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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

C. W. SHERMAN, Editor.

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AND now for better times.

EX-GOVERNOR CAMPBELL has gone the way of Foster and McKinley and is now bankrupt. It must be expensive to be governor of Ohio.

CAPT. E. L. ZALINSKI, the inventor of the dynamite gun, has been placed on the retired list of the army on account of disability caused by paralysis.

MR. HORNBLLOWER can afford to forget his rejection by the joy of his confirmation by a handsome widow. Executive sessions will now become a source of pleasure to him.

THE Wilson bill passed the house Thursday by a vote of 208 to 140. Let the senate dispose of the matter just as quickly. The country needs relief, and the Wilson bill is the only measure which will afford the desired article.

THAT month of a republican mayor in Chicago has left a deficit of nearly \$2,000,000. At least the deficit was there when Mr. Hopkins came in, and, according to the Washington logic of the republicans, the republicans are responsible for it.

CIVIL service humbug is growing more unpopular in this country every day. The mugwumps do not know this yet, but they will find it out. Why don't the democratic senators take Senator Gallinger's advice and repeal the present law?

IT now looks as if Hon. A. J. Sawyer would be appointed U. S. district attorney. Matt Gering was our choice for that position, and we believe he was justly entitled to it. But Mr. Sawyer is one of the best and ablest men in the west.—Nebraska City News.

HENRY WATTERSON says that President Cleveland "is good company when you know him well, plays a fair game of poker, takes his whisky straight and temperately, and all that." From which it would appear that Mr. Cleveland spoiled a good drummer to make a bad president.

SOME years ago a coal combine in Pennsylvania imported thousands of pauper laborers to take the places of their American miners. Today those imported barbarians are going around, armed with guns, clubs and matches, killing and maiming men and firing property. The whirlwind has duly followed the sowing of the wind.

AND Bourke Cochran after all his blow and bluster didn't dare to go on record as voting against the Wilson bill. There may be a few democratic senators who, like Cochran, will talk against the measure, but when it comes to a vote they will not dare to be recorded in the negative. The Wilson bill is as certain as fate to pass the senate.

WILLIAM L. WILSON has endangered his health, defied powerful interests in his state and sacrificed all personal comfort to carry through a reform of the tariff which would reform and not be an empty show. How many of those who think he did not do all that he could have done would have given up half as much or could have accomplished a fourth part of what was recorded to his credit.

### CAPITAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 5, 1894.—Political skies have greatly cleared up hereabouts since the passage by the house of the Wilson bill—with the income tax bill attached. It is conceded that the latter is a great saving clause in labor union circles, and it must likewise be popular with farmers, who, for thirty years, have been systematically robbed by the tariff barons, who have become prodigiously rich off their plunderings.

The scene in the house on the day of its passage was the grandest ever seen on the floor, and attracted the largest crowds ever seen on the occasion of legislative action. The great names, Reed, Crisp and Wilson, together with the termination of a debate of a month's duration, were the drawing cards, and all the members brought their wives, daughters and sisters and they were admitted to the floor—filling every possible seat, desk, nook and corner of the house. The galleries, too, were crowded to suffocation, and literally thousands filled the corridors, unable to get in. Mr. Reed opened with a speech of an hour and a half, Speaker Crisp following for an hour and Chairman Wilson closing in a half-hour's effort. The scene that took place at the close of Mr. Wilson's speech beggars description. The whole audience seemed to have gone wild with enthusiastic excitement, and cheered and shouted themselves hoarse in their demonstrations of delight, and amidst it all Mr. Wilson was picked up on men's shoulders and carried out. Then came the voting on amendments, and in the course of two hours the bill was passed—the sugar democrats of Louisiana and the anti-income taxers of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut being the only bolters from their party ranks—seventeen of them altogether.

In voting on the income tax amendment, thirty-two democrats voted against that, but nearly half of them fell into line for the bill—including Cockran. From this out interest on the tariff will center in the senate, which body now has charge of the bill. There the republican members will try to delay action by insisting on and endeavoring to secure hearings on behalf of all the tariff beggars in the country—just as action in the house was delayed a month by virtue of the same process. These hearings are unreliable at the best, and only result in wasting time—as was so clearly shown in the case of the collar and cuff makers of Troy by Mr. Bryan in his tariff speech. That industry sent its representatives before the house committee, and they made long written statements of the capital invested, the value of the product turned out, the number of employees, the rate and the amount of their wages per year, for the year ending October, 1893, and on investigation Mr. Bryan learned that these concerns had been before the senate in 1888, when that body was considering the Mills bill, and gave precisely the same state of facts, including the number employed, the amount of wages paid and value of product for the year 1887. The fraud thus perpetrated is no doubt on a par with many others of the "facts" presented before these congressional committees. The whole thing is a farce, only intended to furnish campaign thunder and to put off the day when the tariff barons will have to give up their special perquisites or privileges of having laws passed for their especial benefit.

Hawaiian matters have received attention in the house for the past three days, and the debate has proven much more interesting than one would had it all their own way, but lately, like a

sleeping lion, the democrats have awakened and given their opponents a taste of their metal. It has been shown that the scheme of Stevens and the promoters of the "provisional" government secured control of over 99 per cent of the land on the islands, and that the scheme of annexation was hatched by the owners of these lands and the sugar-growers, who, under the McKinley act, had been deprived of the advantage of free trade in sugar with the United States, while sugar from Cuba paid a duty of 21 cents a pound. These Hawaiian sugar kings saw that by annexation they could get the benefit of the sugar bounty afforded by the McKinley act—which would afford the ring a benefit of some \$5,000,000 a year.

Another fact was brought out—that the missionaries, who went there some fifty to seventy years ago, and their sons, have been so thrifty as to become very wealthy and are largely the owners of the soil, while the native element is in a condition of extreme poverty and are really in slavery to the whites. The committee has reported against annexation, and congress will favor allowing the Dole government to conduct its own affairs and work out its own salvation.

This week Wednesday the evangelists, Moody and Sankey, will begin a series of meetings, lasting probably a month, in the convention hall, which seats 9,000 people. A local choir of 1,500 voices has been organized to lead the music.

The president is still slow about filling the postoffices with democrats. The postmaster general has recommended 7,500 postmasters, whose commissions are in Mr. Cleveland's hands, but he is holding them back for reasons best known to himself. I am led to believe the Plattsmouth appointment will be made within a day or two—and, unless I am deceived, it will be Mr. Butler. I really expect this appointment to be made public before this letter reaches the public eye. C. W. S.

### THE SUGAR TRUST.

The placing of sugar on the free list will crush the sugar refining trust, one of the greatest monopolies, if not the greatest, on the face of the earth. The trust was of benefit to the wholesalers and jobbers because it protected them from a fluctuating market, it having such control over the trade as to arbitrarily fix and maintain prices. Some jobbers complain because the trust is to be smashed and talk as if it was a blessing to the people as well as to themselves to have such a trust. The sugar trust has grown fat on somebody and as the jobbers are standing up for it it did not grow fat on them. The deduction is therefore that it has grown fat on the people. And how fat? In 1892 the sugar trust declared a dividend of 9 per cent on the common and 7 per cent on the preferred stock. In March, 1893, an extra dividend of 10 per cent was declared, besides a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent was declared. The next special dividend, which is due and would have been declared but for the fact that congress is in session, will no doubt be still greater. This dividend is declared on a capital stock watered up to \$80,000,000, when in fact the plant is not worth over \$20,000,000. Basing the earnings on the actual amount involved the sugar trust has earned over 32 per cent upon its stock annually. This enormous profit is not legitimate, and could only be realized by the absolute dissipation of competition and arbitrary control of the market and trade. The sugar refining trust is a hydra-headed monster and its destruction must of necessity mean a great deal for the people. And it is doomed.

The most painful strain in all the hard time politics is the effort to make a Moses of Tom Reed.

### A BOGUS DEMOCRAT.

The attitude of the New York Sun and its editor toward the democracy has not ordinarily been that of an open assailant, but of an assassin. It is not often that Dr. Dana breaks loose in such manner as the following, which appears in the Sun of Saturday:

"The democratic representatives from New York who stood up in the house against the democratic pledge. To support it is to forfeit the title to the name of democrat. To spurn it is to deserve that glorious title. The inequality of its discrimination and class taxation is commensurate, not democratic. It is a scheme of legislation against which the whole history of the democratic party is arrayed; against which every vital principle of the democratic party makes war. It flouts the American constitution and subverts the political principle of this republic. It is rotten in its foundation and in its whole structure. There is not a democratic stone in the monstrous edifice. Happily the senate stands between the democratic party and the ruin which would follow the enrollment of that iniquitous measure on the statute book of the republic."

Dr. Dana's rage and disgust with the democratic party afford to him an occasion for severing his connection with that party, if, indeed, a connection can be severed which never had an existence in fact. He can well be spared. For nearly twenty years the kindest service he has done the party has been to stab it in the back; his friendliest word a sneer to be quoted in the republican press and credited to the "New York Sun (dem.)" Who, the younger generation of voters may well ask, is this Dana who instructs the democratic party in democracy, who talks of broken pledges, who calls the majority of the people's representatives in congress a "mob of traitors" and communists?

He is a politician and a philosopher who in a long and active life has tried about every school of politics and philosophy—except the democracy. He is the man who began life, after graduating at Harvard, in the communistic colony of Brook Farm. Subsisting for a season on herbs and wearing transcendental linen trousers with Bronson Alcott and other cranks of that ilk, he imbibed the principles which ruled his life so long as he remained honest. Later he cast in his lot with the whig and afterward the republican party. He supported Ben Butler, the greenback anarchist, in 1854, having in the previous campaign knifed Gen. Hancock and covered his canvass with ridicule. Not since 1876 has he given aid or comfort to a democratic candidate for president. Not in all his life has he drawn a democratic breath or defended a democratic principle. His latter days have been given over to the most shameless harlotry with the scarlet women of Wall street and the defense of the worst elements in Tammany hall. He moved for a public statute to William M. Tweed and has extolled a succession of public robbers, all of whom have died in exile or in the penitentiary. Boss Croker is to him a model of all the private and public virtues.

It is this suckling communist, turned federalist, turned whig, turned republican, turned greenbacker, turned corruptionist, who rants at the Wilson bill and presumes to read out of the democratic party men who were democrats when he was still taking lessons in federalism of Horace Greeley. He has done his best to betray the party into the hands of the enemies of the people, and he has failed. The democratic party takes its instructions from the people, not from treacherous hirelings of Wall street; those instructions they have carried out. Though Dana may have his thirty pieces he cannot consummate the betrayal. Realizing this he breaks out in this mad and incoherent ranting which is quoted above.

Out upon such an old harlequin! His days are numbered.

It will take forty-three votes to carry the Wilson bill through the senate,

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supposing all senators to be present and voting. There are forty-four democratic senators and three populists. The latter may reasonably be expected to vote for the Wilson bill, with the income tax added to it, and their votes will more than offset any probable democratic defection. That there will be some votes cast against the measure by democratic senators is highly probable, but it is probable too that some republican votes may be cast in its favor. There will be long and stilted debate in the senate, but the chances are that the measure will become a law substantially as it now stands.

It may be that Congressman Bryan is so small in Washington that he cannot dictate any postoffice appointments, but he is big enough to draw the biggest crowd this session when he delivered his two-hour speech on the tariff. He was big enough to evoke the greatest enthusiasm of any speaker this season. He was big enough to lay out every republican who interrupted him during his speech as fast as they came up, and received an ovation never before surpassed in the halls of congress when he had finished. He may be a small man among some men, but they will find out he is mighty big when it comes to killing him.—Grand Island Democrat.

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