

Winter Hangs a Lucky Horseshoe Over Our Door.

It Means GOOD LUCK to Every Buyer who Gets Inside Our Store this Season.

A Stock to Please the Many--

To Save the Money of all Who Come.

Call and see the New Goods, the Clean Goods, the Bright, Fresh, Stylish Array of Fine Qualities and Sound Values that are

Going to be Sold at Prices that Will Sweep Them Off Our Counters.

With the Best of Everything the New Season Brings

And Prices Down to the Lowest Point Ever Named

FOR • HONEST • GOODS,

We expect a share of Your Patronage Because you cannot AFFORD to Pass us by.

We Can, We will, We do, Give the Greatest Value for your Money.

Come to us if you want the Purchasing Power of Your Dollar Developed to the Fullest Extent. Times are never so hard that you cannot afford to trade with

Frank J. Morgan,

THE LEADING CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER OF CASS COUNTY.

The Plattsmouth Journal,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

C. W. SHERMAN, Editor.

TERMS FOR DAILY.
One copy one year, in advance, by mail... \$5 00
One copy six months, in advance, by mail... 2 50
One copy one month, in advance, by mail... 50
One copy, by carrier, per week... 10
Published every afternoon except Sunday.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.
Single copy, one year... \$1 00
Single copy, six months... 50
Published every Thursday. Payable in advance.

If the democratic party should fail to make the Wilson bill a law it would be branded as a party which sought power only for the offices. But it will not fail.

The chief reason why the income tax appears so odious to the robber barons is because it will fry fat out of them for the use of the nation instead of the republican party.

DOCTORS have been trying to hypnotize insane patients in Topeka. Why not try it on Lease and Lewelling? Think of the comfort if it proved successful.—Chicago Times.

THERE seems to be some apprehension lest an income tax might offend William Waldorf Astor of London and Andrew Carnegie of Scotland, eminent Americans both, who believe a protective tariff an admirable thing for a country in which they don't care to live.

WHEN all kinds of raw material are put on the free list, perhaps we will get back our John Jacob Astor, but we cannot expect the return of Mr. Carnegie from Jerusalem as long as there is a tariff on seasoned hides.—St. Louis Republic.

THE Lincoln Call is trying to induce some young lady to accept a trip pass to California, as a compensation for reading that sheet. Which one of the Call editors will accompany the young lady, the paper does not say, but probably Deacon Bushnell.—Beatrice Democrat.

BOURKE COCKRAN's device for avoiding the income tax and meeting the deficit is simple. He wouldn't tax the rich man. Oh, no! His idea is to issue a few million dollars' worth of bonds and pay the aforesaid rich men generous interest for holding them a few years. By this able contribution to finance Mr. Cockran makes his calling and election from New York's brown-stone district sure.

CAPITAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1894.—After securing a quorum in the house Monday the debate on the tariff bill was fittingly opened on the democratic side by Chairman Wilson, and on the republican side today by Julius Caesar Burrows, the "Columbian" orator of Michigan, on the side of the robber barons. Mr. Wilson is a small man of slight figure, and in poor health. A scant crop of gray hair covers his head and a long straight moustache adorns his upper lip. In a clear, sonorous voice he began his plea at 3 o'clock for a reduction of the burdens which beset the people with oppressive weight in these times of depression. He spoke for an hour and a half and then becoming exhausted asked leave to complete his speech this morning, which favor was accorded him. He is a strong, forceful, argumentative orator, possessed of great familiarity with all the details, not only of the tariff, but of the various lines of business and commerce of the country, and he made a most effective and impressive speech, receiving a generous ovation at its close both in the house and galleries. The burden of his speech was to the effect that while but five per cent. of the labor of the country was effected by protection ninety-five per cent. was obliged to pay additional burdens on account of the high rate of duty and the monopolies built up by protection, and it is folly to assume that the wages paid in the favored trades in any measure compensates for the oppressions practiced in the name of favor to labor. He declared protection to be a fraud, and fortified it by a strong array of facts. He showed furthermore, that the placing of raw materials on the free list would cheapen products to the manufacturer quite sufficient to compensate for the reduction of duties on the more advanced manufactured product. His statement of the republican method of reducing the surplus left by the former Cleveland administration was a graphic picture of that lamentable episode, which paved the way to the passage of the McKinley monstrosity and the present depletion of the public revenues and the ruin which stalks abroad in the land. In the interest of the whole people he argued that the decisions of the elections in 1892 be carried to a conclusion. No answer will be attempted to that speech.

The country has long been treated to the republican song about the calamity

howls of the populists, but Gen. Burrows' speech discounted the calamity howl that the worst populist in Kansas ever uttered. His effort was one long howl and prediction of ruin and devastation to follow the passage of the Wilson bill. It exceeded anything of its kind ever uttered in congress before, and made one think the speaker believed that utter and unrecoverable disaster would surely overtake the country should democratic rule prevail. He attributed the present distress altogether to the fear of a reduced tariff, and wound up with the declaration that all this might be reversed, the factory wheel, every loom, every forge and all forms of prosperous industry would be instantly set in motion if the democrats would only declare their intention to leave the tariff as it is. It was a fitting parallel to the speech of Collamer, of Vermont prior to the enactment of the Walker tariff of 1846—the best tariff measure this country ever lived under—and whose calamity howls never found an echo in the experience that followed.

The people will only have to wait a few months till they see a beginning of this reform movement.

The debate will now go on, day and night, for three weeks.

The president's nominee for supreme judge—Mr. Hornblower of New York—has been set upon by the senate committee, at the instance of Senator Hill who took this means of showing his opposition to the administration.

No word yet as to Nebraska appointments, but there is an intimation that fealty to the gold-bug program is not essential to presidential consideration in all cases. C. W. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1894.—The most notable speeches yet made in the tariff debate have been those of Wilson, Tom Johnson, De Witt, Warner and Harter for the bill, and Burrows, Dalzell and Dingley in opposition. Dolliver, the "Iowa cyclone," spoke today, but his speech was a disappointment. Mr. Johnson, although a manufacturer of steel rails, spoke from the standpoint of a free trader, and his arguments were of the rough and ready style of a man thoroughly at home in his subject, and with the readiest possible use of language to express every thought and idea. He believes in the single tax theory—that it would abolish customs laws, discharge collectors, sell the custom houses and collect necessary moneys by taxing land and men's opportunities. In this direction he

favors an income tax. He is not afraid of outside competition for his workmen, and believes with free trade every industry that is legitimate would prosper as never before.

The republicans are all calamity-howlers of the intense sort, and from Burrows to Dolliver every one of them predicts the direst disaster to the country from the enactment of the Wilson bill. It is a fact worthy of all remembrance that, while with one breath the republicans all claim that the tariff does not raise the price to the American consumer, they one and all raise a howl at the features of the Wilson bill which do not give an increased duty on the finished product over the duty charged on the partially finished article. A case in point: Mr. Paine of New York complained in his speech of the fact that the proposed duty on wire rods is just the same as that upon wire cloth—the finished article. The natural query arises, if the tariff is not a tax upon the consumer, what difference does it make to the wire cloth manufacturer what the duty is on wire rods? This complaint made by High Protectionist Mr. Paine gives the whole snap away.

Mr. Harter of Ohio made a splendid argument today, and before he got through had the whole pack of republicans on his back, trying to break him down, but without avail. Harter is himself a manufacturer of threshing machines (the Mansfield thresher), which are put on the free list by the Wilson bill, and his blows fell with especial force on the heads of the robber barons, and their attorneys here winced under the gentlemanly and good-humored thrashing. If Harter stood for the people on the money question as he does on the tariff, I would like him all over. But he is wedded to the golden calf and cannot be moved.

The senate is still at work upsetting the president's plans, and have rejected the appointment of Harrison, the mugwump brother of Benjamin, as collector at Kansas City. That was a case in which Mr. Cleveland thought to spite the whole Missouri delegation, who had recommended another man, because that delegation had stood for free silver. The application of a little "senatorial courtesy" has, however, blocked the game. The same thing may happen in Nebraska one of these days—possibly. C. W. S.

A SAMPLE CASE.

Russell Sage, who is said to be worth at least \$20,000,000 and probably a great deal more, has been assessed on \$600,000 of personal property. Most of Mr. Sage's wealth is in the form of personality and it is all in New York. He is not a holder of real estate, like the Astors, and he has not moved into Ulster county to escape New York taxes, as George Gould contemplates doing. Yet Mr. Sage is in active revolt against his assessment, which he says is excessive. He has labored with the tax commissioners for a reduction. All the comfort he gets from these officers of the law lies in a promise to reconsider his case directly he makes affidavit. In other words, if Mr. Sage will swear that his fortune is not large enough to warrant an assessment at \$600,000 and the commissioners fail to find that he has sworn falsely his tax may be reduced by, say, \$1,000 or \$2,000 or \$5,000.

It is a hard case. Mr. Sage is not merely a very rich money lender; he is a deacon in church. He has not yet responded to the commissioners' invitation to appraise his own property under oath, and the presumption is that he hesitates to do so lest he should either place the figures higher than the commissioners have or else swear falsely. Either horn of the dilemma is repellant to a respectable deacon, who loves money and has not been used to paying his lawful share of the taxes.

The outcome of the deacon's perplexity will be awaited with interest. It will afford a precedent against the time when the income tax shall become a part of the law of the land. Indeed, the deacon finds himself now in exactly the predicament that the anti-income taxers dwell upon as one of the malign effects of an income tax. He must disclose the extent of his wealth (and income) and pay the taxes, or else he must perjure himself. The choice should not be difficult for an honorable man, and, sure, Deacon Russell Sage is an honorable man—so are they all.—Chicago Times.

THERE is no reason why the coal consumed by the asylum for the incurable insane at Hastings should cost more or less than that used at the industrial school at Kearney, or at the asylum at Norfolk. The executive officers of this state, by their votes in the several directory boards, have the power to force uniform prices for all coal used by the state, and also a level transportation rate on coal to each and all state institutions. If these officials have a proper regard for the interests

of the state they will systematize the coal and supply business, and thereby save many thousands of dollars annually.—Omaha Bee

FEDERAL Labor Union No. 5,335 of Cincinnati, a non-partisan body, has sent to the ways and means committee the information that "the great majority of signatures among workmen and employes protesting against the Wilson tariff bill are obtained through what is practically coercion, the fear of losing their positions in case of refusal to sign when requested by their employers to do so." This resolution reveals an old and familiar practice among the protected manufacturers for working up spontaneous sentiment against tariff reform among their unprotected employes. It ought to have more weight with the committee than a mile of bogus "petitions."

THE Chicago Inter Ocean should comment upon the decision of the pension bureau that a soldier who shoots himself while hunting deer is not entitled to a pension. The Harrison administration gave a veteran \$4,631 back pension money for an injury of this nature and the unpatriotic Hoke Smith declines to continue the largess. Such evidence of democratic hostility ought to call for several italics and a few double leads from the I. O.—Chicago Times.

THAT was an exceedingly wise financial scheme of the Harrison administration, using the money left in the treasury at the end of Mr. Cleveland's first term to buy government bonds not yet due, at a premium of 22 per cent, and the republican partisans are blowing about a reduction of the national debt. The Harrison administration left no money to buy bonds with, even at a discount.

ROBBERS attacked the procession escorting the empress regent of China the other day and kidnapped a number of nobles, whose ransoms, they say, will be devoted to feeding the starving poor. This is a hint to Julius Caesar Burrows that what the Celestial kingdom needs is more protection.

THE New York Herald says a large corruption fund is being raised in the east, to be used in Washington this winter to defeat the Wilson tariff bill. Manufacturers and other beneficiaries of tariff legislation are the contributors.