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### The Plattsmouth Journal,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

C. W. SHERMAN, Editor.

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Nebraska raised 157 million bushels of corn valued at 42 million dollars in 1893. Acreage, 6,241,226.

The people's party has nominated Victor A. Lapiere for congressman-at-large in Pennsylvania. He is editor of the Danville Record.

WHAT will it profit a man to hoard a few dollars in cash and lose a hundred by depreciation of his real and personal property?

The present widespread revival of religious interest in this country is the best sign now visible of a sweeping democratic victory at next fall's elections.

UNDER a McKinley tariff a man whose income is \$500 a year may pay \$100 in taxes and bounties. Under an income tax a \$5,000 income would pay \$20, or 2 per cent on all above \$4,000. There is a deficit to fill up and the \$500 incomes have about all they can stand of discrimination. Let us equalize.

COCKRAN and Stevens, of the ways and means committee, voted with the republicans against the income tax. Now what we want to know is, does that make them republicans? Out here in Nebraska it is so confounded often and easy a democrat is branded a pop before he knows it that we are much concerned about the statesmen from New York and Massachusetts.—Lincoln Herald.

DISPATCHES from Washington announce that Bourke Cockran has begun filibustering against the income tax. We trust that the organs of Wall street, both in and out of New York, will reprint now some of their impassioned denunciations of the filibuster and demands for the suppression of dilatory motions published about the time the repeal of the Sherman law was before the house and senate.

AGAIN Mr. Bryan has made a tariff speech that has set the newspapers to talking and the people to thinking and his enemies are green with envy, while the brainy congressman goes merrily about his business. He has at least 100,000 admiring voters in Nebraska who are anxiously waiting for some way in which to show appreciation to a loyal, brave, straightforward, honest man.—Hastings Democrat.

#### THE SUGAR TRUST.

Last year the sugar trust paid dividends of 22 per cent on \$37,000,000 of common stock. Every dollar's valuation of this stock was water. Dividends were distributed by this mammoth combine which in one year nearly or quite equaled the entire amount of actual capital invested. It was all done by that little McKinley tax on refined sugar and that free raw sugar. The trust fixed the tariff and the tariff fixed the trust exactly where it wanted to be fixed for life. Sugar seems to be cheap. But it is used to such an enormous extent that it can produce \$50,000,000 for the government without costing much more to the consumer, and can, manipulated in the McKinley fashion, double \$10,000,000 every year for a combine of refiners. If raw sugar is free, refined sugar ought to be. It cannot possibly pay a nation to arrange its taxation so that powerful combinations can afford to spend millions in corrupting politics.

#### CAPITAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 22, 1893.—Saturday's debate on the lime schedule developed the fact that only a small portion of the state of Maine is interested and benefitted by the McKinley duty of 12 cents a barrel on lime, while the lime makers in all the balance of the country get no benefit, and are opposed to the continuance of that tariff rate. As to the Maine beneficiaries Mr. Dingley appeared as their champion, and under the crucifying questioning of Mr. Bryan he was compelled to admit that the duty imposed by the McKinley law "enabled" the manufacturers of Maine to charge a higher price for their lime than they could charge but for the tariff—thus admitting the truth of the democratic position that the tariff is a tax on the consumer. The Wilson bill proposes a tax of 10 per cent. ad valorem—a pure revenue duty.

Today the sugar schedule was under discussion and after the three hours debate had been consumed the sugar bounty proposed in the bill was stricken out and the whole schedule was put on the free list. Pending other amendments the house adjourned over. The amendments adopted are far-reaching in character, and if left alone will completely knock out the whole brood of tariff beneficiaries in that line—including the beet sugar crowd. Mr. Bryan spoke on the subject—opposing a tax on sugar, preferring to collect the needed revenue by an income tax rather than tax the necessities of the poor, who under a tariff duty on sugar would be obliged to pay as much duty as the rich, per capita.

It is intimated here that Congressman Mercer contemplates contending with Senator Manderson for the next senatorship from Nebraska and that he is organizing to bring that about. It is, of course, only a rumor, and Mr. Mercer is too acute a politician to give that out as his intention at the present time. Mercer isn't as yet much of a force on the floor of the house, but socially and in the cloak rooms he is recognized as quite an entity. C. W. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 23, 1893.—Whether people recognize it or not, it is a fact that this country is rapidly drifting toward free trade—through the channel of the democratic party. This is every day becoming more apparent as the debate on the Wilson bill progresses. The first step in this direction was the strong vote for free rails; the next was the defeat of the ways and means committee in its effort to put off the time for the taking effect of the free wool clause till August; the third was the knocking out of the proposed bounty on sugar and the putting of the entire sugar schedule on the free list. Next came free coal and free iron ore. And it is very interesting to note that the most radical declarations in favor of absolute free trade receive the most unstinted applause, both on the floor and especially in the galleries, while protection diatribes meet with a cool reception, however eloquently uttered. It is also apparent that the proposed income tax is very popular with the masses, and the open advocacy of this method of equalizing taxation by Congressman Bryan adds much to his popularity with the masses of the people who visit the capitol and listen to the debates on the floor of the house.

One of the most amusing, as well as satisfactory—to me—features of the course already taken was the progressive steps by which the Louisiana ring of sugar planters, which was working for a revival of the tax on sugar, was knocked out in all its movements. First they voted for Warner's amend-

ment putting high grade sugars on the free list, next they voted for the repeal of the sugar bounty as proposed by the committee on ways and means (which provided for the gradual extinction of the bounty at the rate of 1/4 of a cent a year), and in this were joined by the free trade democrats and republicans. Next they voted against the republican (Meikeljohn) amendment to re-enact the McKinley schedule on sugar, and then, to wind up, voted for McCrea's amendment putting sugar on the free list, only to find themselves beaten when it came to the final vote to put a duty of 1 cent a pound on sugar by the freetraders, assisted by the republicans. Then they waked up to realize that they were completely floored.

The ways and means committee today agreed to report the income tax bill. This measure as presented is the result of the labor of Messrs. McMillan and Bryan—the sub-committee who had the matter in charge. The bill as substantially agreed upon has been given to the press. It is quite lengthy, but the essence of it is to levy a tax of 2 per cent upon all that part of incomes which exceed \$4,000; so that if a man has an income equal to that sum, but not in excess of it, he pays no tax, but if his income exceeds that amount he pays only on the excess. The bill also taxes the incomes of corporations, as presented by shares of stock, in excess of \$4,000.

I predict that the bill will pass the house, but what its fate will be in the senate remains to be seen. Certain it is, however, that unless a duty is put on sugar to provide the revenue needed it is likely also to pass that body. It is said in its favor that it is the easiest collected tax of any the government ever tried, as well as the cheapest.

Walker of Massachusetts is one of the most prominent advocates of protection in the house, and is a very bright old man, but his intolerance and persistence in this line has led him into a very unfortunate situation. Some time since the officers of the Central Labor union of his town (Worcester) sent him a series of resolutions passed by that body endorsing the Wilson tariff bill, and asked him to present them as a petition to congress. This he refused to do, but instead wrote them a very caustic letter denouncing the resolutions as a fraud and not the fairly-expressed opinion of that body of working men. A few days later the petition, together with his letter, was sent to Jerry Simpson of Kansas, who presented them to the house with some not very complimentary allusions to Walker's denial of the right of petition. To this Walker replied by giving a personal account of the men who got up the resolutions, charging two of them with being FREE TRADERS (as if that were a crime) and a third an avowed anarchist. He denounced them as ignoramuses, men who didn't know what they were talking about, and unworthy his attention. The latest chapter of the controversy came yesterday by presentation of the review of the whole matter and an additional list of resolutions denouncing Walker and his methods "passed unanimously by a very largely attended meeting of the Central Labor union of Worcester," in which they score Walker unmercifully for his narrowness and ask him to resign. They admit that they do not agree with him politically, but cite the example of John Quincy Adams in presenting a petition of those opposed to him and his defense of the right of petition. The whole matter was read to the house and went into the record—to the crushing discomfiture of the old tariff baron, who didn't have the courage to stay and hear it read.

Mr. Walker is a fair representative of protectionism run mad.

The democratic majority in caucus has voted to make the income tax a part of the tariff bill, but the measure is meeting with a good deal of opposition—chiefly from the New York mem-

bers, with Cockran, Sickles and Tracey at the head. That they will succeed in preventing the amendment, I doubt very much. They have counted noses, and find they can only muster thirty-six democrats, and that lacks fifteen of being enough. It is well known that some republicans will vote for the income tax. They are catching at every straw they can find to help them out, and they have an idea that the income tax will give them some chance of saving themselves in the next congress.

These New York democrats speak for Wall street and the big corporations in their fight against a tax on incomes. Those rich men have nearly all the wealth of the country, and they want to enjoy it untaxed, while the labor and necessities of the people pay the expenses of government. They plead very hard for their side. "Why do you want to put this bill on the tariff bill?" said one of these men to a western member recently. "Don't you know that the tariff bill is a heavy load for us to carry? Let up—for God's sake—and let us save our districts." "Why, I thought enough of western and southern democrats voted with you last summer on the silver repeal bill to save your districts. I think it's time we had a chance now to save our districts." was the reply. C. W. S.

#### A MCKINLEY RIOT.

Chicago Times.  
Be it understood that this riot in the Mansfield coal region of Pennsylvania is a republican riot, a high-tariff riot, a McKinley riot. The rioters are Huns, Slavs, and Sicilians, the very dregs and offscourings of southern and southeastern Europe. They were imported to this country (duty free) by the coal barons and, in the name of "protection to American labor," substituted in the mines for decent American, English, Irish and German labor. The coal barons had no use for decent labor, for self-respecting labor, for labor that knew its rights and demanded to live as a white man should. They brought in these convicts and fugitives from justice (duty free) and, having installed them in filthy hovels, stripped them of their names, numbered them like convicts, and paid them what wages they liked, chiefly in store truck. They supplied them with cheap whisky and, in a word, supplied all the accessories of a pandemonium on earth. That is what the coal and coke regions of Pennsylvania have been made by these rascals who are now insulting American labor and denouncing the Wilson bill in its name. These are the fellows who, forsooth, must now cut down wages to "the European level." They have done what they could already to debase labor below any known level. Not in Siberia, not in the quarries of Carrara, or in the vineyards of Sicily is labor at a lower ebb, morally, or physically, than in the hilly fastnesses of these robber barons of Pennsylvania.

It is their riot—a McKinley riot. They brought this mob element into a peaceful land and planted their convict colonies. The convicts [duty free] have broken loose and are spreading murder and arson over the region. The very center and promised land of McKinleyism is lighted up with incendiary bonfires from torches of the wretched creatures whom McKinleyism has brought [duty free] in the land. It is a notable triumph for the McKinley party.

THE "A. P. A." has published its platform and at last we know what that mysterious order is. It is a secret society to fester religious dissension and defeat at the polls every candidate who doesn't subscribe to the same creed as the "A. P. A."—Chicago Times.

A FOURTH-CLASS postmaster in Iowa loaded up his office furniture and drove into Dubuque to resign. Under the Rooseveltian interpretation of the civil service law he is guilty of gross insubordination.

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