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WESTERN PAPERS PLEASE COPY.

On the 25th day of October, 1893, Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine addressed the republican club of Massachusetts, at a dinner given at Music hall at Boston. The Boston Herald of October 26 (the next day) gives a report of the speech, together with the applause which greeted the speech. The following extract from the speech, as reported in the Herald, is of interest to the west:

"And let me tell you right here that there is no state so deeply interested as the state of Massachusetts. [Applause.] If it were not for its condition I should say: Let these men try it. Let us have a lesson of free trade burned into the quick, and then let us have peace. [Applause.] But when Massachusetts sits around to mourn her destroyed factories, her ruined industries, her ruined machine shops, she sits around to mourn for eternity; for if they are once destroyed the omnivorous west will do the manufacturing for the country. [Applause.] You have the start; you have the power; you have the prestige. You can keep it, or you can throw it away, and the only way in which you can keep it is by making the voice of the majority of your people to be heard, and to be heard across the country." [Applause.]

SENATOR HILL'S speech appears to have been opposed to both income tax and syntax. The official returns will probably show that syntax has been the greatest sufferer at his hands.

WITH Dana only half way across the ocean the New York Sun begins to commend the policy of Cleveland in Brazil. By the time Dana reaches Conosa the Sun may be commending Cleveland's policy in the United States.

THE opponents of the Wilson bill, in the protection fastnesses of New England, are said to be organizing in contemplation of a descent upon Washington a la Coxe's army. It is not likely, however, that this threatened invasion will stir the senate and the police and military officials of the capital to such fearsome depths of hostile preparation as did the rumor of Coxe's coming.

THERE was no need of a Chicago question club debating the question, "Is Senator Hill a Democrat?" Hill declared himself a renegade to his party, out of its law completely, a wolf's head and a political delinquent, when he spoke the concluding words of his speech in the senate. The finding of the club, however, being in the negative, the record should show that it was—

Resolved, That when David Bennett Hill vain-gloriously and emphatically boasted "I am a democrat" he was a liar.

SECTIONAL PREJUDICE.

Eastern republicans take to sectionalism as a negro's pup takes to the neighbor's eggs. "South" and "west" are terms to express antagonism to democratic measures as common just now in the eastern press as the term "north" was in the south and "south" in the north while the Kansas-Nebraska bill was up.

The New York Times, which has never lost its republican instincts, says that the difference between the north-east and the south and west on the currency is the difference between knowledge and ignorance. The straight republican papers go further. Boards of trade in republican cities pass resolutions upbraiding congress for considering an income tax which favors the less wealthy south and west and imposes burdens upon the "best citizens" of the east. This language has appeared in dozens of petitions and resolutions.

Republicans bellow whenever a southern democrat gets an appointment. Every measure of reform is branded "southern treason" or "western ignorance," as if no additional disqualification were needed.

The east is to be set aflame with sectionalism this year. And all the time the torchbearers are deploring the sectionalism of the west and south in demanding an end of one-sided legislation.

Eastern imperialists cannot change their natures. They are sectionalists by instinct.

CAPITAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1894.

The position of Senator Smith of New Jersey on the tariff bill now before the senate only gives emphasis to the declaration heretofore made in this correspondence that the east is arrayed against the west and south in the pursuit of its own selfish ends, and that it cares nothing further for party success than will conduce to the advancement of the interests of the men of wealth in its section. He opposes the essential features of the bill and especially denounces the income tax as undemocratic and socialistic in its operation. The fact that it is a tax on wealth instead of poverty, as a tariff tax is, does not appeal to his sense of justice. In fact, it is doubtful if the operation of a protective tariff for thirty years, to the advantage of the rich, has not so dulled the perceptions of eastern people generally as to make it impossible for them to honestly decide between right and wrong. Years ago the Chicago Tribune demonstrated that fourteen men, taking the country over, were taxed by protection, while only one man was benefited, and it seems that the ruling classes of the east were made up of these fifteen men—whether of one party or the other. But the Wilson bill will become a law, including the income tax, the Smiths and Hills and Brices to the contrary notwithstanding—and then western people will begin to see and appreciate the benefit of a relief from their burdens, and the rich men of the land will better appreciate the fact that they owe to the government a stipend in consideration of the protection afforded them in the possession and enjoyment of their property. While the government taxes the necessities of the people to the extent of \$240,000,000 yearly through the tariff, it is silly to assume that the rich cannot pay \$30,000,000 from their incomes amounting to an excess of \$4,000 each, without its being a burden.

Well, the house has adopted a rule providing for counting a quorum, and the republicans are happy. The rule is a bad one, no matter who advocates it, however, as the future will demonstrate. It is productive of absenteeism, as it only requires the presence in the house of 179 members and the acquiescence of ninety members to carry through any sort of legislation. The other eighty-eight members and the absent 177 members may be opposed to the bill, but that fact will count for naught. Thus a few more than one-fourth of the people's representatives may pass any law they can unite on, and minority legislation has become a fixed fact.

The politicians of Boston are about as narrow in this day, apparently, as they were in the early days of the anti-slavery agitation. Sometime since a social-political society there, through their congressman inquired of Mr. Bryan if he could be induced to deliver a lecture for their benefit in the Hub, and if so upon what subjects he would agree to talk. He gave his assent, naming "Money and Taxation" as his subject. This was agreeable, and the arrangement was made for the affair to come off on the 25th inst. A few days ago, however, he was asked if it would not be agreeable to talk simply on the tariff and the income tax, and he promptly wired them that it would not do. Notwithstanding this the manager went ahead and advertised the meeting, giving that as his subject. Then they wrote him to that effect. The only thing left for the orator to do was to inform these thin-skinned gentlemen that if they were afraid to hear the views of a western democrat on the silver question he would be compelled to cancel the engagement—he agreeing to pay the expenses thus far incurred. The matter is not settled yet, further than this, that unless they recede and allow him to talk on the subjects at first agreed upon, he will not go to Boston.

It seems very natural for men who have been in public life here to drift back to this city. The fact is illustrated in the case of two of Nebraska's ex-senators—both Mr. Tipton and Mr. Van Wyck now being residents of Washington. The former came here some years ago, and is living a quiet life with his wife and a granddaughter at No. 603 Florida avenue. I visited him a few evenings ago, and found him enjoying a good degree of health and vigor. He is a very companionable man, and keeps well posted on current events and Nebraska affairs, including politics. His eldest son is here and occupies a good position in the patent office. His son, Perry Tipton, has just graduated in the Baltimore school of medicine. Senator and Mrs. Van Wyck reside at the Portland

flats—a caravansary in the fashionable quarter of town. The general is in reasonable health.

These old gentlemen are occasionally seen about the capital—and especially on the senate side, where they enjoy the special privilege of the freedom of the floor—and they seem to enjoy their distinction very much. Senator Tipton says there are only three senators there now who were members when he sat in the chamber. That was twenty years ago. Thus time changes. C. W. S.

TOM REED VS. THE WEST.

Chicago Times.
Some time ago the Times called attention to a speech made before the Massachusetts republican club by that representative republican, Thomas B. Reed, in which he warned his New England hearers to rally 'round the tariff lest by its abolition "the omnivorous west" might secure all the industries which now make New England wealthy. The speech seems to be giving Mr. Reed more or less trouble and vexation of spirit. He hopes to ask the suffrages of the people of these United States in support of his presidential ambitions at an early day, and in that connection regards the omnivorous west in a spirit more friendly than he manifested toward it at a Boston banqueting board. And so when the tell-tale quotation from his post-prandial oration began to be widely reprinted in the papers west of Ohio, he hastened to qualify and explain it. In a letter to a Kansas man he sought to repair his error of judgment, but with very slight success. He pleaded that the speech was entirely extemporaneous, but in his letter, which was not extemporaneous, he rather intensified what republicans will doubtless consider his error by admitting that the tariff alone holds the manufacturing business of the country in a far-off corner. "I pointed out to them," he said, referring to his New England auditors, "that the legislation tendered them was foolish; that the low duties of the Wilson bill would destroy their manufactures in common with others, and that when once destroyed they would be rebuilt under re-established protection nearer the market and nearer the materials as cheaply as in New England."

Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Reed said nothing of the sort. Congressman Bryan, who was attacked in the letter quoted, brought the matter to the attention of the house of representatives and showed that the speech was made a month before there was any Wilson bill. Nor was there a suggestion of "re-established protection" in that night of after-dinner oratory. Impressively addressing a well-fed company of prosperous Bostonians who liberally punctuated his remarks with "applause," "great applause," and "laughter," Mr. Reed told them that there was no state so deeply interested in the maintenance of the tariff as Massachusetts, for if by abandoning the practice of taxing the rest of the nation for the benefit of New England the workshops of Massachusetts should be ruined, "the omnivorous west would do the manufacturing for the country."

There was nothing in that speech which spoke of manufacturing in the west under re-established protection. That was one of Mr. Reed's after-thoughts and rather more clever than the thoughts which come after a banquet are apt to be. But even if we accept Mr. Reed's letter to the Kansas man, as expressive of his real, what-a-difference-in-the-morning opinion we find him still admitting that the tariff—of which he is a strenuous defender—is a robbery of the people. For he admits that if the tariff subsidy were taken from the New England manufactures their factories would die out and others spring up nearer the materials and nearer the market. If it were necessary to make cotton prints at the very lowest possible price cotton would not be shipped from Mississippi to Fall River, thence woven and shipped back to Mississippi for sale. If it were not that a certain immunity from competition enables woolen-goods makers to violate economic law we would have woolen mills in the Missouri valley instead of paying freight on our wool to Massachusetts and freight on the cloth back again. Mr. Reed is keen sighted enough to discern this fact and his warning to the protected manufactures of Massachusetts to cling to the tariff which shields them from "the omnivorous west" was doubtless sincere and certainly justified by the facts.

OUR MARINE SERVICE.

With our outrageously unjust tariff laws, our unwise shipping laws and our class legislation in general we have finally reduced our American merchant marine to a mere nothing. The amount of grain exported from New York port in 1893 was 55,768,726 bushels. This was carried abroad by foreign vessels as follows, as shown by the New York Produce Exchange:
"Of this grain three cargoes were sent out in sailing vessels, 171,427 bushels. One (British) carried 107,745

bushels, and two (German) carried 63,662 bushels; not one American. By steamers there were sent off 55,597,299 bushels in 1,622 cargoes in 324 vessels. Of these there was one American, the Chester, which took 16,357 bushels of wheat to Southampton. But there were 217 British vessels employed, which carried 604 cargoes, amounting to 34,259,653 bushels, a great deal more than half the export. Next came the Germans with forty vessels, which carried 5,292,737 bushels in 123 cargoes. The Dutch had eleven vessels and took ninety-two cargoes, amounting to 4,651,111 bushels. The Belgians had twelve vessels and took seventy-six cargoes, or 5,240,242 bushels. The French had fifteen vessels employed, which took 2,400,259 bushels in forty-three cargoes. The Portuguese had six vessels and took twenty-nine cargoes, in all 2,213,108 bushels. Four Norwegian vessels took 124,502 bushels; seven Spanish took 597,149 bushels, and six Italian 813,516 bushels."

The New York Journal of Commerce in commenting on this says that it is true with one exception, and that is that the Chester is a British vessel in that she still flies the British flag, consequently every bushel was carried in foreign bottoms.

ABOLISH THE SENATE.

The demand for the abolition of the United States senate is growing year by year. It grows because year after year the senate shows itself the enemy of progress and the bulwark of the privileged classes.

There was never a senate more thoroughly out of touch with the people than the one now existing. The scandals which its treatment of economic and financial questions has created are notorious. The senators who own coal lands and want a tariff on coal, the senators who speculate in sugar-trust certificates and demand a tariff on sugar, the senators who have profitable relations with New York millionaires and fight an income tax are well known to the country. They are the agents of the people, but they utilize their agency to plunder their principals.

It would be a good thing for the people of the United States if the senatorial nest of mercenaries could be annihilated. There is hardly one man in that body who fitly represents the people. Stock jobbing and the defense of the privileged classes for a good and valuable consideration are the specialties of this body. It is a clog on

the wheels of progress, a load on the shoulders of the people, a masked battery ever ready to open fire on the advancing force of popular emancipation.

The senate ought to be abolished and will. Not this decade surely, nor perhaps in the next, but sooner or later the absurdity of the theory that the house of representatives speaks for the people and that other official forces must be maintained to nullify the action of that house will be understood. Then the senate will be abolished, though the theory applies to undemocratic features of our national government other than the senate.

REPUBLICAN OPINION.

Here are two reasons given by two republican papers why times are so hard. What do you think of them?

"The reason times are so hard in cities is because so many people cease there is an over-crowd in from rural districts and there tracts. More people are too many people on the soil."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CONGRESSMAN BRECKINRIDGE intimates in his letter to his constituents that he still has the physical strength to do a great deal of good work. Mr. Breckinridge is undoubtedly a remarkable man for his age.

HERE is a difference between Kentuckians: Colonel Stoll says that in that country men value character more than they do life. Colonel Thompson says they don't. Pistols and coffee for two.

"Grin Like a Cheshire Cat."
"Well, well! Didn't ever hear of a grin like a Cheshire cat?" Why, you see, a man down in Cheshire had a cat which grinned and grinned until there was nothing left of the cat but the grin, just as some scrofulous people, who don't know of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, get a cough, and then cough and cough until there is nothing left of them to erect a monument to but the cough.

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