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CONTINUALLY

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The Plattsmouth Journal, DAILY AND WEEKLY.

C. W. SHERMAN, Editor.

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OFFICIAL COUNTY NEWSPAPER.

AN industrious statistician figures that the route from England to India is strewed with \$400,000,000 worth of gold and jewels, owing to the many shipping disasters.

JOHN J. INGALLS says that he was not converted by Sam Jones because he is an Episcopalian. By the same token he is no longer a United States senator because he is a republican.

THERE are over 100,000 men out of employment in Vienna. It might be supposed from the resemblance that Vienna is working under a McKinley tariff, but she is not. She is working under one a few degrees higher.

AMONG 1,000 opium patients treated by the Dwight institution there were 12 newspaper men, 146 doctors, 22 bankers, 8 ministers, 28 lawyers and 424 women. The great moral reformers of the press are vindicated by figures.

SENATOR TURPIE has succeeded in having the republican postmaster at Indianapolis removed a year before the expiration of this term. Indiana has remained the land of wonders ever since Harrison was elected president.

THE Plattsmouth News is objecting because the tariff on diamonds has been increased from ten to fifteen per cent ad valorem. That is the way the republican papers work in the interests of the laboring men.—Nebraska City News.

SHALL the fifty-fourth congress be democratic or republican? The president and the democratic leaders in congress have much to do with the answer. They have much to do with the spirit of the party as it enters the campaign. Is it not time for getting together on party organization?

SENATOR HOAR has made a speech at Jersey City in which he declared that every factory in the land would resume under the assurance that the McKinley law should be undisturbed for three years. The senator is impeached by his previous declaration that they would resume immediately after the repeal of the Sherman law. The senator from Hawaii is out of order.

THERE seems to be some disposition on the part of the senate finance committee to consider the pleas of the wool men for a duty on wool. Free wool is the best feature of the Wilson bill as it passed the house, and if the senate proposes to restore the wool duty it might as well substitute the McKinley bill for the Wilson bill, and be done with it. The bill without free wool would hardly be worth a tinker's profanity.

UNLESS the Bland bill for the coinage of the seigniorage becomes a law the administration will issue another \$50,000,000 block of bonds of dubious legality. It might be wise for the house to pass resolutions which will check the avowed purpose of the secretary of the treasury and the president to proceed with the bond outrage. Wall street is hungry for more bonds and played its cards so well with the first batch that it will probably get the second at less than par.

CAPITAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1894.—Washington ought to be, even if it is not, the most magnificently improved and equipped city in America. One chief reason for this is the fact that the people of the whole country have paid for the improvement of its streets and the ornamentation of its parks and pleasure grounds more than ten millions of dollars—this besides all the millions of money that have gone to pay for the erection of the numerous grand, imposing and beautiful public buildings including the capitol, the treasury, the state, war and navy buildings, the patent office, postoffice and the less imposing and elevator-like pension office. And besides these, the colossal monuments and heroic statuary which so adorn and beautify the parks and "circles" at the intersection of the streets with the avenues throughout the city. But seemingly old, this prodigality is not enough to exemplify the liberality of congress. A statute has long been in force which provides that congress shall pay one-half of the expense of conducting the city government, including the expense of the courts, the water works system, street improvements and street cleaning, the public schools, the police and for keeping up all paraphernalia of city government. As one result of this system the public schools are conducted on a very liberal plan, including the teaching of modern and ancient languages, music and dancing. Still one hears as much growing among property owners against high taxes as there is in Cass county. The taxes here amount to about 3 per cent on the assessed value of property. One must conclude, therefore, that the growth is a constitutional prerogative, or a constitutional weakness, rather. I suppose if the government were to pay all their taxes for them these rich property owners would growl because they were obliged to collect their rents themselves.

The Bland bill for coining the seigniorage is now on in the house, and it is bringing out a revamping of all the silver and anti-silver oratory of the extra session. All the bankers and money changers of the east and their attorneys on the floor are fighting it with all possible energy and vigor. They recognize in it an entering wedge to free coinage, and it gives these old Shylocks the horrors. There is evidence, however, that quite a number of republicans will support the measure, in addition to a much larger number of democrats than there were who opposed the repeal of the Sherman act.

WHAT CAUSED LAST SUMMER'S PANIC?

To some people this might seem a dead issue, but such is far from being the case, in view of developments recently made. Doctrinaires tell you that it was brought about by fear that silver certificates were about to go at a discount, and specie payments would be suspended on account of the continuance of the purchases of silver under the Sherman act. Others claim that it was caused chiefly by the fear of congressional action on the tariff. Many people of the west, however, believed that it was the result of a conspiracy on the part of financiers and the banking interests of the country. In this direction the following extract from a letter of the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun of May 1st, 1893, throws a flood of light. He said:

"The statement of Mr. Carlisle to the New York bankers makes it clear that while Mr. Cleveland works congress the bankers will be expected to work not in New York only, but throughout the country, doing their utmost to pinch business everywhere, in the expectation of causing a money crisis that will effect congress powerfully from every quarter at once."

There you have it: a declaration in advance of the causes which brought about the most disastrous panic and universal distress that ever afflicted this country. Truly a disease must be very desperate which required such a severe remedy. The president and the bankers together seem to have sown the wind, but the poor people of the country have reaped the whirlwind.

C. W. S.

A SWEEPING CONDEMNATION.

Judge Dundy of the federal court at Omaha took occasion to announce after his recent ruling allowing the receivers of the Union Pacific railroad to reduce the wages of the employees of that corporation that the order did not prohibit the employes from resisting the proposed reduction by all peaceful and lawful means at their command. This was a distinct disavowal of any effort to assert such an authority as Judge Jenkins had asserted and enforced in the Northern Pacific cases, but Judge Caldwell, who has just reviewed Judge Dundy's decision, goes still further in the direction of limiting the powers of the federal judiciary and declares that Judge Dundy had no power to issue such an order at the petition of the receivers and without a hearing in court of any protest the employes of the road might make.

This opinion will strike the public as being eminently just. The Milwaukee and Omaha orders have provoked a great deal of opposition all over the country. They have been generally recognized as the assertion of powers dangerous to all classes of citizens and there has been accordingly a protest against them confined to no class or section. They have found but few defenders anywhere, and these have been utterly powerless to give them standing or support in public opinion. They have, however, served the good purpose of bringing out the real law for such cases.

JUDGE DUNDY (who doesn't appear to be at all happy these days) took occasion during a trial of one of the Mosher suits in Lincoln the other day to severely denounce Mosher for the system of robbery with which he looted the bank. The News suggests: "Why didn't the judge indulge in his verbal castigations of Mosher when he was before him? Why did he curb the righteous indignation that must have burned within his bosom when this bank-wrecker was in court? Why did he not then give comfort to the creditors, the dupes of his financial Machiavel, by giving him the limit of the law, twenty years, instead of the least he could give him—five years? Why did he consent to the district attorney's dismissing the other indictments against Mosher and allowing him to plead to the one on which he was sentenced as it is understood had been agreed upon between the district attorney and Mosher's counsel?" Echo answers why.

It is to be hoped the report that the labor element has engaged Col. Robert G. Ingersoll to argue its case against Judge Jenkins is untrue. The cause of labor is too high and glorious a one to be handed over to a notorious mercenary—a man without enthusiasms or honest convictions, selling his great talents for silver, and always ready to sacrifice a truth to an epigram. We would rather see labor represented by a simple, honest man in a flannel shirt than by Ingersoll with all his wealth of words and his gorgeous raiment.

The home market which our republican friends assure us they have been so assiduously fostering for the last twenty years has done the farmers mighty little good. With no place to sell their wheat, even at the startlingly low price of 35 cents, the farmers would be puzzled to tell what good it has done them to protect iron barons and put money into a few monopolistic pockets by a farcical pretense of building up a fictitious tin-plate industry.

THE FARMER'S SIDE.

A correspondent in the New York World ably discusses the tariff question from an agricultural standpoint. He says that exports can only be paid for lawfully in imports. We cannot lawfully be paid for them unless the payment passes through the custom-house and is made an import. Gold and silver are metals imported and exported the same as iron and copper. No money is or can be exported or imported. Every dollar's worth of anything kept out of the country must either deprive some American citizen of that dollar's worth in payment for something he has made with his labor, or prevent him from making with his labor something for that dollar's worth. Our exports are mainly agricultural. Half our male workers are on farms. The tenth census says that the "estimated value of all farm productions sold, consumed or on hand for 1879 was \$2,213,402,564. Our exports for the fiscal year ending June, 1880, were \$985,961,091, or 31 per cent. This was value at the place of export. The farm price was at least 25 per cent. Our farmers not only supplied the "home market," but 25 per cent of every farmer's crop had to be sold abroad or given away. If sold abroad, he had to take payment, exchange it for what was wanted here, in foreign manufactures. In 1880 he took in payment and "imported" foreign manufactures valued at \$423,699,016, and \$244,256,736 in crude or partly manufactured goods. Every dollar's worth of these imports became the products of American farm labor the moment it touched our soil. It made not the slightest difference in the labor question whether the farmers obtained the silk they now had by weaving it or by exchange for corn; whether they had dug out of the ground the iron they now had or obtained it in exchange for potatoes. Whatever they had was the final product of their farm labor, and it was not the product of foreign labor or of any other labor but their own. The foreign trade had given both profitable work and profitable wages to 25 per cent of our farmers, or rather furnished 35 per cent of the work and wages of each farmer, and the profit on the exchange was a profit secured by American farm labor, to which it had been a lawful right, and of which it should not be deprived.

INCOME AND IMPORT TAXES.

We cannot understand why people prefer the income tax to an import tariff if they study the two systems thoroughly.—Hastings Tribune.

It is very simple. The income tax always comes out of the man who can afford it, while the tariff often comes out of the man who cannot afford it and who has to make up for it by a deficiency in the comfort of himself and family. But the worst feature of the tariff system is that the man who buys American made goods pays an enhanced price, and the difference he pays does not go to the government at all, but to the man who makes the goods. The tariff tax falls mainly upon the necessities of life, the income tax upon the surplus above \$4,000 a year.

Under the tariff system of collecting revenue a man may pay hundreds of dollars a year more for the manufactured articles he needs than he would have to pay under free trade and still not a dollar of it see the treasury. It simply goes as a bonus to the manufacturers. That is the basis, gist and purpose of protection, and it is wrong. The tariff is the clumsiest and most unjust method of raising revenue known to the world, and would not be tolerated, much less supported, but for the accompanying benefits to a rich and powerful class of men who gain extra profits by it.—Lincoln Herald.

AND now that the Wilson bill issue to pass the Illinois Steel company is starting up all its works, with the idea, doubtless, of retrieving that \$349,000 deficit it reported as the result of last year's operations under the beneficent protection of the McKinley measure.

COME INTO THE FOLD.

Lincoln Herald.

We desire to call the attention of our populist friends to a situation which they declared would never come about. A year or two ago, when Bryan began to talk and the democrats to resolve about the income tax and other and further shifting and equalization of burdens, they one and all declared that these things could never be done through the democratic party. They insisted that Bryan and men who agreed with him should come right over to the new party, where they would have sympathy and assistance, and might stand some show of bringing about what they desired. And, moreover, they grew, some of them, angry with those who did not accept the invitation. But we beg them to look over the field again. With scarcely a dissenting voice the democrats of the house have passed the income tax requirement, and that in a shape that makes it safe to go through the senate and become a law. Democracy is lightening the burdens of the poor and weak and laying added burdens upon the rich and strong, and in every way effecting the reforms that our populist friends have been demanding.

Now we invite them to come over and help us. They cannot do any good where they are—only harm by uselessly dividing the forces that ought to be consolidated in the fight against republicanism and contraction and high tariff.

In May, 1890, the republicans passed the McKinley bill and in November of the same year the democrats elected 238 congressmen to the republicans' eighty-seven. But the McKinley law wasn't repealed. In January, 1894, the Wilson bill being on the verge of passage, the republicans elected one congressman, a very young and garrulous individual with the burlesque name Lemuel Eli Quigg. Straightway the republican press declared the Wilson bill "smashed." Thus do circumstances alter cases.

"Rock Me to Sleep Mother." The poem, "Rock Me to Sleep Mother" was written by Elizabeth Akers Allen, known otherwise as "Florence Percy." It is a general favorite for it is a sweet little touch of home life. But there is another side to the picture. Many a mother rocks her child to sleep who can neither rest nor sleep herself. She is always tired, has an everlasting headache, is low spirited, weary, nervous and all that. Thanks be, she can be cured. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do the work. There is nothing on earth like it, for the "complaints" to which the sex are liable. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or money returned.

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Walt Mason tells this in the Beatrice Express: "Attorney-General Hastings is fond of quoting the scriptures, as all good men are. A couple of weeks ago he was getting his grip ready for a journey, when two or three state officials gathered about and asked him where he was going. 'I go,' said Mr. Hastings, repeating a familiar text, 'to prepare a place for you.' Then he went away, and the next day the officials heard that he was visiting the asylum for the feeble-minded in Beatrice."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

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