue in his letter of acceptance says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. However, he has done this very thing. A few lines in his letter were devoted to the financial question in general, in which he mentioned gold and silver coinage, but no direct reference was made to the proposition boldly put forward by his party in the National convention to repeal the 10-per-cent tax on currency of state banks, so as to permit those institutions to issue circulating notes. He said, "Whatever may be the form of the people's currency, National or state, whether gold, silver or paper, it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action or by wise and careful laws that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value." This is the nearest that Cleveland came to recognizing that the financial question, as presented by his party, involves something more than what has been called the silver problem. No person, from reading this passage, or any other part of his letter, could suppose that his party is seriously and formally committed to the revival of the old state banks of issue, with the steadily fluctuating and often worthless currency which they sprung upon the people. This purpose of his party, throughout the whole of his letter, the candidate takes especial pains to conceal.

It will be conceded, of course, that Mr. Cleveland's difficulties and embarrassments in connection with this state bank question are boundless, and are calculated to tax the ingenuity of a such more ingenious and versatile man than he is. This is a policy, as he is well aware, which is opposed to the dictates of reason and the lessons of experience. It has been tried on a large scale, under all sorts of conditions and for a long period of years, and it has brought widespread and repeated disaster on the country. Losses to the extent of tens of millions of dollars have been inflicted on the people by the currency of discredited or defunct banks. Of course, the poorer and more numerous class, owing to their lack of facilities for keeping track of the changing fortunes of the banks, were the chief sufferers. The candidate knows that such a proposition as this cannot stand serious discussion, and that a party that comes out in open championship of it is doomed to certain and overwhelming defeat.

This policy is opposed by three out of every persons in the eastern states, democrats as well as republicans. A few democrats in the south and west favor it, even in those sections where there has been no decided demand in that party for it. But Mr. Cleveland will find that dodging the issue will not conceal it. The republicans will not permit it to be either downed or ignored. It will be kept to the front in all the eastern states and the candidate will have to endure the embarrassment and discredit which the folly of a coterie of his friends in the convention have inflicted on him and his party.

THE attention of the honest and legitimate business men of this city is again called to the desperate untruths that are uttered by the Evening Pirate, the alleged editing of which is done by Milton D. Polk, assisted by G. F. S. Burton. In last evening's issue of this scab sheet it states under big head lines that the injunction proceedings in regard to the city printing had stopped the paving of Sixth street. Any man with a thumbful of brains knows this to be untrue and the offer of both the legitimate newspapers of Plattsmouth PROVES it, if proof was needed. Then again, This same Evening Pirate in the very same issue says that it is "stated" that the present editor of THE HERALD has been "kicked out" by the proprietors of this newspaper. There can be little doubt that such a fact would be eminently gratifying to Messrs. Polk and Burton, but the proprietors of THE HERALD and the editor know nothing to this effect, and they have an idea that they are in a position to know fully as much about their business as an opposition rat shop.

THE foreigner pays the tax, and as he has no representative in our government, it is unjust—W. J. Bryan. Then either remove the tariff, or permit England, Germany and France to send representatives and senators to our congress.

THE clearance house of New York showed Saturday that gold is returning to this county in large quantities, and that the financial outlook never was brighter at the 1st of October than it is at present.

THE DEBATE.

Republicans can have no fault to find with their champion, Judge Field. The universal comment is, Field is much clearer, stronger and abler than was expected and Bryan correspondingly weaker. The cry of "stop thief" that the democrats, especially the editor of The Journal who has the Bryan-phobia, to quote a prominent democrat, set up was exemplified Saturday evening—whining that republicans were putting up a job to get possession of the meeting. The democrats organized to mob the discussion and imported a gang of hoodlums from Omaha and Nebraska City for that express purpose.

It was a deliberate planned scheme to spoil the debate and wind it up with a hoarse howl for Bryan. Democrats of the respectable school attempt to whitewash the affair by calling it an ovation. It was an ovation, a democratic ovation—just such an ovation, minus the rotten eggs as Weaver and Mrs. Lease received at certain points in the south.

Judge Field satisfied everybody of his ability to roast Mr. Bryan to a turn and for that reason the democrats did not intend he should be listened to in his close. Hence, the tin horns, the cow bells, the ruffianism and blackguardism of the imported heaters during Judge Field's close of the debate, when he was constantly interrupted and drowned out by the hiredlings imported for that purpose.

The democracy of this city can "put it in their pipe and smoke it" that Mr. Bryan did not make any votes by the attempt to gain any advantage through the preconceived howling of a hired mob. There ARE democrats in this city yet, who have some regard for free speech and orderly public meetings and upon this class the dirty resort of Saturday evenings democracy must leave a lasting impression.

THE republicans put up a strong ticket at Weeping Water Saturday.

It's a mighty weak cause that can't stand fifteen minutes rejoinder in debate.

HILL is responsible for the hot fight in his party in New York and he is glad of it.

ORLANDO TEFT is a strong man for senator and he will be elected by a large majority.

It is reported that Cleveland takes no stock in the stories that the canvass in New York is "quiet."

IN the debate Saturday night Judge Field completely snowed Bryan, (the young man eloquent), under.

MR. BRYAN shed great big crocodile tears because the poor foreigner was taxed without representation in this country.

J. H. HALDEMAN, our nominee for county attorney, is a staunch republican and one who will fill the office with credit.

JOHN A. DAVIES and A. S. Cooley are two good men for representatives and should receive the hearty support of every republican.

THE consumer pays the tax. I appeal to you to say if it is fair to tax the foreigner who has no voice in making your laws.—Billy Bryan.

BOURKE COCKRAN refuses to talk for Cleveland. Moreover, the Clevelandites who know how he feels about their favorite don't want him to talk.

THERE is much more of and for Harrison in Tom Platt's speech than there is of and for Cleveland in Dave Hill's speech. This is confidential.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY'S forthcoming speeches for Major Warner in Missouri will help the party materially. Warner and the state are in great luck.

THE only difference between the republican force bill and the democratic force bill is, the former appeals to reason and law, the latter to the mob.

THE republican dollar has a greater purchasing power for all the necessities of life than any other that the country has ever known, and the people will not vote it down to please the democratic party.

MR. HUBBELL'S \$15 SUIT.

Mr. F. M. Hubbell, the only protected millionaire of Des Moines, has just returned from a trip around the world. In an interview with the gentleman published in The Leader the "little wizard" of Des Moines says: Before leaving Des Moines I failed to supply myself with a gorgeous wardrobe and upon my arrival in London purchased the suit I have on. I went into a tailor shop, was measured, and had them made to order. They would cost me \$5 in Des Moines. I paid \$14 for them. I know a good thing when I see it, and I at once ordered two additional suits. They cost \$5 each. I cannot buy them for less than \$5 in Des Moines. Our protectionist friends insist the foreigner pays the tax. Before leaving London I purchased a small sacque for which I paid \$4.50. When I arrived at the custom house in New York this insignificant piece of wearing apparel caught the eye of the customs' officer, and, holding it at arms length and surveying it critically, he chirped: "Three dollars, please, Mr. Hubbell." A brilliant idea struck me, and, addressing him in my blindest manner and with all the polish acquired in foreign courts by rubbing up against crowned heads, I said: "If you will consent to take the sacque in payment for the duty you can have it." Did he call me? Not much; he replied that unless I paid the duty on that garment he would seize the entire contents of the trunk in which it was stored. I paid it and am now ready to swear that the Americans are the worst swindled lot of chumps on earth by reason of the tariff. It is a fraud.

The Register has taken the pains to submit these extraordinary statements to a careful analysis. It is prepared to deny that Mr. Hubbell paid \$15 for suits that would cost \$5 in Des Moines. It is prepared to state that the suits for which Mr. Hubbell paid \$15 in London can be bought in Des Moines for from \$25 to \$30, not a dollar more and they will for that money be put up in reputable Des Moines houses that employ union labor. In establishments that employ scab labor those suits can be made for about \$5 less. Ready made, he can buy them in Des Moines for \$10 or \$12. When Mr. Hubbell said that those suits would cost him \$5 in Des Moines, he was no doubt honest, but he was mistaken. The Register challenges him to have those suits submitted to a committee of expert tailors, one half of whom shall be free traders of the approved English tally-ho Hubbell kind, and the other half protectionists.

What is the difference in wages between London and Des Moines. To make in Des Moines, under the union scale, a \$5 suit, costs in wages alone, in saying for work actually done, from \$18 to \$20.

On an average about one-half the cost of a tailor made suit is for wages. This statement is made on the authority of one of the best merchant tailors in the city, a man who has worked in England as well as America. Mr. Hubbell cannot take the union scale of wages and show that the work on a \$5 suit can be done for less. How, then, will Mr. Hubbell reduce the cost of such a suit to \$15? Where will the workingman come in? In England the work of making a \$5 suit, which here costs from \$18 to \$20 in wages, costs from \$9 to \$10 in wages, or about one-half. The work of making a \$27.50 suit, which is the kind Mr. Hubbell bought in London, is of course less. But if it costs \$20 to make a \$5 suit, will Mr. Hubbell "in his blindest manner" and "with all the polish acquired in foreign courts, by rubbing up against crowned heads," tell the American workingmen, the workingmen who live on the way from Mr. Hubbell's office to Terrace Hill, where they will come in, where their children and their wives will come in if under English free trade that suit is to be sold to rich men for \$15? The American workingman would like to know? And are Americans, after all if they pay their workingmen wages at which they can live like men and bring up their children like Christians, the "worst swindled lot of chumps on earth?" Would they not be entitled to that name, "chumps," if they did less than they do for their workingmen? Mr. Hubbell would tear down the custom houses. Why? He buys and wants to buy in the cheapest markets regardless of the wages that are paid to the men who do the work. It is so with nine-tenths of the millionaires of the country. They do not want tariff laws. They want to break them down so they can buy cheaper goods. They are buyers of the products of labor. They do not have to sit cross legged on a table from morning until night making suits of clothing for \$15. Tear down the tariffs. Sell suits for \$15 that cost \$5. Who cares for the laborer?

If Mr. Hubbell has had an opportunity to look into the sweating shops where those \$15 suits are made, seen the misery of the men and boys there, seen the hollow eyes of the poor women who had sewed their youth and beauty, the brightness out of their eyes and the roses out of their cheeks into the button holes in which the Des Moines millionaires carry their Marchal Niel roses—he would not

have come back boasting of his \$15 suit of clothes. We are sure that if Mr. Hubbell had looked back of the scenes he would have kept his money in his pocket and had his "gorgeous apparel" made by men who consume his water works Coon river lager. We say we are sure, and we would be absolutely sure, if it was not for his own statement in the Leader that "before leaving Des Moines I failed to supply myself with a gorgeous wardrobe," &c. That makes it look as if the "Lundon" buying was done with malice aforethought.

But there is just one other question which The Register will submit to "the little wizard" of Terrace Hill, and that is this: If Mr. Hubbell believes in free competition of the products of labor, why does he not believe in free competition among water companies? He holds in this city an absolute monopoly on water. He will allow no other man to lay a pipe in the streets of this city. The city council in its insane desire to give some man a monopoly granted him such a franchise. What is the price of water in "London", Mr. Hubbell? We would like to know, and so would all the consumers of water in this city, and so would the city, which pays something like \$50,000 for jets of water that do not rise as high as the old state house or Crocker school house? We would all like to know, "don't you know?" Well, why can't we know?

Between Mr. Hubbell's monopoly and the so called tariff monopoly there is great difference. The tariff only shuts out competition with cheap labor abroad. There is left therefore the element of competition among 65,000,000 people at home, but in Mr. Hubbell's case the monopoly is absolute, it shuts out all competition, it all but keeps a man from digging a well in his back door yard.

A CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

It appears that Gen. Weaver has not so much reason to complain of the rough treatment that he received in Georgia as has been commonly supposed. At least, that is what we are given to understand by one of our esteemed southern contemporaries, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which explains that he simply encountered one of the customs of the country, and misinterpreted it as a special exhibition of prejudice and intolerance. "They treated him," we are told, "precisely as they treat their own eminent politicians." When he was saluted with state eggs there was no intention to discriminate against him on account of his position or his opinions. The same thing would have happened to any other man at the same time and place. Gen. Gordon himself, we are assured, would not have escaped under the circumstances. Local impulse was responsible for the unpleasant proceeding, and local impulse is not to be confounded with general cussedness. The people were in a mood to work off their superfluous energy by fantastic and picturesque means; and when that humor is upon them they are no respectors of persons. It was embarrassing to the distinguished speaker, of course, as he could not be expected to know the true meaning of such a demonstration, and nobody seems to have been kind enough to enlighten him with regard to the prevailing peculiarities of society; but the design of flagrant insult was absent all the same, and really, our contemporary asserts, "he had no more right to complain than if he had gone to Scotland and caught the itch."

Gen. Weaver will feel better, it is presumed, when he reads this explanation. He has judged the people of Georgia not wisely but too hastily. They are nothing if not hospitable, but sometimes they like to egg a passing statesman by way of novelty and amusement. He should have tarried longer with them and given them a chance to entertain him with other diversions peculiar to their philosophy of courtesy and magnanimity. It was not because of his record as a union soldier that they spattered him with diseased eggs. "The prismatic hues of memory," as Micawber says, had nothing to do with the case. Either was he the victim of a violent antipathy to the party which he has the honor, such as it is, to represent in the capacity of a candidate for the presidency. He collided with a custom of the country, and didn't see the joke, that was all. His experience was unfortunate in the sense that he was a stranger with a defective appreciation of humor and an Iowa standard of civility; but now the matter has been interpreted to him in such a candid and considerate manner he will not fail to modify his view of it, and to make a proper apology for his abrupt departure from the state and his serious reflections upon its citizens. It is not likely that he will care to pay another visit to Georgia, however

cordially he may be invited to do so, and hence the eggers will not have an opportunity to receive a oral message of peace and good will from him. But he can write them a letter. That will be easy and unpensive and to do less would be advertise himself as a man unwilling to forgive a fancied insult, which was in fact only the operation of a custom of the country.

The Vermont and Maine "Incident."

It is undoubtedly true, as more than one republican has remarked that if the republican vote in November should fall off in all the close states in the same ratio as it did in Vermont and Maine in the recent elections, Harrison would be beaten, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. But, of course, not even the most obtuse and bigoted democrat looks for any such decrease, or for any actual decrease at all. There were good reasons why there should be a light vote in those states which will not and cannot operate elsewhere. In Vermont there was no special incentive for turn-out by the republicans in large numbers. They knew the state was safe for them in any contingency, and they were fully aware that a majority of double the usual dimensions would not have any particular influence on the presidential canvass. Vermont is so constantly and so overwhelmingly republican that an unusually heavy majority for the party in September would have no more "moral effect" on the canvass in November than a like democratic increase in the state election in Arkansas, Alabama or Georgia could. Harrison would not be benefitted in the slightest degree in the former case, nor would Cleveland be in the latter case. In Maine state issues had a disturbing influence on the republicans. A similar condition of things in Maine in former presidential years has had a like effect, yet in November, in those instances the republicans carried the country.

As a matter of fact, the democrat find no real encouragement from the vote in the two New England States named. Their assertion that they do is bluff pure and simple. It is a sham by which the newspapers and stump speakers of their party endeavor to conceal the inherent weakness of their ticket and policy from the rank and file. Democratic prospects are just as dim and forbidding as they were a month ago, and their leaders know it, and some of them concede it. There has been a lack of confidence all along in the inner circles of the democracy. The activity and enthusiasm which that party manifested four years ago at this date are conspicuously absent at the present time. On the other hand, the republicans, while they are not disturbing the molecules of the atmosphere with any shouts or tossing up of hats, have a fair assurance of victory. They are not at all disconcerted by the vote in the recent elections. They feel that their policy has fully vindicated itself, and that the majority of the people are with them. A walk-over in the election is not looked for by them, but they believe that they can elect their ticket, and they can give sound reasons for the faith that is in them. No boasting is being done by them anywhere, and they are not indulging in rainbow chasing. The outlook for the republicans, that is to say, is altogether encouraging. None of the representative men of the party are looking for a "clean sweep" of the county in 1892. It is an 1888 canvass and not one of the 1872 pattern that they are counting on.

WITH PLEASURE, GENTLEMEN.

THE HERALD and The Journal designate The News office as a "rat" shop. Will they be kind enough to state upon what grounds that epithet is applied.—The Evening Pirate.

This is the reason: Because The News did what any "rat" would do—cut prices. Mr. Geo. B. Mann, the foreman of The News is a first-class printer and a Union man. Yet, he will not deny that if a printer had acted towards him, as The News has acted toward the legitimate newspapers of Plattsmouth he would lose NO TIME in designating him as a "rat." The principle is the same, whether the persons involved are employes or employers. The News cannot sneak out of its conviction of being a rat office simply because it employs one honest Union printer.

THE democracy of this city dared not allow Judge Field his closing Saturday evening. What do the people who have been listening to the campaign of reason and education think of the bluff of Saturday evening?

BILLY BRYAN wants to return to the wildcat currency of thirty-three years ago, or earlier, but no man who remembers anything about those times will vote for him. They prefer our present money system for it is the best the world ever saw,