

# The - Plattsmouth - Journal.

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Winter is trying awful hard to linger in the lap of spring.

This is the time of the year people should take a back yard inventory to ascertain how much rubbish has accumulated.

Even the republican papers out over the state commend many of the acts of the late legislature. This is unexpected on the part of democrats.

The farmers are getting some behind in their spring work. Now that Easter is over we may confidently look for spring weather in the full sense of the term.

The "jokers" in the new tariff bill are being exposed by republicans. The whole protective system as applied to this country is a huge joke on the consumer.

The man who attempts to establish a moral code by keeping a book account of the good he does will never do enough good to pay for the paper and labor of keeping the account.—William J. Bryan.

The women all over the country are up in arms against the glove schedule in the Payne tariff bill. It almost doubles the cost of kid gloves and the tax is levied practically to benefit one man, ex-Congressman Lattaer of New York. Labor has no part in this proposed legislation.

The Journal, as usual, will keep right on in its efforts to upbuild Plattsmouth. The honest readers know that we have done more in this direction than any other paper printed in this city. And in doing this we have also built up one of the finest printing plants in the state, barring only Omaha and Lincoln.

One highly meritorious law enacted by the late legislature is that putting the clerk of the supreme court on a salary. Heretofore that favored official has enjoyed the highest salary of any official in the state, a distinction for which there was no reason whatever, and which was only brought about by the enormous increase of fees. That abuse will hereafter be done away with, and that official placed upon a salary basis, as is sensible and proper.

Now the arguments in favor of protecting the American oil industry become clear. Standard Oil has big refineries in Mexico. Free oil will mean a flood of this Mexican oil to "displace American oil." That is, with its Mexican refineries the Standard will destroy the business of its American refineries unless prevented by a duty against Mexican oil. The law must be evoked to prevent the tail of the oil octopus from battering the brains out of its head. That's a fair sample of stand-pat logic.

Internal revenue officials complain that the temperance movement, particularly in the South, has resulted in increasing the number of violations of the internal revenue laws in the distillation of illicit whisky. Liquors being more difficult to obtain in a legitimate way has greatly increased the profits of illicit distilling. During the fiscal year 1908 there were 1,130 illicit distills destroyed, while the returns for the nine months of the present fiscal year show 1,017 have been destroyed, with the possibility that by July 1, that number will have increased to approximately 1,300. The section of the South where there is the most activity among the so-called "moonshiners," embraces the Atlanta, Ga., district, where it is reported that 120 stills were seized and destroyed during the month of December last.

## HIGH STAKES.

"The fate of a considerable portion of the industrial organization of this country is at stake, as well as the fate of the Standard Oil Co.," said John G. Milburn of New York in opening his argument for the respondent in the great case, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The defense will probably declare, and Attorney Kellogg, the government's counsel, "that this monopoly, now all powerful, cannot be interfered with because of the place in the existing business arrangements."

Strangely enough this issue, tremendous in importance and of mighty interest, is merely a by-product of the suit. The judges might dismiss it as merely technically irrelevant or they may give it the greatest weight as coming within the sphere of public policy.

Not only Standard Oil, the producer, refiner and transporter of petroleum and its products, is on trial, but what have become to be known as the Standard Oil interests will be vitally affected.

The tentacles of Standard Oil are wrapped around industries, railroads and franchise holding corporations of many kinds.

John Moody parcels the "franchise trusts," the railroad combines or alliances," and the "individual trusts" out to two "groups of financiers," namely, the Standard Oil or Rockefeller group, and the Morgan group. These groups approach each other so closely at many points that their interests are joined. They may be, and often are, simultaneously friends, or enemies or drivals to one another.

Particularly, however, Standard Oil dominates financially the Harriman railroads, which now include both Gould and Vanderbilt lines, the smelter trust, the ice trust, the tobacco trust and the allied interests, with Amalgamated Copper in its complete control. Among the franchise groups it is found in a practically commanding position in the telegraph and telephone interests in the New York, Boston and New Jersey public service corporations, with extensive connections with those in all the larger cities. It touches the Morgan group in the steel trust, the rubber trust and in many railroads and its financial strength is evidenced by its control of the National City Bank, by far the richest and strongest financial institution in the country.

Of the more than twenty thousand millions invested in trust forming industries, the Rockefeller interests dominate two thirds.

It was to these interests Mr. Milburn referred when he

# 10 Years Ago

Thousands bought

## Uneeda Biscuit

because they wondered  
what they were.



Sold in

5¢

Moisture  
Proof  
Packages

# To-day

Millions use them because  
they know them to be

The World's Best Soda Cracker

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

said "the fate of a considerable portion of the industrial organization is at stake." For "considerable portion" he might have said industries, railroads and mines with \$15,000,000,000 capitalization. Which is to survive, this gigantic combine or the Republic?

## RAKE-OFF FOR THE SUGAR TRUST.

The tariff tax on refined sugar is prohibitory. So little is brought into the country that the resulting revenue is a negligible item. But this tax enables the sugar trust to add 2 cents a pound to the price of refined sugar. The consumption of sugar in the United States was nearly 6,400,000,000 pounds—showing a per capita use of eighty-two pounds—\$8 for the average family. The tax on raw sugar contributes heavily to the revenue; but the tax on refined sugar goes to swell the profits of the trust. Why should the prohibitory tax on refined be maintained, since the sole object thereby retained is to fleece the people and feather the nest of an insolent, thieving, unscrupulous monopoly?

## FASHION'S FREAKS.

Our versatile ex-president who gave vogue to the Teddy bear during his occupancy of the White House, evidently has exercised an influence upon the fashions beyond the limits of his own country. His journey toward the jungles of Africa must be the reason of a zoological craze that has affected the smart folks of Europe.

Word now comes over the sea that it is now the proper thing to have some counterfeit of a four-footed beast a crawling thing or a bird or an insect on all handkerchiefs, umbrellas, note paper, traveling bags and pretty much everything that enters into the wearing apparel and personal belongings of the up-to-date person. Natural history has become fashionable, thanks to Mr. Roosevelt, but there are other fashionable things for which he cannot be held responsible, and the equal of which he is not likely to find among the aborigines that he will meet in the Dark Continent.

There are those new hats which have struck the feminine fancy, for instance, and the new styles of wearing the hair, which have all the Fuzzy Wuzzies of the British eastern possessions beaten to a frazzle. If the Roosevelt expedition is able to bring back to the Smithsonian Institution any ethnological exhibits more curious than those that may be found on State street or Broadway in the year A. D. 1909 we miss our guess.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## GET OUT AND DIG.

It's here—the time to make garden. The city farmer hails with delight the warm spring sun and in his little plot of ground is centered an interest that the uninitiated should observe and investigate. The earth was made for man and the miracles of seed and plant and flower were designed for his education and entertainment. The city farmer is a thoughtful man and his domain of twenty or thirty square feet of ground is an interesting field for his inquiry out of doors. He is entranced with the days when "spring unlocks the flowers and paints the laughing soil."

It is oftentimes stated that the garden does not pay. The conclusion is absurd. It pays dividends that should appeal to the hardworking individual who bends over a desk or applies his mind by day and night to the problems of business and professional life. While he is digging in the warm earth he is

achieving something besides delicious green things fresh for the table and bright beautiful flowers to admire and wonder at. He is unwittingly led away from the necessities of modern drudgery, from the artificial, the cynical, the contriving and the scheming that weary him at the end of the day and the end of the week, into a healthy philosophy which makes for long life and happiness. The dividends are in better temper, stronger fiber and more enduring vitality. It is a different kind of digging from that with which we are occupied during the business hours and it gives us physical joy that we are living in this masterful world.

A few minutes in the garden every day is good medicine and the wise Physician provides a large number of human beings with this way of getting health and content.—World Herald.

## NEWSPAPER SUPPORT.

A newspaper if it only has brains, conscience and muscle back of it, must continually decide between doing its duty and injuring its pocket. In any position but that of editor the public is able to separate the individual from the collective citizen. But if an editor does not please them it is at his pockets they aim. Thus it is the newspapers learn who their friends are.

The man who admires a newspaper and admires it all the year round, yet gives his business support to some other concern, is not a friend to the former newspaper. Admiration alone will not run a newspaper. There are too many men who expect a newspaper to slave for their pet notions and hobbies, advocate their duties against the strongest opposition and coolly withhold their business support, by which alone a country newspaper can live.

Talk about a newspaper having a public duty to perform and an editor having to work for his principle cheap when others stand back and extend a lukewarm neutrality.—Seaford (Del.) News.

Gus Swanson who is the genial bar keeper for Peter Goos at the Hotel Plattsmouth, is under the weather suffering from an attack of grippe. His many friends hope the attack is nothing severe and that he will soon be able to greet them with the same old cheery smile.

The population of the city has been increased in the past few days by the arrival of two families, those of Mr. Florian and Mr. Fisher, the latter gentleman of Denver, Col. They came to take employment in the city under the Burlington which is increasing its force at this point by degrees.

## Does not Color the Hair

### Ingredients of Ayer's Hair Vigor

Sulphur. Destroys germs that cause dandruff and falling hair. Cures rashes and eruptions of scalp.  
Glycerin. Soothing, healing. Food to the hair-bulbs.  
Quinine. A strong tonic, antiseptic, stimulant.  
Sodium Chlorid. Cleansing, quiets irritation of scalp.  
Capsicum. Increases activity of glands.  
Sage. Stimulant, tonic. Domestic remedy of high merit.  
Alcohol. Stimulant, antiseptic. Water. Perfume.

Show this formula to your doctor. Ask him if there is a single injurious ingredient. Ask him if he thinks Ayer's Hair Vigor, as made from this formula, is the best preparation you could use for falling hair, or for dandruff. Let him decide. He knows.  
J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.