

# WAKING THEM UP TO THEIR INTERESTS

The Journal's Article of a Few Days Since  
Calls for Several Interesting Replies.

Mr. Editor:—In the Evening Journal of August 18, you wrote an article about Plattsmouth, giving some reasons why said city did not prosper as it should. You stated further, that a good many farmers had stated "there was no inducement for them to come here to trade." Also, taking your word for it, "they can buy goods cheaper at other places in the county than they can in Plattsmouth."

The latter statement the writer and others refuse to believe; and can also prove that such is not the case. Our merchants by reason of the keen competition and present methods of doing business and by environments, are forced to do business on a closer margin than smaller merchants in the country towns.

The farmer used to think he could save money by buying goods from mail order houses, but that day is fast vanishing and the patrons of said houses are getting their eyes open to the peculiar pay-in-advance methods of mail order houses, and they have taken the time to investigate and compare prices and have found that their home merchants are their friends after all. They know that when they make a purchase from such houses it requires the cash in their hands before the goods are produced. When they approach their home merchant the goods are there for them to select from and plenty of them. Furthermore, the merchants extend to them a credit which they, under no circumstances, can obtain at any mail order house.

The result of this is that they (the mail order houses) are now suffering. One of these so-called big houses, doing business on another's capital, had a falling off of \$10,000,000 in their last year of business. If this does not show that the patrons of these mail order houses are waking up, what does? Plattsmouth merchants can, will and do sell goods as cheap as any concerns in the county and out of it.

In regard to inducements, we would like you, Mr. Editor, to find out what is wanted of our community, that we, the progressive citizens of Plattsmouth in the future can make it interesting for those with a pessimistic view of their county seat.

INTERESTED CITIZEN.

From Another Source.

Editor Journal:—I noticed in your paper of August 18th, in an article headed "Quite a Few Reasons Why Plattsmouth Does Not Prosper," some mighty good, solid sense and some clear facts. I am glad, as a citizen, to note your fearlessly putting it before the merchant. Keep it up. I, in my small way, have re-

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

An Explanation to The Voters at  
the Primary Next Tuesday

An urgent plea has been sent out by the State Bar association for the adoption of the proposed amendments to the supreme court for the increase of the number of judges to seven, with an increase of salary from \$2,500 to \$4,500 per annum. At present there are three justices of the supreme court and seven supreme court commissioners whose salaries are \$2,500. Only the three judges reside at the state capital. The commissioners reside at their various homes throughout the state, and do not sit with the court. Their duties are merely to review the evidence, present the law, and recommend. With a court of nine judges all would reside at the state capital and all would sit together. The advantage of such an arrangement over the present piecemeal affair ought to be evident to anyone.

The other amendment relates to the investment of the state's permanent school fund, which has grown to such proportions that investment is difficult under the constitution and the law as at present. This fund now amounts to nearly eight million dollars. If the proposed amendment is adopted the state authorities will have power to invest in other kinds of securities, including school district and school warrants.

Provision is made for voting for or against these amendments on the primary ballot at the coming primary election. If a majority of republican votes are cast for them, it follows that a straight party ballot at the general election will be counted also for the amendments. If a majority of democratic votes are so cast at the primary election, the same result follows. The

peatedly called their attention to what you have just said. They, the merchants, individually or collectively deny the evident fact. The trouble seems to be that the most of our merchants are either old timers or the descendants of old merchants who did business here before them and they follow the old time methods of small sales and large profits rather than the modern one of quick sales and small profits.

One reason why they do this is that the Plattsmouth merchant has both eyes on the shop trade—a credit trade—from which very few merchants have in the past ever grown very rich in comparison to the number that have gone broke or worked a life time for a mere living. It would seem as though it was time they awoke. There are thousands going to Omaha and to catalogue houses that they could get if they would lower their per centage of profit, which they could easily do if they could quit the credit business.

Any business man knows—and the farmer is a business man nowadays, a keen one—that you can't do a credit business on the same margin as for cash. One of the greatest reasons why Plattsmouth does not prosper is that the farmer has to pay the merchant he sells his butter and eggs to, two profits, something no other town asks. A farmer brings in his eggs, sells them for 12c, we will say. He must take this out in trade. The merchant sells them for 15c. Anywhere else eggs and butter are cash. Again, when he takes this bill out in trade he must pay a certain percentage to help make up for what some floater who has moved in and worked a while in the shops and got out, sticking everybody he could. There isn't a merchant in town who has been in business many years who hasn't been stuck for bills.

Why don't you get on to a cash basis? Your freight is the same from the east as Omaha's. You can sell goods for the same price if you do as Omaha and will not be continually kicking about people buying in Omaha. They won't carry goods down from there if they can get them here. People, as well as anything else, go on the line of least resistance. The fact is, they get well paid for carrying down those bundles. The public are not all fools; they don't carry those bundles for fun.

Your good citizen does not need the credit; he will pay you cash if you ask for it. Why don't you organize a business man's association for your own good? Not to see how you can raise your goods, but to see how you can sell them for less and still make a better profit in the course of a year's business. Your methods are away behind the times. Come out of it!

A CITIZEN WHO KNOWS.

amendments are non-partisan in any event and should be supported by republicans and democrats alike.

### Candidate for Congress in Town.

Hon. John A. Maguire, of Lincoln, is in the city today circulating among his many Plattsmouth friends. Mr. Maguire is one of the two democratic candidates for congress, subject to the will of the voters of that party at the primary election on Tuesday, September 1. A lawyer by profession and a first-class gentleman in every particular, the democratic voters need have any fears as to his qualification for the position to which he aspires. The fact is, Mr. Maguire is a young man eminently well fitted for the position now occupied by E. M. Pollard; and one thing certain—he will, if nominated and elected, prove a representative of Western people (and not the interests of the East) and while away his time in playing into the hands of such men as Speaker Cannon, arch enemies of the common people. A vote for John A. Maguire means a vote for a democrat of the true metal.

### Off for Germany.

Rudolph Ramsell, of Edgemont, S. D., who has been visiting relatives and friends in his old home for the past ten days, departed for Seward, Neb., today, where he will visit for a few days, thence to Hannibal, Mo., for a brief visit. After which he will depart for Germany to visit his parents in the Fatherland. Mr. Ramsell is foreman of one department in the Burlington shops at Edgemont, S. D., where he has been located for some time, and in taking a vacation he will spend the same in the land of his birth. He will be gone until nearly Christmas, and the Journal wishes him a pleasant journey and a safe return to his adopted country. There were a number of friends at the depot to witness his departure and bid him god-speed upon his journey.

Mrs. John H. Becker and daughter, Carrie, and Miss Dora Peacock were among those going to Omaha this morning to spend the day.

## HEAVY GUNS AT WORK

Taft and Bryan Turn Themselves  
Loose at Hot Springs and  
Des Moines.

### EACH SPEAKS FOR HIS PARTY

Both Have Something to Say About  
Tariff for Protection.

Ohio Man Compares Party Records  
and Attacks Bryan Methods—Ne-  
braskan Fires a Broadside  
Into Republican Ideas.

Hot Springs, Va., Aug. 22.—Achievement versus theories—actual removal of abuses as against ever-changing, unpractical radicalism—that was the case of the Republican against the Democratic party as stated by William H. Taft, in his speech here to the gathering of Virginia Republicans. As to the question by Bryan, "Shall the people rule?" the nominee asserted that the people do rule and that their will has been expressed in Roosevelt's policy. While Bryan thought up and advocated all manner of impossible schemes to kill prosperity or to curb evils which accompany it, Roosevelt originated, and with the aid of congress carried out policies that improved business standards, Taft declared.

### Bryan Methods "Ineffective."

He also declared that the Bryan methods are ineffective, and that "the (Democratic) party and its distinguished leader" are "utterly oblivious of the necessity of care and caution in the enactment of statutes which are to accomplish changes in our social and business relations. They seem to have an impression that an evil which is very insidious and which is elusive in its character when definite legal description is to be given of it and a heavy penalty is to be prescribed for it may be safely met by a statutory denunciation hastily prepared in a day or a week or a short period."

### Talks About the Tariff.

Taft reviewed the record of the Democratic party from the time of the last Democratic administration in 1893. "During this period," he said "it repealed the McKinley tariff bill, passed in 1890, and enacted the Gorman-Wilson bill of 1893. With the prospect of a Democratic tariff for revenue only and under the operation of the Gorman-Wilson bill subsequently passed, a period of industrial depression set in which continued through the next presidential campaign of 1896."

### Bryan's Remedy for Panics.

"The remedy for this depression, as proposed by the Democratic party under its present leadership, was a change from the gold standard of currency and value, which was the measure of all pecuniary obligations, to a silver standard—a change which would have sealed the debts of all by quite 50 per cent and would have produced a financial crash in which the business disaster would have been exceeded only by the injury to our national financial honor." Taft was surrounded during his speech by approximately 5,000 people. His reception was cordial and his speech heartily applauded.

### BRYAN'S SPEECH AT DES MOINES

He Attacks the Republican Tariff Idea  
—Democratic Aims.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 22.—Comparing the attitude of the two dominant parties on the tariff question, William J. Bryan at the baseball park in this city, before a vast audience, fired the first gun in the campaign. He attacked the Republican promises of tariff revision, and asked if the Democratic party was not justified when it included in its platform the declaration, that "the people cannot safely entrust the execution of this important work with a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interest as the Republican party."

"The whole aim of our party," he said in summarizing, "is to secure justice in taxation. We believe that each individual should contribute to the support of the government in proportion to the benefits which he receives under the protecting government. We believe that a revenue tariff, approached gradually according to the plan laid down in our platform, will equalize the burdens of taxation and that the addition of an income tax will make taxation still more equal. If the Republican party is to have the support of the people who find a pecuniary profit in the legislation of the taxing power as a private asset to their business, we ought to have the support of that large majority of the people who produce the nation's wealth in time of peace, protect the nation's flag in time of war, and ask nothing from the government but even handed justice."

Illustrating the "private asset" feature he quoted H. E. Miles, chairman of the tariff committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, as saying: "I have made money every year out of the tariff grant—not much, but still a little." Miles did this, he said, by raising his prices to meet the prices charged him by the "tariff barons," and something over. Bryan said that the Republican tariff system was vicious, and that it led to intimidation of employees by threatening them with reduction of wages if the tariff was reduced. Business, he said, should not

## CIVIL LAW IN CHARGE

Springfield Emerges from Military  
Rule and the Capital  
City Is Orderly Again.

### SIX MORE RIOT INDICTMENTS

Assistant State's Attorney Looks for  
Fifty More of the Same.

Lawless Men in Small Towns—Story  
of a Woman Refugee—Riot  
Wounded Improving, In-  
cluding Bowes.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 22.—The first day of the nominal resumption of civil rule in Springfield was free from disorders. The members of the Seventh infantry were scattered about the city in small detachments, but they were under orders to act only in case their aid was solicited by the sheriff or his deputies. Twice the slumbers of the soldiers was disturbed, once when a small fire broke out in a shed and again when an irate father fired at an objectionable suitor for his daughter's hand. Small crowds gathered in each instance but were quickly dispersed and at midnight the streets were practically deserted.

### Six More Alleged Rioters.

Six more alleged riot leaders have been caught in the grand jury net here. The inquisitorial body has returned indictments charging twenty separate offenses. All were predicated upon the trouble at Loper's restaurant, and were identical with those charged against Kate Hayward in the indictments returned yesterday. The jury has as yet confined its work to investigating the riot at Loper's, except in the case of Abraham Raymer, who was indicted for murder in connection with the lynching of William Donnigan last Saturday. Assistant State's Attorney Whines expects fifty more indictments on the evidence he has.

### Names of Those Indicted.

The persons indicted are: Ernst Humphrey, bookster; Rudolph Brede-meyer, mechanic; John Schlenle, grocery clerk; William Sutton, cabman; Herbert Carey, blacksmith, and one other man whose identity was kept secret at the order of Judge Creighton, because he is understood to have fled from Springfield. Humphrey, Schlenle, Credemeyer and the fugitive were each indicted four times for malicious mischief and riot. Carey and Sutton were made the subject of two indictments each, the same offenses being charged. Judge Creighton fixed the bail at \$2,000 for each indictment.

### DANGER IN THE SMALL TOWNS

Lawless Men Warn "Niggers"—Con-  
dition of the Riot Wounded.

The small towns of the county continue to be danger spots. At Buffalo, a village fifteen miles from here, the following notice has been posted at the interurban trolley line station: "All niggers wanted out of town by Monday, 12 m. sharp." It was signed "Buffalo Sharpshooters." Complaints also filter in daily from the mining camps, coming from whites and negroes alike. Each race seems distrustful of the other in these communities.

There is a decrease in the number of refugees at the arsenal. The negroes were told that the proper time to re-establish themselves in their homes was while the troops are still here, and this argument prevailed in many cases. But none of the blacks went to their homes with smiling faces. There was fear in their hearts and anxiety marked their features. In their homes few lights were shown after nightfall, absolute quiet and darkness being depended upon to deceive night prowlers as to the presence of the families.

One of the refugees at the arsenal was a woman whose white skin betrayed only faint traces of negro blood. She was accompanied by a fair-haired boy about five years old. "I suppose that I am foolish to come here," she said. "But I should go crazy if I tried to sleep at home. I am not even sure that my neighbors suspect me of having negro blood in my veins. We have not mingled with the negroes here before, and have kept aloof from the whites. But my husband is away, and I couldn't bear to think of having our home invaded by rowdies who might kill our boy. So I have thrown off the mask and come here. We are going to move away from this place just as soon as possible. In fact my husband is looking for a position in another city now."

Arthur Troyman, who was wounded during the riot on Aug. 14, has been discharged from the hospital. Troyman is the first of those wounded by bullets to recover from his injuries. All the other injured are thought to be out of danger with the possible exception of William Bowes, the county official who was shot through the body by negroes. Bowes, however, is reported as improving tonight.

### Takes His Bride to Panama.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 22.—Traveling all the way from the Panama canal, where he is engaged as a civil engineer, Wayne C. Burkhalter, a native of this city, has married Miss Josephine Seherer, of Murphysboro, Ill., brought the bride to this city to visit his parents, and departed for his post on the canal on the honeymoon.

# E. G. DOVEY & SON

## Our Town Clock



### And It's Relation to Our Shoe Department

Sometimes it strikes three—sometimes it strikes twenty-three—sometimes it strikes thirteen. To those who do not understand it we will reveal the secret. When it strikes three, it means that someone has recently gotten No. 13 and three is gone on the next thirteen. When it strikes twenty-three it means that another No. 13 is gone and only two left until another No. 13 goes. And when it strikes thirteen, it means that the lucky one is just leaving our store with a pair of shoes that did not cost a cent. Try it once. School begins pretty soon and you are going to buy shoes. Our fall stock is now coming in and we can furnish you shoes that will wear; shoes that fit; shoes that are up-to-date and shoes that have a reputation.

### Fought the Booze.

John Susemker last week started his campaign against John Barleycorn, apparently with the intention of putting John on the bumps, as the poet has aptly expressed it. He continued his crusade all the week, making an even gamier fight than Mary Armour, but at the close of the week it became apparent that John was steadily encroaching upon Susemker's fortifications and that it would be only a question of time when he would commence to see green lizards with yellow tails and pink serpents with green tongues unless he was headed off in his wild career. There was also a possibility that he would reach a better world by means of being ground up beneath the wheels of "Big Dick," as he persisted in prowling about the railroad yards with his load, so the police thought for his own welfare they had best gather him in, and Saturday night he was escorted to the Hotel Manspeaker, where he rested until this morning, when he was brought before Judge Archer, who gave him one dollar's worth of his celebrated brand of justice, besides the customary timings. On condition that Susemker cease his crusade against Barleycorn, the judge suspended the fine until he could return to work with James Rebal the broom maker.

### Bound for Canada

The land boon in Canada is attracting some visitors and prospective investors from this section to Alberta and other parts of Southern Canada. The fast mail this noon carried to Omaha the following parties, all of whom are bound for Canadian points: J. L. Young, L. H. Young, of Murray, C. L. Wiles, S. L. Cole and son, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Cole and Will Stokes of Mynard. All these parties are interested in seeing what they can do in the way of picking up some bargains in Canadian land and will travel from Omaha, north to St. Paul and Minneapolis whence they will go to Winnipeg and the Alberta region. This is the famed wheat region of the northwest and is unquestionably a fertile field for grain. The party will be gone for several days.

### Like August, 1863.

Judge Archer, one of the old pioneer citizens of Nebraska, recalls the fact that on August 25, 1863, there occurred a killing frost in this country. That will be just forty-five years ago tomorrow. The corn was killed down to the ground, and the crop was a total failure. At the same time he harvested a bumper crop of wheat, which was all that saved this section in the crop line. The past few days recalled the weather conditions of that time very vividly.

## PULITZER STANDS WITH MR. BRYAN

Some Part of the Nebraskan's Creed,  
However, Are Not Acceptable.

New York, Aug. 19.—The New York World editorially advocates the election of William J. Bryan.

For some time the attitude of Pulitzer's paper has been in doubt, and it has been feared that the Nebraskan would have to make the campaign in New York without the support of any of the larger papers.

The World, in its editorial, says:

"The World has sharply disagreed with Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party in the party in the past. It has upheld them whenever they represented true democracy. It has opposed their populism and socialism. It has nothing to retract, defend or excuse. In common with the Democratic millions as distinguished from the Democratic politicians, it responds now to the merits and demands of a cause rather than to the claims of any man or any machine."

There are planks in the Democratic platform which we repudiate now as always. There are phases of Mr. Bryan's career and there are articles in his political creed of which we disapprove, now as always. But in the essentials of opposition to Rooseveltism, we are in hearty accord with the Democratic platform.

### Whence Comes the Harp.

The history of the harp, as it dips into an almost forgotten past, its origin, its romance, its religion, affords a more fascinating story than that of any other musical instrument. As early as 1800 years B. C., the first lyre was evolved from the mind of a high priest of Osiris, that god of the people who was so adored that even his name was not uttered by profane lips. The priest, in one of his daily walks along the banks of the sacred Nile, found an empty tortoise shell, and happening to strike it, noticed that it gave forth a pleasing sound. Then was born the happy thought to make a musical instrument on the plan of the tortoise shell. And hence, the harp—that instrument which has been through the ages, the favorite of the gentler sex, and the instrument about which all the romance of the world has twined. On Monday evening, August 31, this beautiful instrument can be heard at the Parmele in all of its pristine glory. Tickets can be had at the Riley hotel.