

# The Plattsmouth Journal, DAILY AND WEEKLY.

BY SHERMAN & OUTRIGHT.

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WHEN you see a man walking down street wearing a 7x9 smile and looking as happy as a Missouri girl at a hoe down, he is a democrat.—Kearney Review.

P. T. BARNUM, the great showman, is believed to be on his death bed. Having done more than any man living to amuse the world, nobody will be amused at his departure.

It is hoped that Mr. Connell will now have time to look after that Plattsmouth river appropriation and to answer the letter sent him by the leading republicans of this city on that subject.

MR. BRYAN will not yet have passed the thirty-first mile post in life when he shall have been sworn in as congressman. He will be one of the youngest, if not the youngest member of the 52d congress.

THE republican party loses five U. S. senators as a result of the late election. Evans in New York, Spooner in Wisconsin, Farwell in Illinois, Moody in South Dakota and Ingalls in Kansas will all have to walk the plank.

No newspaper in Nebraska ever had greater influence in shaping the politics of the state during a campaign than the World-Herald had during the past campaign. This is but a just acknowledgment of a well-known and recognized fact.

THE complete downfall of the p. o. p. in Nebraska is sad to contemplate. For the first time in the state's history it stands as the third party in its number of representatives in the state legislature. Cass county's senator will be lonesome indeed.

JAY GOULD has bought up a controlling interest in the Union Pacific, and a pool is talked of between Gould, the Vanderbilts and Rockefeller to control through traffic from coast to coast. If successful it will be the greatest confederation on earth.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT's wealth at death was estimated at two hundred million dollars. It is estimated also that if Adam had received \$25,000 a year for taking care of the Garden of Eden, and had been paid regular wages ever since, he would not up to this time have been paid such a sum.

THERE is a good deal of excitement in military circles over a threatened outbreak of the Indians of the northwest just now, and regular troops are concentrating with all possible rapidity in and about the Rosebud agency in South Dakota and at Mandan, North Dakota, to forestall any movement of that kind that might be attempted.

THROUGH able efforts of the Herald and a half dozen other republican county organs Cass county has at last swung into the column as a democratic county, with a democratic plurality on the whole state ticket of 112 to 470. This must be very consoling to the said organs, and illustrates the wonderful power of the local (republican) press.

IT is interesting to note that Governor Hill and Senator Gorman have had a conference, the purpose of which was to shape the policy of the democrats in the next house. They are both interested in clogging the wheels to prevent any genuine tariff reform, and are afraid of the results of the late victory over protection. Western democrats want no such leaders.

IT is more than suspected and is altogether probable the talk indulged in by certain parties at Lincoln of contesting the election of Boyd for governor originated with and by the prohibition element both outside and inside the alliance. The scheme seems to be to get Mr. Powers installed as governor in the hope that a prohibition statute may be pushed through the legislature. If this scheme develops into a certainty it will find strong opposition to its consummation.

"THERE is a place for all liars and the man who sent that dispatch to the New York Voice, stating that Omaha was in the hands of a mob election day, will go there," observed Rev. Joseph T. Duray incidentally as he convened a meeting of the Congregational ministers of the city at the First Congregational church last night. The occasion was for the purpose of discussing plans by which the congregations of that denomination throughout the state which are not provided with pastors could be assisted.—Omaha World-Herald.

TALKING about government post-office buildings, why shouldn't the chances of Plattsmouth be pretty good in that direction in the near future? Every other large town in this district is already provided. Lincoln, Omaha and Nebraska City each have a building, and for Beatrice the bill has passed, now is there a single good reason why this town should not be provided in a similar manner? Both senators have promised to work for it, and if Mr. Connell will do nothing, it is at least expected when Mr. Bryan gets there he will do what he can for this city. With a half-hearted effort at home the thing can be accomplished.

## IS THERE HOPE OF UNION?

J. Sterling Morton has written a timely letter to the World-Herald, suggesting unity of action between the democracy and the independent party on common ground. He premises that both organizations have persistently fought the protection hydra; both have likewise protested against the extravagance in state management, and high taxes as a necessary result, and he suggests that a demonstration of substantial unity be made on Jan. 8, 1891—Jackson's day—for the purpose named.

While THE JOURNAL would be ever so glad to see some substantial progress made in that direction it is well enough to look facts in the face and not to expect too much to come of such a suggestion. In the coming legislature the independent or alliance party has elected a clear majority of its members. Granted that that result was brought about in the main as a protest against republican methods, the chief element of that contest in the case of the alliance campaign was not the enormities of the tariff, which, to democratic eyes, is the chief corner stone of all political villainies, but it was a fight for farmers' rights against the extortions and the corruptions of the railway powers in the state. The farmers have discovered that nearly if not quite all of the public men of republican faith have become subservient tools of the railway force in politics, and that this force has also to some extent permeated the democratic party, and we are of the belief that the only ground of union between the two elements of opposition to modern republicanism is the substantial agreement to completely overthrow and disarm this venal force in state politics. If there be any considerable element in the democratic ranks that in a business or political way lives or depends upon the favor of the railroad managers, no hope of unity can reasonably be entertained. Oil and water cannot be successfully mixed. The revolt of the farmers was no ephemeral affair. It was the result of deep-seated and abiding disgust and discontent. It means war, war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt at the heart of as infamous a conspiracy against the people's rights as ever emanated from the counsels of dishonest and venal men, and it must be recognized and its justice admitted as a basic principle of action by democratic leaders before any hope of union can be entertained.

The railroads, as business enterprises, are great public benefactors; as political centers their managers and attorneys are conspirators against the public welfare to just as great an extent as the monopolists who fatten upon the spoils of taxes fastened upon the people by their tools and creatures in congress—the McKinleys, Reeds and Quays of national politics. In their trail may be found only the wrecks of ruined reputations and dishonored lives. Railway and tariff monopoly politics are tarred with the same stick—an infamy of greed. Their ultimate purpose is the same—an overpowering aristocracy of wealth to be gotten at any cost. Mr. Morton is gifted with great wisdom, and we take it that he knows this to be true, and he must know also that the necessity for the complete overthrow of both of these elements of danger to popular and just government is equally great if a complete reform is to be effected. The demands of the farmers is bottomed in the principles of eternal justice, and much as it might be desired, in a partisan sense, to have them join the democracy, it is well to recognize things as they are and prepare to meet them like patriotic men.

This newspaper is not the organ or spokesman of the farmers, and has no affiliation with the alliance, but views this situation from a democratic standpoint—and with a full realization of the difficulties of the situation. We desire to see that union brought about, because to make fish of one evil and fowl of another would not be a possible combination.

A GAIN of 61 democratic congressmen from the northern states at the recent election does not indicate that the force bill if passed will secure a republican majority in congress, for with a gain of 25, as the republicans claim by that bill from the south, their party would still be in a minority of 92, granting that there would be no substantial changes in the other congressional elections at the next election. But just let the present congress go ahead and commit that folly as advocated by the president today, and the party which fathers the scheme will not be left with a corporal's guard of a following in congress from all the northern states. The American people want no federal censorship or control of elections. They believe still that this is and ought to continue to be a "government of the people by the people" as well "for the people," as Mr. Lincoln said. No officials, appointed by the president, can usurp the functions of the election boards elected by the several precincts. The boards elected by the people may make mistakes, but they are far more apt to be honest than government officials, responsible only to a political head at Washington. The force bill, depend upon it, will not be passed, and if it is passed it will sound the knell of the republican party forever.

HOOVER county cast the smallest vote of any county in the state, yet she was the last county heard from. She only cast 72 votes.

## HOW MCKINLEYISM WORKS.

Cutting Down Wages of Workmen—Increasing Dividends of the Rich.

The news columns of the Chicago Tribune (rep.) give abundant evidence, since the election, what effect on wages the McKinley bill has had. It had, the other day, half a column of news headed "Developments of the last few days." "Some reductions of wages under the McKinley bill." From the dispatches given we learn that: (1) The spoolers in the Merrimac mills have had their pay reduced 15 cents per day, the wages of the drawing-rooms reduced, and there is apprehension of "a general cut down" in wages. (2) The armature winders of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, at Lynn, Mass., have struck to resist a reduction of wages. (3) Seventy girls at Ashland, Penn., have struck on account of a reduction in wages. (4) The Cleveland Malleable Iron Works reduced wages last week. (5) There are strikes in the iron mines of Michigan.

This is quite a respectable list and could be indefinitely increased by cullings from other republican sources. Oh the other hand, from the same sources, we learn: (1) That the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Steel Company have voted to increase the capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000; that the last six months have been the most profitable in the company's history, and that profits for last year were over 30 per cent. (2) That the Ethna Iron Company has increased its capital stock to \$500,000 and declared a dividend of 198,000. (3) That the Bethlehem Iron Company has voted to increase the capital stock from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 and made 25 per cent profit last year. (4) That the Thomas Iron Company has declared a dividend of 25 per cent.

The comparison between the results to the laborer and the manufacturer as shown in the above ought to be sufficient to convince even the most purblind high tariff how McKinleyism works. Protect manufacturers from all foreign competition and then by means of trusts and combines the manufacturers can "protect" themselves against American workmen and laborers, and the gathering of taxes from sixty-three millions of people will go merrily on to the music of McKinleyism.

## THE HERALD SQUEALS.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PLATTSMOUTH: Isn't it better to support one good daily paper than to have an excuse in the form of a second one.—PLATTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

The business men of Plattsmouth have already emphatically answered the above in no uncertain tones—hence the squeal.—Plattsmouth Herald.

What are you kicking so much about, then.

THE overwhelming victory won by the opponents of "protection" in last week's election is, of itself, so impressive that it calls for no comment. The McKinley bill, the force bill, the stealing of Montana's senators, the stealing of seats in the house, the brutal insolence of Reed, the shameful submission of the republicans to his dictation; in short, the whole programme of force and fraud was condemned by a tidal wave of popular disgust against the republican party and all its works. There will be less than ninety republicans in the next house, and despite the erection of mining camps into states, and the theft of the representation of Montana, the republican majority in the senate is reduced to two or three, and it came within a hair's breadth of disappearing entirely. The shameful and audacious attempt to bribe the American people with their own money to vote to substitute a plutocratic for a democratic government has ignominiously failed, and the party lending itself to it has been literally kicked out of power.—New York Standard.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat, from which the Plattsmouth Herald was wont to quote so extensively in advocacy of the McKinley scheme of robbery, now demands of the republicans in congress the immediate revision and reduction of the McKinley tariff. It calls upon them to undo the blunders incorporated in that monstrosity, on behalf of western republicans. The Chicago Tribune has taken substantially the same stand, and both admit that the people have so strongly condemned the measure that the only just course left is to submit to the wish of the people. These declarations are coupled with the expressed hope that thus the new democratic congress will then be left at sea with no cause to fight the tariff. It is a shrewd scheme, but it will not work. The tariff lords have the party by the throat and will never let go.

SAYS an organ which favors immediate revision of the McKinley bill by the republicans: "If the bill is not revised by its friends this winter its enemies will accomplish that task next year." Certainly, and why not? The enemies of the bill have sent enemies of the bill to congress for that very purpose. When the people chose enemies of the bill to represent them in Washington, they did not ask the friends of the bill to revise it in some new but still very friendly way. They are not likely to express much confidence in any revision of the bill by its friends when they go to the polls in 1892, if they have any such revision to pass upon. And that is one reason why the friends of the bill will prefer to take their chances with it again rather than risk a revision.—Ex.

## THE WOMEN DID IT.

It is said in the earliest record of man's history that Adam laid the blame of his misfortune upon woman. Said he: "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree and I did eat." It is interesting to note, at this time of sorrow any trouble among republican leaders, their efforts to explain the causes of the late avalanche that buried their party out of sight. Tom Reed, the late czar from Maine, has given perhaps the most truthful and at least the most unique explanation of the cause of any republican leader, which is that "the women did it." In an interview he is quoted as saying:

I am inclined to think that the most important factor in the result of this election was the women of the country. It is the women who do the shopping, who keep the run of prices, who have the keenest scent for increased cost. They heard in every store the clerks behind the counters explain how this article or that could not be sold hereafter at the former price because of the McKinley bill; they went home and told their husbands and fathers, and their stories had a tremendous effect at the ballot box.

Tom Reed is certainly entitled to credit for candor and honesty in this matter. Woman's influence on her husband's vote no doubt had some weight, notwithstanding men generally delight in the idea that they do their own voting. When democratic newspapers and stumpers were detailing the facts that prices on protected goods were rising, many men were puzzled and knew not what to do, but when the women who did the shopping confirmed these statements from the retail stores, it was a clinching argument against the McKinley tariff. They were convinced that the consumer paid the bill "hence these tears."

## CARPETS GOING UP.

A few days since a contemporary made a great flourish of the report from one of our dry goods firms that they had received notice that certain qualities of carpets were reduced in price. It is presumed that that contemporary will take no notice of the following item of news respecting the increase in prices:

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The carpet manufacturers, it appears, have found it necessary to increase their prices materially in order to meet the increased cost of production, owing to the advance in the duty on raw materials. John Sloan, of the firm of W. & J. Sloane, said today that although the price of carpets might have been raised this fall somewhat, owing to the fact that for some time manufacturers had been selling at a loss, the new prices which will go into effect on December 1, are largely due to the increase in the price of carpets: he explained that it varied; Brussels carpet had been advanced 10 per cent; ingrain from 5 to 8 per cent; tapestry carpets only about 4 per cent, and the higher qualities from 8 to 10 per cent.

JUSTICE MILLER saw President Lincoln for the last time at the inaugural ball given in honor of his second election. The president turned to him with great cordiality and said: "How are the justices and their gowns?" Judge Miller replied that they were all right, and President Lincoln went on. "Miller, you were brought up on a farm weren't you?" "Yes," replied the judge. "Well," said President Lincoln, "you must have seen the breaking of land and the burning up of timber in a clearing. You have seen the heavy bark fall off from a half-decayed log, while out from under the bark would come great winged ants, which would waddle off with the funniest kind of clumsy dignity. Do you know, judge, I never see one of your justices with your gowns on but I think of these ants which we used to see on the farm in clearing."

THE organization of the incoming legislature will be a theme of interested speculation until that body meets. There are said to be but five men elected to the house who have ever served as legislators before, and among these are Frank E. White of Cass, John C. Watton of Otoe and Church Howe of Nemaha. Mr. White is an excellent parliamentarian, has had two terms of previous experience and is very likely to be the choice of his party for speaker. Mr. Watson will probably be his party's nominee, while the alliance, which controls the house, will probably select C. D. Shrader of Logan county for that place. The man who is best posted on the question of railway tariffs is likely to make the most reputation during the coming session.

MR. WINDOM finds that in one department alone, that of pensions, there will be a deficit of \$76,000,000. How this is to be met with a decreased revenue and tight money market Mr. Windom does not know just at present. From his standpoint there is but one way of escape and that is increase in the public debt by the issue of more interest bearing bonds, but such an act would be the last nail in the republican coffin. To give a premium of 25 per cent for the privilege of paying off bonds within a few months of issuing more bonds to increase individual burdens, although government receipts are reduced; to plunge the nation deeper in debt and the people deeper in expenses—these are a few of the acts of the last congress.—World-Herald.

## NEWSPAPER DEFACTION.

It is a common thing among newspapers of the same town to quarrel, and it is common for rival editors to level their sharpest jibes at their contemporaries. Within the limits of gentility and truthfulness this is all right, and the public not only appreciates but commends it as tending to develop enterprise and spirit. The hired editor of the Herald of this city does not seem content with this course, however, but is so desirous of maintaining the supremacy of his own organ that he does not hesitate at the use of calumny and slander toward THE JOURNAL and its editor to make good his point. In yesterday's Herald he gives vent to a very bad temper, and in the midst of a boastful effusion says:

Talking about poverty reminds us that we have not been the subject of public charity at any time, and have not extorted money from our central committee as a price for our support of the republican ticket, as Mr. Sherman has done with his democratic friends.

Like the charge made against Mr. Farthing, the above might be called "important if true," but unfortunately for the reputation of the writer thereof, "there is nothing in it." The man who values his reputation as a gentleman would make no such charge without evidence to sustain it, but it is no exaggeration to say that there is not a scintilla of evidence in existence to prove that THE JOURNAL or its editor even made a demand upon the central committee for a dollar, much less "extorted" anything from it—even for the printing of tickets, bills or other job work used in the campaign. THE JOURNAL is not bound to a negative, yet we could do so by every member of the committee, if need be.

A newspaper that will maliciously coin falsehoods like the above extract to bolster itself up must be in a bad way to feel compelled to resort to such a course of defamation. Tell the truth, Bro. Knotts, and "Shame the devil."

## WELCOME, OUR DEFENDERS.

Wednesday's Daily.

THE JOURNAL, in common with all our citizens and in their behalf, extends a most cordial greeting and hearty welcome to the Nebraska and other veterans assembling here today in their reunion. Having earned the title of their country's benefactors, the city and everything in it is at their disposal. Plattsmouth is proud of them; proud of the share her sons bore in that great struggle for the preservation of the union, and is also proud of their comrades—the men of Nebraska and of other states who, with them, bore the burden of their country's trial. May the meeting at this time be one of unalloyed pleasure and of great profit.

## The People Rejoice.

St. Louis Republic.

Harrison and Reed, Quay and Dudley, Mailed Hand and Blocks of Five, are buried beyond resurrection. The country has passed through a great crisis, and it is once more demonstrated that no despotism of money or force can crush the free spirit of America. Yesterday's work means peace, prosperity, union. It is the dawn of the twentieth century, full of hope for united America, North, South, east and West. The lines of civil war sectionalism are broken at last. The country is once more fully united, and from Massachusetts to Texas all Americans who are not radicals or plutocrats may well join in the "Te deum laudamus" of patriotic thanksgiving.

## What Blackburn Says Blaine Declared.

Senator Blackburn tells an almost incredible story of Mr. Blaine's attitude toward the McKinley bill. Mr. Blaine came into a consultation with Senators Allison, Hale, and Blackburn, and the McKinley bill being mentioned he denounced it in a torrent of invective, saying: "This bill is an infamy and an outrage. It is the most shameful measure ever proposed to a civilized people. Go on with it and it will carry our party to perdition. Pass this bill and in '92 there will not be a man in all the party so beggared as to accept your nomination for the presidency."

The high tariff devotees delight to tell ignorant people that the effect of the protective tariff is to enable American manufacturers to pay higher wages than they do in Europe. They also affirm very stiffly that the high tariff does not increase the price of manufactured goods to the American consumer. They never attempt to explain how the manufacturer can or does afford to pay higher wages and still not increase the price of his goods to the consumer. They assume that people are too ignorant to reason that far along. The fact is wages in America is governed by the law of supply and demand and the amount of finished product it can turn out—just as it is in Germany and elsewhere—while the price of goods to the American consumer is governed by the amount of tariff it bears and price fixed by the tariff-created trusts and combines. In other words, the protected manufacturers rob the people to the extent of their ability—and use the tariff as the means by which the robbery is effected.

Real Estate, Abstract, Loan and Insurance. Money to loan on Farms at a very low rate, without commission. [25-47] R. W. HYERS. Plattsmouth, Neb.