

# The News-Herald

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

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PESSIMISM hinders; only optimism helps.

GENIUS is not inspiration; Genius is perspiration.—Edison.

HAPPINESS may be thought, sought or caught, but not bought.

CHARITY has been called "the sterilized milk of human kindness."

PATHS of great men are strewn with thorns they have learned to do without.

BE SURE you are right, and then go ahead; but in case of doubt, go ahead anyhow.

NINETEEN out of the twenty-seven counties in Michigan went "dry." More than 600 saloons and 10 breweries will be forced out of business in that state.

"I've always noted great success is mixed with trouble, more or less; and it's the man who does his best, who gets more kicks than all the rest."—James Whitcomb Riley.

The annual Jefferson day dinner will be given April 13, by the New York Democratic club, at the Hotel Savoy in that city. William J. Bryan's name does not appear among the distinguished democrats invited to be present. Governor Harmon of Ohio and Governor Marshall of Indiana are to be the chief speakers of this occasion. Why has Mr. Bryan been so soon forgotten?

NORMAN E. MACK chairman of the National Democratic Committee is now talking of the publication of the National Monthly Magazine as the official organ of the Democratic party. Why so? What is the matter of the Commoner? Has Mack turned his back upon Bryanism so soon? Evidently Mr. Mack does not regard the Commoner as representative of the Democratic party.

THERE is a vast difference in the methods of work between President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt. President Taft has persistently refused to commit himself regarding specific rates and individual schedules. He has determinedly pointed to the promise contained in the republican national platform. He has simply suggested that so far as possible the heaviest burdens should fall on luxuries rather than necessities. He takes the position that he is not a tariff expert, but he has more than once said plainly and positively that if the bill does not in his judgment meet the pledges of the republican platform he will veto it.

While, were Mr. Roosevelt in the executive chair, he would have taken the utmost interest in the tariff revision, would have sought information from all quarters on the meaning and effect of every schedule and would have contested rates which he deemed too high or too low, so that when the bill would have been finally passed he would have felt that he had done his best and nothing more could be gained by further opposition.

President Taft on the contrary has placed the burden on Congress and given them fair warning that if the tariff proposed is not in faithful conformity to the pledges of his party, and is not worthy of his signature, then when it is up to him to act he will veto it. And Congress realizes that the President will do exactly what he has said he would do. So he has put it up to Congress to make good. It is therefore confidently believed that a fair and just tariff law will be enacted.

### HELENA MOJESKA.

We could hardly feel that we had done our duty to the public were we to permit the last opportunity to speak a word of commendation for Helena Mo-

jeska to pass. At her island home at Bay City, Cal., Mme. Mojaska died April 8. She was born in Cracow, Poland, Oct. 12, 1844. At the age of twenty-four she made her first real stage appearance at the Imperial theatre, at Warsaw, where she became immensely popular both as an actress and a social leader. She and her husband were banished by the Russian government because of their political activities, in 1876, and they came to America. In 1877, she made her first appearance on the America stage, and from that day to the time of her retirement in 1906, she held rank among the finest artists of the stage.

She was a great credit to the profession. Her work and example went far in the uplifting of the stage. Her domestic life was ideal. Her womanhood was supreme. Her influence for good will always be felt on the American stage, for she was true and noble in all her work.

Mojaska was one of the most charming actresses of her time, as well as one of the greatest. She had a fine intelligence and was a severe and conscientious student. In all the parts that she played, even the most emotional, there was evidence of the keen and active mind. She was a true artist, who disdained to tear a passion to tatters. There was refinement in her face and manners, the grace of culture that helped to make the grace of that charming personality.

In all, Mojaska played some fifteen Shakespearean roles. She acted Juliet, Imogen, Ophelia, Julia in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," Desdemona, Lady Constance, Queen Katherine, Cleopatra, Isabel in "Measure for Measure," Lady Macbeth and Hermione. Several of these characters, along with that of Julie in "Richelieu," she played with Booth and Barrett at the close of the memorable joint revivals of those stars. Her last notable production was that of "King John," in which she made a great success as Lady Constance.

Although she was of foreign birth, she is best known to America. Her greatest work was done here, and she was appreciated more, perhaps, than she could have been in another country. And although she has been away from the stage several years, her influence has been felt as keenly since she left as at any time before, and her loss will be as deeply mourned as though she had died while still acting.

### A PLEA FOR TREES.

Any fool can destroy trees. They can not run away; and, if they could, they would still be destroyed,—chased and hunted down as long as fun or a dollar could be got out of their bark, hides, branching horns, or magnificent bole backbones. Few that fell trees plant them; nor would planting avail much toward getting back anything like the noble primeval forests. During a man's life only saplings can be grown, in the place of the old trees—tens of centuries old—that have been destroyed. It took more than three thousand years to make some of the trees in these Western woods,—trees that are still standing in perfect strength and beauty, waving and singing in the mighty forests of the Sierra. Through all the wonderful, eventful centuries since Christ's time,—and long before that—God has cared for these trees, saved them from drought, disease, avalanches, and a thousand straining, leveling tempests, and floods; but he can not save them from fools—only Uncle Sam can do that.—John Muir.

### Church Supper.

The ladies of St. John's Catholic church will give a supper at Coates' hall next Thursday evening, April 15 from 5 till 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c, and all are invited.

### The Funniest Ever.

"Dry Contest" at A. O. U. W. hall Tuesday night. Boys participating: Don Seiver, Philip Campbell, Ralph Julian, Clyde Martin, Chester Tacy, Roy Wray. Admission, adults 15c, children 10c, babies free.

### Will Give a Dance.

At the regular meeting of the Improved Order of Redmen held Friday evening, it was decided to give a grand ball on the 23rd of this month. A large portion of the membership were present and much enthusiasm was manifested. A committee on arrangements, consisting of Aug. Bach, Anton Koberk and John Nemets, was appointed, and it was decided to employ Itner's Orchestra of Omaha for the occasion. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

## Condition of the Treasury

Alarmists reports have been published that the United States Government would be forced to sell bonds to meet expenditures, that the year's deficit would be \$150,000,000, and that many millions of claims are already being held up for lack of cash. The latest developments show, on the contrary, that present conditions and future prospects are decidedly reassuring. While it is true that in January the national expenditures exceeded receipts about \$500,000 per day, and the fiscal year showed in the middle of March an excess of expenditures of nearly \$88,000,000, it is also true that the tide has already turned. For the first fifteen days in March the average excess of outgo over income averaged only \$100,000 a day, and Assistant Secretary Coolidge expects the deficit for the operations of the entire fiscal year to come within Mr. Cortelyou's original estimate of \$114,000,000. It is true that the Government revenues have suffered from the growth of the prohibition movement as well as from the decrease in imports due to trade depression. But there is ample cash on hand, all bills are being promptly paid, and as a matter of fact the Treasury's general fund is at just about the same figure as on March 15, 1905, at the beginning of the recent administration. The revenues of the past few months have shown a decided turn for the better, and there is a comfortable working Treasury balance of \$60,000,000. As yet it has not even been necessary to call in the reserves in the national depositories. There will be another issue of Panama bonds, as the work on the Isthmus has called for a much larger outlay than was anticipated, and there may also be, if the deficit continues to grow, a recourse to the issue of 3 per cent. Treasury notes, such as were used in the panic of 1907. The framers of the new tariff bill presented to Congress an estimate that it would produce some \$10,000,000 more revenue from import duties than the old schedule, the increased duties on articles and commodities classed as luxuries promising to exceed by the amount the loss in revenue resulting in the heavy reductions on steel lumber, hides, and other items broadly classed as necessities. In 1907 the revenue of the Government from customs duties had reached much the largest figure in the history of the country, over \$333,000,000, but the receipts from the internal revenue for that year, \$270,000,000, were less by \$37,000,000 than those of the year 1901. In 1908 import duties brought only \$287,000,000 and internal revenues fell to \$250,000,000.—Review of Reviews.

## A Stubborn Cinderella

Billed for Three Days at Boyd's Theatre in Omaha.

"Money talks," is an old saying and one of the most true axioms ever uttered, and as a consequence some of the figures which are a part of the performance of "A Stubborn Cinderella," the musical play by the authors of "The Time, The Place, and The Girl," "The Girl Question," and "Honey-moon Trail" which will be seen at Boyd's theatre in Omaha on April 18, 19 and 20, are not only interesting but startling in their magnitude.

There are thirty-two chorus girls in the production, most of whom make a complete change of costume five times, though some do only four times and some seven. It averages, however, five and a fourth times for every girl, which means that the wardrobe mistress and her assistant must keep in perfect condition 168 dresses. With the wear and tear of eight performances a week, the quick changing, the hurried packing and the other wear and tear which falls to the lot of the theatrical costume, the task confronting the wardrobe mistress is appalling. Although each dress does not contain the same amount of material, it will average very close to six yards, which, when multiplied by 168 dresses, means that over 1,000 yards of material were used in their construction. By means of a pedometer worn by one of the girls the other night it was ascertained that each one takes an average of 475 steps in each of the musical numbers. There are eleven of these, which means 5,225 steps per evening, while each girl from the location of the chorus dressing rooms in the theatres will average to run up or down at least twenty-five flights of stairs each performance, 200 weekly or 8,000 during the average theatrical season.

## Earnings and Extensions

Tabulated Figures Indicate Result of 1907 Depression.

The completed returns of the operations of the railroads during the year 1908 make a remarkable showing. The

United States normally shows large yearly increases in the gross earnings of its railroads, as is natural in a country steadily growing in population, wealth, and railroad mileage. There were only three of the twenty years preceding 1908 when the railroads did not show increases; in 1893 there was a decrease of \$16,000,000, in 1894 another of \$119,000,000, and 1896 fell behind by the scarcely appreciable sum of \$1,300,000. But in 1908 we find the enormous decrease of \$345,000,000 from the preceding year, more than twice as much as the aggregate of all previous decreases in twenty years. This is the most illuminating and striking single piece of evidence of the setback to industry resulting from the financial upheaval of 1907. In net earnings the figures do not look so large, as by dint of strict economy, and in many cases even dangerous economy, the railroads reduced the loss to about \$60,000,000. But the largest previous decrease of net earnings in the twenty-year period, which came in 1904, was less than two-thirds of this sum. That our railroad captains are not dismayed by this astonishing drop in business is clear from their constructive activities. Although there were reports in the latter part of March that Mr. Harriman was about to retire in illhealth, there were promptly denied, and it seems obvious that he is getting deeper into responsibilities rather than ridding himself of them. For instance, he is building an entire new system in Mexico, some 1800 miles of road leading to the west coast and Central America, and constituting an important extension of the Southern Pacific. Thousands of miles away in the Northwest Mr. Harriman is vying with Mr. Hill for the rapidly developing traffic of the State of Washington. A new road with construction of the Harriman quality is being built parallel to the Northern Pacific into Portland. Still farther north Mr. Hill is planning and working and struggling with physical, economic, and political obstacles to amplify his extensions of the Great Northern.—From the Review of Reviews.

### Goes to Colorado.

Attorney C. A. Rawls left here Saturday for Granada, Colo., where he will remain for a year. He will have charge of some large land interests, which are owned by Cass county people. Mr. Rawls has always stood high in this county, and his many friends regret to see him leave here. The NEWS-HERALD wishes him success in his new field.

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A fine ribbed Hose at the same price **15c** per pair. The popular Ox-Blood Hose in ladies' and children.

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