

# 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.

Entered at the postoffice at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, as second-class matter.

### Official County Paper.

### CLASS LEGISLATION.

All opposition to the income tax and to the reform features of the tariff bill comes under one head—it is the struggle of a class to get the benefits of taxation and to make other classes pay the bills.

New York argues that the income tax is class legislation. The fact it brings forward to substantiate this argument is that property already pays state and municipal taxes. Therefore, the poorer people should pay federal taxes. Thus New York reaches the conclusion that to ask the rich to pay \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 out of the \$500,000,000 of federal revenues is class legislation and unjust.

Ad valorem tariff duties are changed to specific duties by the same pressure and the same geographical section. An ad valorem tax makes everybody contribute to the federal expenses in proportion to the cost of what he uses. A specific duty lumps many grades of the same commodity and compels the man using the cheap grades to pay as much as he who indulges in the expensive grades. A specific tax has always been an artifice to exempt the luxuries and tax the necessities.

Northeastern politics is governed by special and powerful interests. The southern and western democracy follows broad general principles. Taxation according to possessions is one of these principles.

### THE KANSAS SITUATION.

The following on the political situation in Kansas from the Chicago Times is equally applicable to Nebraska:

"The state of Kansas will elect this fall a full state ticket, a full delegation to congress, and a legislature by which a successor to United States Senator John Martin will be chosen. The congressional delegation of the state as it stand today is made up of one democrat, three republicans, and four populists. Both senators are populists. The one representative classed as a democrat was elected as congressman at large upon a fusion ticket supported by democrats and populists. In 1892 there was no straight democratic ticket, either state or national, in the field. The democrats very wisely threw their solid support to the populists, with the result of keeping the electoral vote of the state out of the Harrison column and the state government out of the hands of the republicans. In return for this apparent effacement of the democratic party in Kansas the national democracy profits by the presence of two populist senators and five populist, or fusion, representatives, who have on nearly all questions of importance voted with the democrats. The fact that the populist electors and the fusion state ticket were elected by only an average plurality of less than 6,000 shows that but for the combination of the democrats with the populists the republicans would have carried everything before them.

"With another campaign approaching certain dissatisfied partisans in Kansas, arrogating to themselves the title 'stalwart democrats,' announce their purpose of repudiating the fusion policy and putting a straight democratic state and congressional ticket in the field. The moneyed men of the republican party could well afford to pay these 'stalwarts' liberally for such action. Doubtless a handsome corruption fund could be raised among the beneficiaries of McKinleyism for their aid and sustenance. The single fruit of their efforts, if they be at all numerous and influential, will be renewed republican domination of Kansas.

"Neither in Kansas nor in any other western state normally of republican complexion should democrats quarrel with populists. Particularly in congressional tickets is fusion wise and necessary. Upon most economic and financial questions your true populist and your true democrat are one. 'Jerry' Simpson is a better democrat than Harter or Dave Hill. In districts in which the democrats can elect their own man a distinct party ticket is well enough, but in republican districts fusion with the populists is the wise and patriotic course. The ends of democracy, not the name, are what we reverse. The great statesman whom democrats regard as the founder of their party was a democrat in fact, not

in name. Thomas Jefferson called himself a republican, but the principles he so fitly represented now form the fundamental code of the democratic party, the name of which he never heard. Without these principles no party can be democratic whatever its name. With them any party is democratic though it dub itself populist or anything else.

### CAPITAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1894.—

The twelve "good men and true" who tried Coxe and his two lieutenants in police court for not obeying the injunction to "keep off the grass," have convicted them, under the instructions of the court, and it is now regarded as an administration victory, the judge having been renominated for the office he now holds, before he got through with the trial, by the president. Excitement here has measurably subsided, and will probably remain so until the next installment arrives in town.

The democrats in the house are in an excited state of mind over the numberless amendments to the tariff bill proposed in the senate, and I predict that if these amendments are adopted they will never get through the house. Why, some of them simply discount the McKinley bill by their monstrous rates. It is conceded that they are the work of Brice and Gorman, who are working for pay—as they are certainly laboring in the interest of the republicans. I still cling to the hope that the bill will be so changed in conference as to make it essentially in accord with the Chicago platform. Otherwise I hope the bill will fail, as the American people can then better appreciate how hard it is to get rid of a bad system of laws, passed at the behest and in the interest of classes. Of course such a contingency would relegate the democratic party into a minority in the next house; but such a result would not be an unmitigated evil under existing conditions.

It is, to my mind, somewhat doubtful if the party can win the next house at any rate, for the president is using the public service, not as if it were a "public trust," but as a private perquisite, and as a means of promoting goldbug sentiment in all of the states south and west. Under such circumstances it will be almost a miracle if the democracy can get together in time to fight the common enemy. In Georgia, for instance, Hoke Smith is directing appointments to the end of getting an endorsement. In Alabama Secretary Herbert is carrying out the same program, and Mr. Morton (through Mr. Castor) will, of course, do the same job for Nebraska, having as aids every one of the presidential appointees, from Frank White down. In states from which no cabinet officers come the contingent of appointees are expected to control matters, and if they can't do that, will doubtless make it impossible for silver democrats to win. Thus the tariff is made a secondary issue, and it is my belief that Mr. Cleveland and his advisers have planned to either make the next house republican or put it in the hands of the goldbugs. We shall see what sort of a prophet I am when matters come to a focus.

The house yesterday, in committee of the whole, had under consideration a bill for the erection of a new printing office building, when there occurred one of the nicest contests of the session over the question whether the site proposed by the committee should be purchased at the rate of \$3 a square foot—making the block cost \$300,000—or should the committee be instructed to select a site on ground belonging to the government. Mr. Bryan headed and managed the fight for the latter proposition, and it won by a vote of 104 to 50—thus saving \$300,000 to the treasury. C. W. S.

SOMETHING is wrong with the Nebraska City News. It hasn't harped against fusion in Nebraska for at least two weeks. Speaking seriously, however, the antagonism of a demo-republican sheet like the News should have no influence with the democracy of Nebraska. The conscientious democrat who wishes that the elections this fall will witness the downfall of republicanism in Nebraska knows perfectly well that such a blessing can not be brought about by any method other than fusion with the people's party. Unfortunately for the democracy it harbors a few people who call themselves democrats, but are really republicans, who argue that fusion will weaken the party. Bosh! Fusion in Nebraska will beat republicanism and thereby strengthen the democracy. Without fusion the democracy will continue to be third in the race. How can any party which is certain of defeat even before a campaign is in-

augurated, hope to strengthen itself and become popular with the people when it refuses to render aid in causing the downfall of that antagonist of honest government—republicanism? The true-blue democrat who wishes that the old-time enemy, the republican party, may be whipped in Nebraska this fall, can not help but believe in fusion.

### STAND FOR THE WILSON BILL.

The amendments to the tariff bill as it came from the senate finance committee, presented Monday by Senator Jones and agreed to by the democratic senators known as the compromise committee, are not at all in line with the party pledges of tariff reform or with the policy and desires of the democrats in the house, as expressed in the original draft of the Wilson bill: The schedule presented by Senator Jones contains over 400 radical changes and virtually constitutes a new bill, yielding in almost every point to the desires of the protectionists. These changes, of course, mainly apply to the great commodities most affected by the tariff; to iron, sugar, glass, tobacco, cotton and cotton manufactures, wool and woolen manufactures, and to petroleum and its products.

In almost every instance the tariff figures of the original house bill, called the Wilson bill, are greatly increased, and in many cases even the figures of the senate finance committee's amendments are raised. A particularly unacceptable action of the so-called "compromise committee" is the changing of the duties on many articles from ad valorem to specific, concealing in each change thus made a heavy increase over the schedule figures of the house bill. Such changes are made, for instance, in the figures affecting structural iron and steel manufactures and iron and steel rails. The domestic selling price of steel rails in 1893, a price far above the cost of production, was \$28.12 per ton. In the Wilson bill steel rails were made dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem. Taking, for the mere purpose of comparison, the domestic price of rails as a figure on which to base computation of the duty we find that under the Wilson bill it would amount to \$5.62 per ton. The so-called "compromise committee" discards the ad valorem duty and substitutes a specific duty of seven-twentieths of a cent per pound. A ton of rails then under this schedule would pay an import tax of \$8.40, a very material increase over the moderate duty imposed by the house bill, and at least one American manufacturer, Tom Johnson, declares he can make steel rails without any protective tariff whatever, while other American manufacturers have recently been selling steel rails in Canada, directly competing with European manufacturers, for about \$19 per ton, and confessedly at a profit. In Brussels carpets, too, which American manufacturers have been exporting to Europe and selling in the open markets of the world at a fair profit, the Wilson bill rate of 30 per cent ad valorem is increased to 35 per cent, although the senate finance committee's report had accepted the house bill schedule intact. In dairy and farm products many items which were free listed in the Wilson bill have been heavily assessed in the compromise report. Milk, which was on the house bill free list, is assessed 3 cents per gallon; broom corn, which was also free, is marked up to \$6 per ton; cabbages and eggs, free before, are assessed at 2 cents each and 3 cents per dozen respectively—all cheap devices for catching the farmer's vote with impossible "protection."

So it is in nearly every one of the 400 changes; the protectionists are favored at every point and the house bill is so altered as to be scarcely recognizable. The Wilson bill as it was presented to the senate was a fair tariff-reform measure. When the senate finance committee had done with it it was considerably altered and amended, but still possessed of some of its commendable features. But if these so-called democratic compromisers be allowed to work their will of it the bill would become an emasculated wreck of its former self, in which the house should refuse to concur. It is an improvement on the McKinley law, true enough. But, as amended by the compromise committee, the bill would not fulfill the promises of the party platform, would not satisfy either high protectionist or ultra-free trader. It is a weak, poor, spineless thing that the senate compromisers would offer the house in place of the virile, robust Wilson bill at the forthcoming conference. The house democrats should stand out for the original measure.

The seventeen-year locusts may be coming, but Coxeyism will pass away and the senate debate can not last all the year. Of course Mrs. Mary Yellin' Lease will be a candidate for congressman-at-large if she is a candidate at all. Mrs. Mary Yellin' has been at large too long now to begin to confine herself to the pent-up Utica of one district.

### IS CLEVELAND A POPULIST?

Now what in the name of all that is asinine and Danaesque does this from the New York Sun mean?

"We have long known that in Grover Cleveland, a platform unto himself and a crank at that, was the seed of political incoherency and disorder. His fate has made him for the moment a populist. But we deny the right of responsible democracy to turn somersaults after an eccentric and irresponsible executive, and to make itself doubly anarchic by adopting the wealth-plundering principle of anarchy without the popular sanction of a national election."

Cleveland a populist? The opinions of Messrs. Simpson, Allen, Lewelling and Penoyer are invited upon this extraordinary proposition. As for ourselves, we would as soon think of classing Charles A. Dana as a democrat as dubbing Cleveland a populist, even "for the moment."

The Sun's eccentric editorial was drawn out by a mild and guarded suggestion in the Washington correspondence of the Times—a portion of this paper, by the way, in which nothing mild, guarded, and eminently just ever appears—to the effect that the west would force the retention of the income tax for decades yet to come, even though the east succeeds in limiting its operation to five years. This, the Sun thinks, threatens a "communist revolution," about which that paper should surely speak with authority, as its owner and editor was a member of the most famous communist settlement ever established in the United States. But, besides calling it communist, the Sun further denominates it anarchistic—a palpable contradiction of terms, as anyone who understands the distinction between communism and anarchism will understand.

It is easy to understand the rage of Dana over the income tax. He loves his income and he hates the west. Long years of republican domination have resulted in giving the east most of the income and levying on the west most of the taxes. This we people of the west propose changing and hence we are denominated by Editor Dana anarchists, communists and cranks.

The sensational news comes by telegraph that the republicans have elected the mayor of Evanston, Wyoming. We have a vague impression that the republicans carried some other town, somers-er-ruther, this year, but we are not quite sure where the pesky place is or what its name would be.

The rumor that the latest senate compromise on the tariff bill took wool from the free list is not verified by the list of alterations confessed by the majority of the finance committee. How free wool escaped the general wreck of democratic pledges which the finance committee has been accomplishing during the past two months may be set down as the eighth wonder of the world.

The Fitchburg (Mass.) Sentinel lets the cat of sectional selfishness out of the protection bag. It notes the placing of a large order for southern yarns by a Fitchburg company "because the southern mill, by running sixty-six hours a week, can undersell similar concerns in our own state," and remarks that this incident "should lead workingmen to see that in the end they will be the ones to suffer if laws are enacted that will prevent local mills from competing with those of other states."

It is not cheering to note that the officials of the navy ordnance department sent to investigate the Carnegie armor plate frauds have been accepting hospitality at the hands of the people they were detailed to investigate. They were met at the railroad station in Pittsburg by Chairman Frick and other Carnegie officials, driven to Carnegie's club, the Duquesne, and there installed in sumptuous quarters as guests. The New York Times says of their further procedure:

From the club they were taken to Homestead and conducted inside the fortifications, where the investigation was begun. Mr. Wallace, the attorney for the informers, begged the officials of the investigating board to stop at a hotel during their stay in Pittsburg, but the seductions of the club were too much for them. To make matters still more uncomfortable and terrifying for the witnesses a pass is required signed by the superintendent before they can get inside the fort to appear before the board. And every such pass is carefully registered, for what purpose may be imagined.

The navy department would better investigate its investigators. If their methods and course have been as reported they should be recalled to Washington and kicked out of office.

Acting on THE JOURNAL'S suggestion a movement is on foot to organize a bicycle club in this city. A meeting has been called for tomorrow night at eight o'clock at the gymnasium in the basement of the Sherwood block, and all wheelmen are invited to be present.

## The Pot is Still Boiling AT WESCOTT'S.

No let up on the rush for \$15 Men's Suits at \$7.50. It's a strain on WESCOTT and makes him a little round shouldered, but he is still wrapping them up—over 200 Suits have been sold and delivered.

GREAT ATTRACTION IN MANHATTAN

### Neglige Shirts

AT WESCOTT'S.

Have you seen them? Most everything in Furnishing Goods is fresh and new at WESCOTT'S and sold at Rock-Bottom figures and no Monkey Business.

## WESCOTT, THE CLOTHIER.



Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory; Loss of Brain and Nerve Power; Lost Manhood; Quickness; Night Losses; Evil Dreams; Lack of Confidence; Nervousness; Lassitude; all Drains; Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion; Youthful Errors; or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, \$1 a box; 6 for \$5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. WEST'S COUGH SYRUP. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Pleasant to take. Small size discontinued; old 50c size, now 25c; old \$1 size, now 50c. GUARANTEED issued only by F. G. Frick & Co, druggists.

F. S. WHITE, Main Street, Plattsmouth. GROCERIES, ALWAYS FRESH.

Teas and Coffees Unexcelled.

Curtice Bros.' Celebrated CANNED GOODS.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Pillsbury's MINNESOTA FLOUR, The Best in the World.

The "XXXX" and "Best" Brands.

First National Bank PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

Capital, paid up, \$50,000

OFFICERS: JOHN FITZGERALD, President F. E. WHITE, Vice President S. WAUGH, Cashier

DIRECTORS: John Fitzgerald, D. Hawksworth, F. E. White, S. Waugh and Geo. E. Dovey.

Careful attention given to the interests of customers. Collections made and promptly remitted for. Highest market price paid for county warrants and state and county bonds.

BYRON CLARK, Attorney at Law, PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

OFFICE—Second floor of the Todd block, east of the court house.

CHAS. GRIMES, Attorney at Law, PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

OFFICE: second floor of the Todd block, east of the court house.