

The Plattsmouth - Journal

Published Semi-Weekly at Plattsmouth, Nebraska

R. A. BATES, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, a second-class matter.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Vote for Frank E. Schlater because he has made a good, reliable, competent official. No one can find the least fault of his administration as county treasurer, and he deserves to be elected for the second term.

D. C. Morgan is the able assistant of County Clerk Rosencrans, is one of the best men in Cass county, and has demonstrated to the fullest extent that he is fully competent for the position. A vote for Clell Morgan means a boost for a man for county clerk, who will prove "the right man in the right place."

Judge Sedgwick favors non-partisan election of judicial officers. Judges Barnes and Fawcett do not. They believe in killing all such laws with the court. If you believe a political court is the best thing for you and the state vote for Barnes and Fawcett. If you do not believe so, vote against them.

If any of our readers think that the Journal is putting up a fight on Quinton purely for political effect, we want them to investigate this matter as closely as possible, and they will see that the statements we have made are true and taken from the records. If you think it wise to keep such a man in office for the third term, vote for him. If not, vote for Ed. S. Tutt.

A POOR EXCUSE IS BETTER THAN NONE.

The Journal is decidedly mistaken for the fact is that the News carrier boy has left a copy of this paper with the Journal every evening and with one or two exceptions the News circulation manager knows that this was done. In all probability, however, the Journal editor did not look hard enough or else as this paper shines so brightly in comparison with the one up the street that its editor mistook it for the electric light.—Daily News.

Ha! Ha! Ha! All laugh at the above joke, because every reader of either the Journal or the News knows that's what it is. But, by the way, Mr. News man, did you ever think of the fact that your circulating manager was just as capable of telling a lie as he is to tell the truth, when it suited his purpose?

LOUISVILLE COURIER "IFS."

If you believe that Carroll Quinton is a defaulter; a man who would rob the taxpayers, and is not in every way worthy of the office which he now holds by virtue of having received the largest vote ever given to a public official in Cass county, it will be your duty to vote against him.

But if you believe Mr. Quinton to be an honest man, a worthy public official, it then becomes your duty to give him the stamp of approval when you go to the polls on election day.

This is a plain proposition. The Courier believes in speaking plain. It has no axe to grind; yet it believes that no man should suffer or his honor be questioned to gratify the malicious desires of political prostitutes whose only hope of electing their men is by assailing the character of the opposition. It is up to you, mister voter. The Courier believes you will do the proper thing.—Louisville Courier.

And, now, the Journal adds: That if any taxpayer in Cass county will take the time and trouble to go to the records and examine them to their own satisfaction, and don't find them just as this paper has reported them, then we say he should vote for Quinton. And if he does find that what we have said in reference to his reports is true, then he should by all means vote for Ed. S. Tutt, an honest, upright and competent young man for the office of sheriff. That's fair, isn't it?

SHERIFF QUINTON'S AGAIN.

Sheriff Quinton's two reports for the 2nd and 3d quarters of 1909, or from April 6th, 1909 to October 5th, 1909, filed October 19th, 1909, under order of the county commissioners made on October 5th, 1909, show total collection of fees of \$586.77! Now this would be collections for six months—an average of \$97.79 per month.

Now sheriff Quinton has been in office a little over two years and six months since the law of April 5, 1907, giving him \$1,750 salary out of the general fund, and requiring him to report at four stated times during the current year, and pay to the county treasurer the fees "collected and earned." The two years and six months, make thirty months, and basing a computation upon his reports filed October 19, 1909, would indicate a total of \$2933.70 fees collected during the thirty months! And during this thirty months he has been paid as his salary out of the general fund of the county at the rate of \$145.83 per month, or a total of \$4,374.90! Now if he has collected \$2,933.70 in fees, how much of it has he paid to the county treasurer? On May 20, 1908, he paid the treasurer \$203.80; on November 27, 1908, he paid the treasurer \$103.95; on March 1, 1909, he paid the treasurer \$43.45, a total of \$351.20.

What! Only \$351.20 of fees collected and paid to the county treasurer within two years and six months; when his two reports filed October 19, 1909, show a total collection of fees amounting to \$586.77, from April 6, 1909, to October 5, 1909! An average of fees collected per month of \$97.79!

He claims, and his friends claim for him, that he is only required to pay the fees of his office to the county treasurer at the end of the current year. Why did he wait until May 20, 1908 to make the first payment of fees? Did the current year of 1907 end on May 20, 1908? Or did it end January 7, 1908? His next payment of fees—only \$103.95—was made November 27, 1908. Was November 27, 1908, the end of another current year? If so, then two "current years" ended in 1908! His next payment of fees collected—the magnificent sum of \$43.45—was made March 1, 1909! Was March 1, 1909, the end of another current year? If so, then we have three "current years" ending within a little over nine months of each other! No doubt Sheriff Quinton can explain this "current year" business quite as well, and as unsatisfactorily, as he has made his reports of fees collected and earned and paid the same to the county treasurer.

The Journal does not say Sheriff Quinton collected \$2,933.70 fees of his office during the thirty months since this law took effect on April 6, 1907. This estimate is based upon Sheriff Quinton's own reports, filed on October 19, 1909, in which he reports \$586.77 collected from April 6, 1909, to October 5, 1909, or during six months. His average collections per month would be one-sixth of \$586.77, or as we have shown, \$97.79. He receives monthly as salary from the general fund of the county \$145.83, and if he collects in fees an average of \$97.79 per month he would only lack \$48.06 per month of collecting fees equal to his salary, already paid by the county! And the law says: "Provided, further, that the sheriff shall, on the first Tuesday in January, April, July and October of each year, make a report to the board of county commissioners, or supervisors, under oath, showing the different items of fees except mileage collected or earned, from whom, at what time, and for what service, and the total amount of fees collected or

earned by such officer since the last report, and also the amount collected or earned for the current year, and he shall then pay all fees earned to the county treasurer." Mark the language: "The total amount of fees collected and earned by such officer since the last report?" Why does the law say: "Since the last report?" Because the law says Sheriff Quinton "shall then pay all fees earned to the county treasurer." Why does the law require this payment of fees to the county treasurer by this officer at these specified times? Because the taxpayers of the county have been paying Sheriff Quinton's salary as such officer out of their general fund every month, and these fees under the law belong to them and payable to their county treasurer.

The Journal has charged, and Sheriff Quinton's friends admit, that he has failed to comply with the law in making his reports. His two reports, filed on October 19, 1909, establish and prove an admission by Sheriff Quinton that he has not complied with the law. The report, due July 6, 1909, was never filed until October 19, 1909, more than three months after the time fixed by law for filing the same, and the report, due October 5, 1909, was never filed until fourteen days after the time fixed by law, and then both reports, such as they are, were filed under a demand made by the county commissioners, two-thirds of whom are Republicans.

Will the taxpayers of Cass county—the voters—give Sheriff Quinton a third term with such a record as is shown?

THE OREGON PLAN IS NEXT.

There are a few wholesome laws among those enacted by the late legislature which the partisan supreme court has not yet had an opportunity to annul.

Among them is the "Oregon plan" law, designed to make effective the votes of the people for United States senator. Under the Oregon plan, when it is put into operation honestly and in good faith, the people do, in effect, elect the senator. The legislature simply registers their decree, in the form and manner provided in the constitution.

If Judges Sedgwick, Barnes and Fawcett are elected the Oregon plan is to be attacked in the supreme court soon after election.

The World-Herald makes this statement adversely. Senator Burkett, whose term expires next year, is bitterly opposed to the Oregon plan. So is Senator Brown, whose term expires two years later. So is Chairman Hayward, of the standpat state committee. So is Boss Rosewater. So are the railroads and the corporation interests, both domestic and foreign.

Arrangements for attacking the Oregon plan in the supreme court, in the event three judges are elected who, it is thought, can be relied on to vote to overthrow it, have already been made. Senator Burkett has been especially active in the movement. He has consulted with eminent Omaha lawyers, high in the councils of the Republican party, as well as with Lincoln lawyers. He has been urged on and encouraged by lawyers whose offices are at railroad headquarters.

It is already whispered about, by standpat politicians and corporation spokesmen here in Omaha, that the Oregon plan, if the election goes right, will surely be knocked out.

The purpose of this contemplated attack is personal, partly political and partly mercenary.

It is personal on the part of Senator Burkett, whose standpat attitude has alienated thousands of progressive Republicans from his support. He believes he can be re-elected, through the machine and the federal brigade, and with the support of the big interests, and he feels that if his case is remanded to the people for them to be decided directly, he will surely be defeated.

It is political on the part of the standpat leaders, who want to keep in the senate to represent Nebraska a man who will stand with Aldrich and Hale and against La Follette and

Cummins. They know they cannot accomplish this result with the Oregon plan in operation.

It is mercenary on the part of the railroads and other big special interests who want to retain Burkett in the senate to assist Aldrich in protecting their privileges and immunities.

The question that is before the people of Nebraska is very plain and simple: Do they want to keep on entrusting all their interests to the discretion, or caprice, of a court of last resort that is solidly partisan? Are they willing to have good and salutary laws passed on, not solely according to the constitution and the facts, but also according to which party favored them, which party opposed them, which party might be benefited by upholding them and which benefited by declaring them "unconstitutional?"

Judge Barnes, now a candidate for re-election, when the non-partisan judiciary law was before his court begging for life, went in person to the Republican state committee and asked it whether it would advise him, Judge Barnes, to proceed as a candidate on the assumption that the law was constitutional, or unconstitutional!

It is by such judges, and such standards, the people of Nebraska want their laws to be passed on?

Is it by such judges, and such standards, they are willing to have the Oregon plan for the popular election of senators live or die?—World-Herald.

The most important utterance emitted at the Kearney banquet came from the mouth of Chairman Hayward who held aloft with pride the fact that the political supreme court of Nebraska had "annulled all the laws passed by the last legislature, with two exceptions." While this is a truth, don't you think it is a shame and a disgrace upon our supreme political court?

That Illinois Cannon lets out an awful roar for such a small one.

Step right in, gentlemen, and get your \$15 suit marked up to the Aldrich bill to \$22.50.

Brother Charles Taft comes in mighty handy with his millions, his Texas ranch, and things.

The serene smile one meets these early cool morning betokens the man who has his coal bin well filled.

What is the use of all this fuss over Dr. Cook burying his records? Isn't that the usual practice in the profession?

The Bank of England has raised its discount rate to 5 per cent. Let's all get even by refusing to borrow any money from it.

The voters of Cass county should vote for Miss Foster, because she has been "tried and not found wanting" in her duties as county superintendent of schools.

As a thrilling spectacle that round-up at Brother Charles' Texas ranch wasn't in it with the lassoing and branding of unwilling delegates the same amiable brother engineered in Chicago, Ill., in June, 1908.

Odell, the Republican candidate for county superintendent of schools, went to Otoe county to be examined for a teachers' certificate, and from what we can learn had a time in securing it. Why did he do this? Didn't want to expose his ignorance to his opponent, perhaps.

When you go to the polls next Tuesday see that there is a cross (X) after the name of George P. Meisinger, if you desire to vote for a man who will make a commissioner that will work for the interests of the entire people of Cass county irrespective of party, sect or creed. He is as honest as the day is long and very competent.

The voters of Cass county do not want to lose sight of the fact that M. Archer is one of the best fitted men in the county for county judge. He

One Doctor—Only One

No sense in running from one doctor to another! Select the best one, then stand by him. No sense either in trying this thing, that thing, for your cough. Carefully, deliberately select the best cough medicine, then take it. Stick to it. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for throat and lung troubles. Sold for nearly seventy years. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Why try this thing, that thing, for your constipation? Why not stick to the good old reliable family laxative—Ayer's Pills? Ask your doctor if he approves this advice.

is an old citizen of the county, well versed in the law, and a man who can be depended upon to fill all the requirements of the position. Vote for Judge Archer and thus honor one of our best people.

D. C. Morgan, who has served so faithfully as W. E. Rosencrans' deputy in the county clerk's office was never before a candidate for any public position. He has, however, served in the capacity of secretary of the board of education of Plattsmouth for several years, in which capacity he served the people well. Mr. Morgan is a practical business man and for a number of years has held positions as clerk with various business firms, and has always proved a faithful employe, and a most competent one, the same as he will do if he is elected to serve the people of Cass county. Mr. Morgan has never before been connected with any office in the court house, but has several times been tendered positions under county officials, because of his well known qualities. In the position of deputy county clerk he has proved himself competent and reliable in every way, and should be elected chief of that office on Tuesday, November 2, because he is just the man for the place.

TAXPAYERS ARE CONCERNED.

Under the law of April 6, 1907, ten reports of fees earned and collected by Sheriff Quinton were due up to October 5, 1909.

On that day the county commissioners, of whom two are Republicans and one a Democrat, adopted a resolution requiring that officer to file all reports by October 19, 1909. Why was it necessary for the commissioners to make this demand of Sheriff Quinton? Because he has not been complying with the law in making these reports. What does Sheriff Quinton file on the October 19? Does he comply with the demand of the commissioners? Ten reports of fees earned and collected were due up to that day. How many reports does he file? Only two reports filed on that day—one for the second quarter of 1909, and one for the third quarter of the same year. What do these two reports show? Fees collected from April 6, 1909, to October 5, 1909. \$586.77 during the six months from April 5, 1909, to October 5, 1919!

What is the average collection of fees per month, based upon the two reports? \$97.79 per month! How long since the law required these fees to be paid to the county treasurer? Since April 6, 1907, or thirty months to October 5, 1909. What would the total collections of fees be if Sheriff Quinton collected an average of \$97.79 each month to October 5, 1909? \$2,933.70! What amount of fees has he paid to the county treasurer? As shown by the reports of the county treasurer Sheriff Quinton paid on May 20, 1908, \$203.80; on November 27, 1908, \$103.95; on March 1, 1909, \$43.45, a total of only \$351.20 paid to the county treasurer from April 6, 1907, to March 1, 1909, a period comprising nearly twenty-three months! If fees collected averaged \$97.79 per month (as shown by his two reports filed October 19) during these twenty-three months; that is, from April 6, 1907, to March 1, 1909, the date of last payment to the county treasurer, the total fees collected would amount to \$2,249.17! If \$351.20 was the total fees collected for these twenty-three months, then Sheriff Quinton's average collections were only \$15.27 per month for these twenty-three months!

And during these twenty-three months, how much have the taxpayers of the county paid Sheriff Quinton as his salary out of their general

fund? \$145.83 per month for twenty-three months amounts to the sum of \$3,354.09, which the taxpayers of Cass county have paid Sheriff Quinton in cash as his salary for twenty-three months, and he had paid to their treasurer as fees "earned and collected" during these same months the sum of \$351.20! Will Sheriff Quinton and his friends explain these stubborn and record facts?

Don't charge the Journal with mudslinging because Sheriff Quinton, of his own free choice, is a candidate for a third term. But just explain to the taxpayers of Cass county why it is that the two reports made by Sheriff Quinton, under order of the board of county commissioners, of whom a majority are Republicans, shows an average collection of fees for the six months beginning April 6, 1909, and ending October 5, 1909, of \$97.79 per month, while the amount paid over to the county treasurer from April 6, 1907, to March 1, 1909, a period of twenty-three months is only \$351.20! An average of only \$15.27 per month! This is a matter which vitally concerns the taxpayers.

President Taft is sometimes unconsciously frank in his speeches. He let the cat out of the bag at Seattle when, in urging ship subsidies, he said: "Of course, we are familiar with the argument that this would be contributing to private companies out of the treasury of the United States; but we are thus contributing in various ways on similar principles in effect, by our protective tariff law, by our river and harbor bills and by our reclamation service." Here you have a frank admission that the protective tariff law, by our river and harbor bills and by our reclamation service." Here you have a frank admission that the protective tariff in effect reaches into the public treasury or into the pockets of the people, and takes money for the benefit of private companies. This has always been the contention of Democrats, but has been strenuously denied by the tariff advocates. But now the high priest of the Republican party publicly admits that the Democratic view of the case is the correct one.

Served as coffee, the new coffee substitute known to grocers everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee, will trick even a coffee expert. Not a grain of real coffee in it either. Pure healthful toasted grains, malt, nuts, etc. have been so cleverly blended as to give a wonderfully satisfying coffee taste and flavor. And it is "made in a minute," too! No tedious 20 to 30 minutes boiling. Test it and see. Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee that the people might have a genuine coffee substitute, and one that would be thoroughly satisfying in every possible respect. Sold by F. S. White.

It Tastes Good and Creates Strength

Vinol

the famous cod liver and iron medicine, without oil. Vinol is much better than cod liver oil and emulsions, because, while it contains all the medicinal value they do, it disagrees with no one. As a body builder and strength creator for old people, delicate children, after sickness, and for stubborn coughs and colds Vinol is unequalled.

GERING & CO. Druggists