

The Plattsmouth Journal

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SECRETARY SHAW says that high prices are a sign of prosperity. Whereat the beef trust, the coal trust and the Standard Oil trust immediately jump to higher rates.

THE supreme court has decided that guessing contests are illegal. Yet the officials of that symposium of conjecture called the weather bureau still draw their salaries.

THE Erie railroad has discharged 4,500 employes this season, and round steak is 18 cents a pound. Secretary Shaw ably remarks that "high prices mean prosperity."

SPEAKER CANNON declares that the tariff is worth 75 cents a day, cash, to every American working man. There are half a million out of employment just now who would like to cash in.

SENATOR DOLLIVER nominated Senator Fairbanks for Vice President by rapturously eulogizing all the imaginary virtues of President Roosevelt. The Hoosier says he is not quite sure that he likes "the Iowa idea."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL KNOX is a self sacrificing man. He gave up a \$70,000 income as a lawyer to accept \$8,000 as a Cabinet officer, and swapped that for a senatorship at \$5,000. But meantime he had got a \$600,000 fee as an attorney for the steel trust. So he can still afford to take sugar in his coffee.

SECRETARY SHAW declares that it is a marvelous sign of prosperity when our manufacturers can sell goods in Europe cheaper than we can sell them at home! He instances, "not less than four million dollars worth" of merchandise which he knows to have been disposed of in this way. This is very soothing.

THE chaplain of the late republican convention at Chicago prayed: "O God, save our nation, we beseech Thee, from all the evil things which defile the home, impair civil liberty, corrupt politics or undermine the integrity of commercial life." They paid his wages and dismissed him as an emissary of the democratic party.

ELMER ROOR is one of the funniest men that America has yet produced, standing perhaps next to Mark Twain. In his speech before the republican convention he laughed in his sleeve as he exclaimed, "All Americans who desire a safe and conservative administration, which shall avoid causes of quarrel, all who abhor war, all who long for the perfect sway of the principles of that religion which we all profess, should rejoice that under this Republican administration their country has attained a potent leadership among the nations, in the cause of peace and international justice." The Filipino and Panama auditors gleefully poked each other in the ribs, and declared it the finest piece of irony they had ever listened to.

THE Omaha Bee of last Friday contained a most bitter attack upon W. J. Bryan, emanating from Dr. George L. Miller, a former democrat of influence in the councils of the party. His trade mark in every sentence would have been very discernible without any signature. The Journal does not endorse every action of Mr. Bryan by any means, but in our estimation he is far above the author of the tirade in everything pertaining to democracy, statesmanship and citizenship as the birds that soar heavenward. Why does the Doctor wait until this particular time to attack Mr. Bryan, and then publish the same in a republican paper? Is he making ready to "drop" over soul and body, like Paul Morton, in the hopes of "getting something good" from "Teddy" should the "accident" be elected? To say the least, the attack is unmanly and unjust. But the Doctor being in his dotage, most of his former democratic friends are inclined to treat his production with silent contempt.

NEVER in the history of this country has so much interest been manifested in any similar convention as that of the gathering of the democratic hosts in St. Louis this week. The masses of the people seem to be looking to this convention for a candidate and platform that will favor the whole people instead of catering directly to the desires and wishes of the Trusts and those who want to centralize the government in the hands of the few. Let the democratic party by its cool and conservative action offer the condition of security and relief, and the country will spontaneously remove from power the party of Hamiltonian ideas. The opportunity of democracy is manifest, the will and desire of the nation's democrats have been made plain. It remains for this convention to fix the destinies of the United States for the next four years. Will they act wisely, and save the freedom guaranteed by our forefathers, before it is everlastingly too late?

Tell the Truth.

To entrust it to the democratic party is to invite disaster, as in 1892, the democratic party decided the protective tariff unconstitutional, or whether it demands tariff reform or tariff revision, its principal object is always the destruction of the protective system. However spacious the name, the purpose is ever the same. A DEMOCRATIC TARIFF HAS ALWAYS BEEN FOLLOWED BY BUSINESS REVERSES, A REPUBLICAN TARIFF BY BUSINESS PROSPERITY. To a republican congress and a republican president this question can be safely entrusted.—Republican Platform.

Now, don't that jar sensitiveness of an ordinary citizen? The declaration is utterly at variance with facts, as all well-informed people should know. During the first seventy years of our history the government was controlled by the democrats and the tariffs therefore were democratic. During that time the country witnessed great prosperity. The foundation for our present wealth was laid during those years.

In 1846 a tariff law was enacted which approached nearer to a tariff for revenue only than any country has ever had. Under that law wealth piled up faster than at any other period during our existence as a nation. Take the census report of 1850 and compare it with the census report of 1860 and it will be seen that the ratio of increased wealth during those ten years was greater than can be shown for any ten years under a protective tariff.

During these ten years under a revenue tariff factories increased marvelously and agriculture was more prosperous than at any former era—farmers became rich and lands advanced in value. In 1860 the capital invested in manufacturing was twice what it was in 1850. The St. Louis Republic says that protectionists cannot point to any such period of prosperity under protection; and that great newspaper is awful good authority on everything of this nature.

Then, too, our money system was poor. We had the wildcat state banks. They issued a circulating medium, much of which they never redeemed. The banks went to smash and disorganized and hampered business. In consequence of these bad banks we had financial trouble in 1857, but this was soon over; and notwithstanding the lack of such transportation facilities as have been secured in later years, that ten years' period under a revenue tariff stands out in bold relief and challenges comparison with any ten years under protection. The republicans gained power in 1860 under a platform that did not hint at protection, but the war came on and as a war measure a protective tariff was enacted. Manufacturers grew rich under high protection and they have continually demanded more and more, until now under the Dingley bill we have the most extortionate tariff the country has ever seen, and the republicans refuse to modify it in any particular.

What followed the republican tariff? The worst panic this country has ever witnessed before or since, lasting from 1873 to 1878. During that period of five years land values shrank more than half. More men were sold out under execution than during any other like period; more bankrupts were made by that financial panic than by any other; then the army of tramps first sprang into existence in this country; and the worst labor strike the country ever witnessed took place. Pittsburg was the scene of riots and much property was destroyed in many cities. Soldiers were called out in every large city; and people believed that we were on the eve of a great revolution or anarchy.

And this (we have not overdrawn the picture, as the records will show) occurred under the first republican tariff. The republicans seem to think that the people have forgotten that dark period when the country was truly in distress; but if memory fails, the records cannot be obliterated. The history of that five years of "adversity" ought to be reiterated until the republican demagogues become ashamed of their brazen falsehoods.

The panic of 1903 was mild compared with the one from '73 to '78; and the one in '93 was under a republican protective tariff, the "McKinley bill." The democratic tariff, known as the "Wilson bill," was not enacted until late in 1894, fifteen months after the business "adversity" of which the republican platform speaks; nor was that regarded as a democratic measure. Its history in the senate is familiar.

The McKinley tariff was enacted in 1890 and the country immediately after showed signs of business trouble. The people became restless and dissatisfied. They elected Cleveland by a great majority. The revenues so declined under President Harrison that he prepared to issue bonds; and this unfortunate financial condition was inherited by the democrats when they came into power in 1893.

So the facts of history stamp the republican assertion as false. It is not true that "a democratic tariff has always been followed by adversity; a republican tariff by business prosperity." As the above facts abundantly show, the reverse is true.

The country has been prosperous during the past six years, but many things have conspired to bring about the condition. The increased production of

gold made money more abundant. Bad crops in Europe and Asia and abundant crops in this country brought a great amount of wealth to us. Then our systems of transportation had become so perfect and our machinery so excellent that we were able to beat the world. We have a wonderfully productive soil, a magnificent country, an intelligent and energetic people, and there is no good reason why we should not be prosperous, in spite of a tariff system that more or less hampers business and injures the consumer. Our prosperity is not by reason of the "republican tariff" but in spite of it. "Too well do the carpenters who framed the Chicago platform know these facts in their efforts to again "pull the wool over the eyes of the people."

The Boston banquet to the Filipinos given by Gov. Bates, turned into an anti-imperialist symposium. Mayor Collins told the visitors that their right to self government is as true as the Declaration of Independence or the Sermon on the Mount. He said "Filipinos have a right to work out their own salvation, and if they are not over successful in doing it, it is none of our business, any more than it is the concern of the Filipinos that we are not working out all our own problems in the most perfect way." He advised them to carry home with them the lessons of liberty put into effect at Bunker Hill. President Whitney of the Chamber of Commerce spoke along the same lines. The Filipinos took up the argument where he left it and pleaded earnestly for the same right to self government for which the Americans fought the British in the Revolution. But the spirit of Hamilton hovers over the republicans to give them advice when it comes to a question of a free and independent government. They would like to forget that there is such a document as the Declaration of Independence.

Promotion of a Young Man.

Mr. Louis Psenck, a prominent young merchant, was made manager of a large business concern of Smithville, Texas. It was with pleasure he heard that after a long sickness he was again able to take the reins of this extended business into his own hands. "I had a very severe attack of malaria for several weeks," he wrote us, "but Triner's American Elixir of Bitter Wine not only cured me perfectly, but my weight increased ten pounds in six weeks." Many people cannot understand where the wonderful cures effected by this vegetable remedy come from, but it is very easily explained. It cures the digestive apparatus and in this way constantly renews the blood, keeps it pure and rich. Make your stomach strong and your blood pure and you will enjoy perfect health and vigor. In all diseases of the digestive organs, of the blood and the nerves, Triner's American Elixir of Bitter Wine is the most palatable and the only reliable remedy. In drug stores. Jos. Triner, 799 S. Ashland ave., Chicago, Ill.

NOW'S THE TIME TO VISIT.

The Burlington's Low Rates to Summer Tourists.

Go somewhere this summer; if not to St. Louis then to the mountains, lakes and seashore. Examine this great scheme of vacation tours:

Atlantic City and return, July 9 and 10, \$34.00.
Cincinnati and return, July 15 to 17, \$22.75.

Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake, Black Hills—practically half rates all summer.

Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, the lake resorts and lake steamer tours—very favorable rates—stop-overs at St. Louis on through tickets. See the grandest creation by the hand of man. Ask the agent for full details, or write L. W. WAKELEY, General Passenger Agent, Omaha.

World's Fair Rates to St. Louis

Via Burlington Route.
Tickets to St. Louis and return—
Good fifteen days, \$13.80.
Good sixty days, \$15.35.
Good all summer, \$18.40.
For full information about train service and other details see the ticket agent.

The St. Louis Exposition—the greatest show the world has ever seen—is now complete and in harmonious operation and it will be a lifetime's regret if you fail to see it.

Weak Hearts

Are caused by indigestion. If you eat a little too much, or if you are subject to attacks of indigestion, the stomach expands—swells, and puffs up against the heart. This crowds the heart and shortens the breath. Rapid heart beats and heart disease is the final result. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat, takes the strain off the heart, cures indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, and contributes nourishment, strength and health to every organ of the body. Sold by F. G. Fricke & Co.

Farmers, go to Dawson county, Neb. Cheap lands. Make more money. Free alfalfa pamphlet. Write J. M. McColl, Lexington, Neb., or the Putnam Co., Omaha, Neb.

BONESTEEL OFFICE IS OPEN.

Omaha Resident's First Woman to Draw a Number for Claim.

Bonesteel, S. D., July 5.—There was a hot and sultry sun which rose on a wet and sorry looking crowd of 316 people who had waited through the night in a driving rain to be early in the registration office where application for homesteads in the famous Rosebud Indian reservation were being received. As the morning grew the crowd increased, until at 9 o'clock, when Inspector McPhaul opened the door of the city hall and with Commissioner Richards of the general land office looking over his shoulder, spoke a few words of directions to the leaders of the line, there were about 1,500 people waiting to take their turns at the registration desks.

J. S. Barnes of 66 West Sixty-eighth street, New York city, was the first man to be registered, having taken his position at the door of the hall at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Over at the Baptist church, where women and old soldiers were registering, only a corporal's guard of the men waited through the night and went on duty at sunrise. The women began straggling around about 4 a. m. and were placed in line with the old soldiers, who gallantly gave their places to them. Miss Jennie Conway of 719 South Thirty-first street, Omaha, was the first to register at this place, but at 9 o'clock there were about fifty women in line, and their ranks were followed by about 250 veterans of the civil war. Only a few Philippine veterans were on duty.

During the day 2,614 people, 216 of which were women, registered at this land office. When the registration offices closed there were no home-seekers waiting.

CASUALTIES NOT SO LARGE.

Twenty-five Die and 1,384 Are Hurt in Fourth of July Celebrations.

Chicago, July 6.—The Tribune publishes a partial list of casualties ensuing from fireworks all over the country. The list gives the total number of dead as twenty-five, injured 1,384 and a property loss of \$177,890. A year ago the accidents reported on the night of July 4 were forty-eight dead and 3,431 injured. In twenty-four hours the totals had jumped to fifty-two dead and 3,665 injured.

In Chicago this year's victims reported numbered one dead and eighty-two injured. Chicago's figures a year ago were two dead and 117 injured. Throughout the country the fire losses were generally smaller than in former years. In Chicago 115 alarms were sent in during the twenty-four hours, fourteen more than last year. The losses were all small.

TRAIN BLOWN FROM TRACK.

One Trainman Killed and a Score of Passengers Injured.

Petersburg, Ill., July 6.—An accommodation passenger train on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railroad was blown from the track at Oakford, Ill. Baggage man Thomas Wiley of Springfield was killed and twenty passengers were injured, eight seriously.

Injured: Thomas Hogan and wife, Springfield; Thomas Lynn, Chandlerville; Thomas Eichner, Petersburg; Thomas Switney, mail clerk; General Manager H. W. Gridley, broken arm; Conductor Coleman, cut about head and arms; Ernest Leib, fatally hurt.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

Features of the Day's Trading and Closing Quotations.

Chicago, July 5.—Unfavorable harvesting weather and a reduction of about 20 per cent in world's shipments were the main causes for a sharp advance in wheat prices today. Final figures on September wheat are 1 1/2% up. Corn netted an advance of 1/4%. Oats showed a gain of 1/2%. Provisions were practically unchanged. Closing prices:

Wheat—July, 87 1/2c; Sept., 82 1/2c; Dec., 82 1/2c.
Corn—July, 48 1/2c; Sept., 48 1/2c; Dec., 49 1/2c.
Oats—July, 37 1/2c; Sept., 32c; Dec., 32 1/2c.
Rye—July, 43 1/2c; Sept., 43 1/2c.
Lard—July, 37 1/2c; Sept., 37 1/2c.
Hops—July, 57 1/2c; Sept., 57 1/2c.
Chicago Cash Prices—No. 2 spring wheat, 93 1/2c; No. 3 spring wheat, 90 1/2c; No. 2 hard wheat, 90 1/2c; No. 3 hard wheat, 89 1/2c; No. 2 cash corn, 45 1/2c; No. 3 yellow corn, 45 1/2c; No. 2 yellow corn, 47 1/2c; No. 2 cash oats, 34 1/2c; No. 2 white oats, 40 1/2c.

Omaha Grain Market.

Omaha, July 5.—Closing prices on the Omaha Grain exchange:
Wheat—July, 84c; Sept., 78c; Dec., 78c.
Corn—July, 49 1/2c; Sept., 43 1/2c.
Oats—July, 38 1/2c; Sept., 31c.
Omaha Cash Prices—No. 2 hard wheat, 82 1/2c; No. 3 hard wheat, 78 1/2c; No. 4 hard wheat, 64 1/2c; No. 2 cash corn, 46 1/2c; No. 3 cash corn, 45 1/2c; No. 2 yellow corn, 46 1/2c; No. 3 yellow corn, 45 1/2c; No. 2 cash oats, 35 1/2c; No. 3 cash oats, 34 1/2c; No. 2 white oats, 40c; No. 3 white oats, 38 1/2c; standard oats, 34 1/2c; No. 4 white oats, 30 1/2c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, July 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$6.50; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.25; hogs, \$1.50 to \$1.50; hammers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; calves, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Texas fed steers, \$4.25 to \$5.00; Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; to-morrow, 30,000; left over, 3,380; 5/16 to 10/16; mixed and butchers, \$3.45 to \$5.00; good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$5.25; rough heavy, \$2.50 to \$3.50; light, \$2.50 to \$3.50; bulk of sales, \$4.75 to \$5.50. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; steady fair to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$5.25; fair to choice mixed, \$3.25 to \$4.00; western sheep, \$3.75 to \$4.10; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$7.75; western lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.00.

South Omaha Live Stock.

South Omaha, July 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; best steady, others lower; native steers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$4.50; western steers, \$3.25 to \$4.75; cows and heifers, range, \$2.25 to \$3.50; canners, \$1.00 to \$2.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.15; calves, \$2.50 to \$3.25; bulls, stags, etc., \$2.50 to \$4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; mixed, \$3.50 to \$5.00; mixed, \$3.50 to \$5.00; light, \$3.50 to \$5.25; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.00; bulk of sales, \$3.25 to \$6.25. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; 10c higher; western yearlings, \$4.00 to \$4.35; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.15; ewes, \$2.75 to \$3.50; common and stockers, \$2.25 to \$3.25; lambs, \$3.00 to \$5.00.



Beef That Has Taste.

That is the kind we have. Not only now but all times. Beef that has been produced from rich, sweet country grass and fine nourishing corn. It has the flavor that is so highly tender, crated by those who know what good meat is. It is lasting, juicy and delicious. Choice cuts for broiling or roasting. Our prices invite purchases. Also bear in mind that our

GROCERY EPARTMENT

is up-to-date and that the quality of our goods cannot be surpassed nor our prices cannot be beat. We divide our profits with our customers, because we give them the best goods for the same money that you have to pay for poorer quality. Don't be backward, but give us a trial.

Lorenz Brothers

North of Post Office Plattsmouth, Neb.

Spring Rains ARE ALMOST DUE

How is Your Roof?

If You Need a New One, Now is the Best Time

Remember, that we are fully prepared to place a new tin roof on your house, new spouting, or repair the old ones.

We Make a Specialty of Roofing and Spouting

And are Prepared to Give You Close Figures on This Kind of Work.

John Bauer

No. 506 Main Street Plattsmouth, Nebraska

For a Spring Tonic

Try a case of the Favorite John Gund

PEERLESS


One of the Purest Beers on the Market

Call on Ed Donat at the Peerless Saloon, or telephone 112 and Ed will do the rest. All we ask is a trial for this popular brand and you will buy no other

Try a Case To-Day.

THE PEERLESS

ED. DONAT, Proprietor.



"The Early Bird Catches the Worm"

This is an old saying, but a very wise one in many respects, and serves to remind those who are on the lookout for

Spring Suits

For Men and Boys

That William Holly is prepared to "fill the bill" in this line to a dot, and invites all to come and inspect his new arrivals and get prices. Fit and quality guaranteed, and prices to suit the times. Also, a fine line of Men's and Boys' Shoes of all grades.

Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc.

Remember the place,

William Holly

East Room Waterman Block
Corner Fourth and Main Streets