

The Plattsmouth Journal

Published Semi-Weekly at Plattsmouth, Nebraska

R. A. BATES, Publisher.

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

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

As an independent paper, the Lincoln Star about fills the bill. When it says anything you can tell what it means without any humming and hawing about it.

Possibly no tariff law was ever passed in this country so utterly at the dictation of the money power as the one passed by the late extra session of congress.—Friend (Neb.) Telegram, (Rep).

It is not too early for holiday advertising. Don't put off telling the people what is in store for the holiday trade until after many have gone to Omaha to make their purchases. Advertise now and get the cream of the trade. Many people are laying in their supplies right now.

The present cold snap will make some people wonder what they done with their last summer's wages. This thing of letting every day look after itself might work in the summer time, but it won't do in the winter. And no wise person will think so.

Burkett dreads the Oregon method of electing a United States senator. We don't blame him, for it means that "Slippery" Elmer will meet his Waterloo at the primaries. The people have an opportunity to retire him and it will be done in no uncertain tone of voice.

The Republican party fears the voice of the people, and that is the reason why they oppose the selection of United States senators at the ballot box. The people are not to be trusted in the matter, if the Republican party can help it. "The voice of the people is the voice of God"—trusts o no trusts.

There is no stancher Republican organ than the Altoona, Pa. Tribune, and even it sees the injustice and fraud in the protective tariff theory as the Republican party has worked it out. Says the Tribune: "We do not forget that Pennsylvania is specially interested in the maintenance of the protective principle nor do we quarrel with that principle. At the same time we are not blind to the growing sentiment among the people that the protective system is rather one-sided and that the recent revision was upward instead of downward. The protection of infant industries is all right; when they become giants they no longer need more than a moderate degree of protection. And the protection which multiplies millionaires should throw its sheltering hand over the laborer and mechanic also and shield them from the competition on the cheap workmen of Europe who are coming here at the rate of a million a year." All of which protection fails to do, and thus condemns itself.

A writer on advertising topics hits a bullseye by saying: "Have you ever considered an advertising campaign from the standpoint of an insurance policy? You insure against such contingencies as fire, shipping disaster, dishonest employes, etc., as a matter of course, but the moment someone mentions advertising as a business builder for your particular benefit, you immediately begin to 'hedge' and vow that you cannot afford such an expensive luxury, etc. Have you ever thought that you can be insured against the greatest of all commercial calamities—loss of trade? Well, you can. This view of advertising is already accepted by many of the most successful business houses. The day is past when the progressive merchants waste time discussing whether or not advertising pays. That the right kind of advertising pays has been so thoroughly and conclusively demonstrated, the wise business fan nowadays regards

his advertising appropriation as a fund for business insurance and would as soon think of dispensing with insurance against fire as to invite business disaster by lack of advertising.

As some greedy patients see it, the hookworm is merely something to hang mice pies on.

It has just about gotten so in this country that a man doesn't place himself in the hands of his friends until he has sewn up his pockets.

The power of the courts is very selfishly used as well as lawfully, and that is one thing that is building up anarchy throughout the land.

The reason it is more profitable to be a champion pugilist than president of the United States is because the people are more willing to pay to see the pugilist perform.

Aldrich did not find the west a very congenial climate, and he has retraced his steps eastward, where the climate is not so cold. He brought a cold wave with him, and it has been with us ever since.

Senator Aldrich declares that a serious problem confronts congress. And the people agree with him, except that he thinks it is the currency question and many of them think it is Aldrich.

All advertising for the weekly edition of the Journal should be in the office by Wednesday noon of next week, as we will print the Thursday edition on Wednesday night, on account of Thanksgiving.

Are you thinking about that big holiday advertisement? Remember that the Journal is sent out daily to nearly 800 readers and to over 1700 twice-a-week. More circulation than is issued from any other two offices in Cass county.

Senator Bourne of Oregon, chairman of the senate sub-committee on public expenditures, says he is preparing a report to submit to his committee, in which he will show how the government was needlessly expending all the way from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year. Isn't that awful? Think of it? All this money needlessly expended by the reform party, under the guidance of Taft, Aldrich, Cannon & Co.

Hon. D. R. Sutherland of Nelson, has announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for congress in the Fifth district next year. Mr. Sutherland served two terms in congress several years ago, and made good, and we can see no reason why he cannot be given an opportunity to do so again. Mr. Sutherland believes that if nominated he can be elected. He is an able man, and we believe that under present conditions of the political horizon, he will not be disappointed.

THE EAST SPEAKS.

Anybody who ever heard William E. Russell pronounce the words "old Massachusetts" in that firm, brave voice of his should be poignantly reminded of him and his lifework by the returns from last week's election in the old Bay state. He had a way, too, of appealing to "the silent people" and calling on them to speak out with their ballots. They spoke out with good effect more than once in his day, and now they have done it again. Their utterance in Massachusetts is, on the whole, the most important political happening—certainly the most significant—since the presidential election of last autumn.

They have declared that Massachusetts is not wedded to high-protection idols; that the protected manufacturers are not New England; that New England, though favored in the tariff revision, as we have remarked, more highly than any other section, is not really in favor of high protection graft—not even when she gets more than her share of it. For the cutting down of Governor Draper's majority from 60,000 to 8,000, while Foss, the low-tariff Republican, nominated by the Democrats for lieutenant governor, missed beating the popular young Louis Frothingham only by some 5,000, has all the moral effect of an actual Democratic victory. The Democrats made their fight squarely against high protection, and Senator Lodge called on his people to stand by the Payne-Aldrich bill. The result was such a ratio of Democratic gain and Republican loss as would turn over half the Republican states in the union. Good for old Massachusetts! She has never done better in her life.—Harper's Weekly.

In order to defeat the special privilege grabbers it is necessary not only to beat them, but keep on beating them.

Judging from the market reports most of those people who are in the habit of eating turkey on Thanksgiving will have to be satisfied with chicken this year.

To help the heathen of other lands to better their lives the general conference of the Methodist church has voted \$1,000,000. If the heathen have a sense of gratitude they ought to appreciate what civilization is doing for them.

We may be thankful that we are living this year, but that is about all we can honestly be thankful. While there seems to be plenty in the land, everything is so high in price that they are too high to reach by poor people, especially.

The following is the official vote of the state on supreme judges, with the exception of Morrill county: Dean, (Dem.) 90,438; Good, (Dem.) 90,065; Sullivan, (Dem.) 91,108; Barnes, (Rep.) 92,502; Fawcett, (Rep.) 92,681; Sedwick, (Rep.) 92,891. This will beseech that notwithstanding the claim made by Billy Hayward that the state was safe for from 15,000 to 25,000 the Republican judges went through by the bare skin of their teeth.

That Ernest Pollard wants to get back to congress, he won't even dispute himself. But how he is going to do it, that's what is now worrying Earnle. There are so many others that are after the toga that it will be awful hard for him to make even a respectable showing outside of his own county in the primaries. And we might say that there are many Republicans in his own county even that do not want him, as the vote a year ago shows.

Some fellows seem to be worrying considerably over the eight o'clock closing law, and lay all the blame on Governor Shallenberger. Why don't they lay some of the blame on Vic Wilson and Chief Clerk of House Cone? They are the schemers that did the work, and they chose the very last hours of the session to do it. It was a cowardly and underhanded trick, we know, but why not cease kicking? The writer voted against the bill, and would do so again, if we had the opportunity, but we take our medicine the same as the other fellows, who didn't like it, ought to do.

RESTORE RIGHTS OF JURIES.

The American Federation of Labor do well in declaring for a restoration of the rights and duties of jurors. The battle fought and won in England in the eighteenth century must be fought over in the western hemisphere. We care nothing for Debs as a politician. On the other hand, we may doubt that he deserved the

quasi martyrdom which the outrageous ruling of Justice Woods gave to him. But he showed no gratitude for the condemnation of government by injunction uttered by the Democratic national convention in 1896. Yet the principle involved in the tyranny of the bench, which deprived the American citizens of his liberty, at the caprice of one man wearing a judicial robe, concerns the rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States to every man in this country. Justice Woods assumed the powers belonging to a jury, and for this offense he ought to have been impeached and deprived of his ermine.

When haled before Justice Woods, and confronted with the accusation that he had disobeyed the order of that judge issued to him, forbidding him to do any act which obstructed the carrying of the mail, Debs pleaded not guilty, and followed the plea by asserting that he had done all in his power toward obedience of the order of the court—that he had, as president of the American Railway union, issued to the members of that association an order commanding them to abstain from all acts which should in any manner interfere with the transportation of the mails. And further, he believed that his order had been strictly obeyed by the men under him. He declared that he strongly suspected that those who stopped the running of the mail trains had been hired to do it by the railway managers themselves, for the purpose of creating a prejudice against his men. Justice Woods had no more authority for declaring that Debs lied than the president judge of the Paris court has for screaming out that Madam Steinhell is a liar. It was solely a question of fact for a jury to decide.

TIME TO GET IT

Half a dozen of the big newspapers of the country have joined in a demand for a relentless investigation and prosecution of the sugar trust. It is openly charged that the government officials charged with the duty of prosecuting this trust for its weighing frauds have been hunting about for a way by which it can escape a portion of the penalties that the law fixes for offenses of the character charged. Rich offenders against the law have gone free through court decisions and official inactivity in the past, and they will be in the future unless public sentiment can so impress itself upon those whose duty it is to preserve the integrity of the principle of equality before the law that they will go after the wealthy magnate with the same zeal and cold impartiality as when they employ the machinery of the law to grind down some poor devil, who may have what the rich man hasn't, the excuse of the pressure of necessity.

The sugar trust has for years had a mysterious hold upon government. Every time a tariff bill has been constructed for twenty years, that aggregation of law-made millionaires has been able to get everything it wants. It was true of the McKinley bill, the Wilson bill, the Dingley bill and the Payne bill. Two attorney generals had refused to prosecute directors of the trust for violation of the law in relation to the crushing out of competition, and a New York judge recently held that this prosecution could not be maintained because the offense had been outlawed. Attorney General Wickersham, on the theory that this is a continuing offense and that it does not date back to the time the refinery was put out of business, is talking about starting it over again elsewhere. In the weighing frauds case, where the government had a cinch case, none of the big ones were indicted, and the trust calmly went on committing the same offense. It is charged.

The sugar trust scandal broke while congress was making over the tariff. In its righteous indignation congress reduced that sugar tariff 5 cents a hundred pounds, leaving it about four times as high as it should be. This trust is one of the most offensive and boldest of the commercial brigands. How long must the people stand for its lawlessness and oppression?

LOYALTY TO NEWSPAPERS.

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The degree of loyalty shown by the average Nebraska newspaper to its home town is worthy of comment and congratulation, says the Fremont Herald. Hardly a day passes in the examination of the newspapers, which come to this office, but what there is shown an unswerving loyalty to every interest of the town or city wherein the paper is published. It does seem that if the people of those towns were fully as loyal to the newspaper, what a splendid competition this country would see, and what remarkable progress Nebraska's small cities would make. That the people in many of the towns are not so loyal is exceedingly apparent by the lack of support of the home paper in the way of advertising. We have before us copies of newspapers printed in one of the of the best small cities in the state, and both of those newspapers have printed column after column, urging greater united effort on part of its commercial body, advocating a coalition of the manufacturing and jobbing and retail forces, striving to get them into harness together for the upbuilding and further development of every measure which will secure advancement of every interest of that city. Yet, those two newspapers have an advertising representation of but a few columns from the business men of their city. They are well printed newspapers, alive and keen as to local news, properly represented as to foreign news, and we have positive assurance that each has a circulation that well warrants the rate they charge for advertising space. It is unquestionably true that in this instance the business men of that town are not loyal to the newspapers. A town will succeed just in proportion to the zeal with which its leading citizens and business men back up the patriotism of its newspaper.

The average Nebraska newspaper devotes columns of space throughout the year to boosting the city or town in which it is published. Every town in the state is worthy of being boosted. There is not a community where prosperity should not reign, not a town wherein there is not just reason for boosting its advantages, however small they may be. The most loyal boosters are found in the newspaper offices, and the newspaper itself is generally found in advance of the procession of progress. Most Nebraska newspapers stand for better things, seeking always to help the conditions of the home town, extending eagerly the welcome to new citizens and new institutions, and always and fearlessly pushing for the more betterment of its citizenship and improved civic conditions. In many of the towns in this state the newspapers have an uphill task, and sometimes a most discouraging and lonesome one. But honest effort never fails, and the continued devotion of the editors to the awakening of civic and commercial spirit will surely lead to the accomplishment of the things they so loyally and persistently strive for.

FROM THE BUSY WORLD.

Director Percival Lowell of the Flagstaff, Ariz. observatory reports the first snowfall on the planet Mars. This is highly interesting but what is really of more interest, is snowfalls around Plattsmouth and its vicinity. We can stand snow on Mars but it is mighty uncomfortable to run up against it on the planet Earth.

In a quarrel between two factions of a church at Clinton, Ind., yesterday, someone exploded a charge of dynamite in front of the church and wrecked it. This is a real specimen of "rule or ruin" policy. Each faction wanted to run the church and if it could not it was determined the others could not either, hence the explosion. The church cost \$50,000, which is some expensive way of settling quarrels.

John R. Dobbins is being tried in Omaha for having bilked a number of "Mikes" out of their money by fake foot races and horse races and the like. The testimony shows that there certainly are some easy marks in the world and that they are not confined to ignorant men by any means. One man, a banker, let loose of \$30,000 on these races. We guess he is opposed to a bank guaranty law, also.

The disbarment of I. J. Dunn seems to have brought forth opinions from many lawyers at Omaha to the effect that the supreme court exceeded its authority in taking the drastic steps it did. Whether it exceeded authority or not, it can be said the action is bound to be unpopular and does not tend to raise the authority of the courts. A little severe criticism of the courts is practically warranted every now and then when they become careless in their duties.

The supreme court of the state of Iowa has rendered a decision which is regarded as almost an extraordinary one. It has held in a case brought by Mrs. Susie Brown, a negress, against the J. H. Bell coffee company for damages for refusing to sell her a cup of coffee, that the company was justified in refusing as it was a private corporation and under no obligations to sell to negroes. This is a direct slap at fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution and considerable curiosity exists as to how the federal supreme court would rule in a similar case.

The national grange, in session at Des Moines, Ia., has passed resolutions favoring better public highways instead of waterways. There is no doubt there is something to the highway proposition and perhaps, as a general proposition it is of more importance to the general public than better waterways. It is sure that improved highways would save the American farmer a lot of money, while there is a question as to whether improved waterways would really benefit anyone save a few steamboat lines which might make heavier river traffic in bulky articles.

Georgetown University has decided to suspend all football games until such times as rules can be devised to make the games free from danger. This is a sensible step and will be commended by everyone who has been appalled at the number of injuries which have taken place during the course of the foot ball season. There is scarcely a big game played but what some of the players have been crippled and in some instances killed. The game can be made just as interesting without the dangerous features as with them and if all universities take steps similar to Georgetown this would soon come to pass.

The Bazaar.

The bazaar given by St. Mary's Guild last evening repeated the signal success of the night before. The attendance was much better and the ladies have cleared a handsome sum on the outcome. There is little which can be added to The Journal's review printed last evening. Suffice it to say the ladies taking part in the entertainment in every way repeated their success and the entire affair was one of the best ever given in the city.

NOTICE OF SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CASS COUNTY, NEBRASKA. In the matter of the Guardianship of Ree Campbell, a Minor. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of Hon. Harvey D. Travis, Judge of the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, made and entered on the 16th day of October, 1906, for the selling of the real estate hereinafter described, there will be sold at the south door of the court house at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on the 1st day of December, 1906, at 1 o'clock p. m., at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit: The undivided one-half of the north half of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 11, North of Range 9, in said Cass county. Said sale will remain one hour. JAMES M. CAMPBELL, Guardian of Ree Campbell, a Minor. D. O. DWYER, Attorney. Posts for sale. Hedge fence posts for sale. Wm. Gilmour, Plattsmouth, Neb.