

The Plattsmouth Journal

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

C. W. SHERMAN, Editor.

TERMS FOR DAILY.

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Official County Paper.

CARTER, the Nebraska book agent, has been elected senator from Montana.

ANY financial scheme which contemplates a continuance of the gold standard is a delusion and a snare.

SENATOR ALLEN was in evidence in the senate the other day in a defense of populism. He ripped the protective tariff up the back.

THE French national assembly have elected Felix Faure president, in place of Perier, resigned. He is of the same political faith as his predecessor.

SOME man who is a statesman will do the right thing by proposing a duty on the importation of tea and coffee—to increase the revenues where they are needed.

AS TIME passes it becomes more apparent that republicanism in Cass county needs only the vigorous opposition of a united democracy to knock it off the perch.

THE South Dakota defalcation grows worse all the time, and the indications now are that a good many county treasurers will find it hard to make prompt settlements.

THE bob-tail democrats had a meeting at Lincoln when Mr. Morton was there and resolved that they ask no favors of Gov. Holcomb. Their favors all come from the railroads.

THIS country is going through a sweat box of poverty and depression as a result of high tariffism and a worship of the golden calf which the republican party set up when it demonized silver.

FREE salt and free wool, two of the good things resulting to the people from the passage of the Wilson bill, are objects of especial attack by the former beneficiaries of the tariff duties on these articles.

WITH all the talk against Wait Seeley, it seems that oleaginuous individual has slipped into a place in the employ of the senate, just where he wasn't wanted—to take care of enrolled and engrossed bills.

OMAHA won her fight for the location of the state fair for the next five years, and her statesmen and speculators are happy over the result. It will cost her a good round sum to maintain it and make it a success.

OMAHA citizens in chorus:—Hurrah! We have the state fair for the next five years. It's the biggest thing out! Lincoln citizens in response:—Humph! You're welcome to it. It don't amount to much. You'll find it's an elephant!

It will be quite a promotion for Mr. Thurston from head lobbyist of the Union Pacific railway to the U. S. senate. But he will find plenty of good company there—such men as Brice, Elkins, Quay and Chandler have been in the same business for years.

IF, as has been intimated, Representative Burns has declared in favor of some legislation for the relief of the farmers who are compelled to patronize the Omaha stock yards, there is fun ahead for Bill Paxton, the democratic boss of the republican legislature.—Lincoln News.

THE suicide of J. H. Harris and wife near Paxton, in the northwest part of the state, on Monday last through fear of starvation, adds emphasis to the fact that there are many people in actual want in western Nebraska. The circumstances of this case, which were most heartrending, ought to shut the mouths of speculators from longer deceiving the public, as they have done through the Omaha Bee.

THE recent selection of J. M. Patterson as county commissioner has put new life into that body, and has been the means of suggesting new plans for economizing in county affairs. The visit of the board to Glenwood yesterday is one of the results of this state of facts. How best to manage the poor farm is the problem that is well worth the attention of the board, and the probable outcome is a new plan for letting the contract for the poor farm this coming year.

A PROSPEROUS COMMUNITY

And How It Became Such—An Example Well Worthy of Imitation.

About sixteen years ago some two dozen of the residents of Mills county, Iowa, came together for the purpose of organizing a horticultural society for that county. Papers were read upon the subject of fruit-growing, a display of apples of many varieties was made by men who had been persistent in the effort to raise fruit, discussions followed as to varieties and methods and a general interchange of ideas on the subject, resulting not only in the permanent organization of the society, but in that of a society embracing all the counties in southwest Iowa, in the belief, based upon experience of men who had made a success of it, that fruit-raising could be made profitable in that region. These societies stimulated a rivalry and put energy into the movement of planting fruit trees. Local nurseries were patronized and enlarged, and the number of acres covered with orchards increased as the years went on, and it was noticed that the farmers who had the biggest and best orchards were the most prosperous. Small fruits were also cultivated and experimented on with good results, and up to 1890 several farmers in the county had as much as thirty, forty and even sixty acres planted in orchards. Mills county had for several years been making displays at fairs and expositions that attracted much interest and carried off the best prizes, not only at Des Moines, but at St. Joseph and Kansas City. It was not till 1890, however, when the full fruition of the hopes of the most sanguine were realized. That year the orchards turned off a wonderful crop, and more money was realized from apples than ever was expected; \$5,000, \$8,000, \$8,000 and even as high as \$12,000 was made from single orchards. It was like finding a bonanza gold or silver mine. The heads of many were turned at the great results. Train-loads of the choicest apples ever grown were shipped away at a time to market. This crop settled the future of the problem and a great stimulus was given to planting fruit orchards. Thousands of acres have since then been cleared up and covered with growing orchards and the bluff land, lying between the town of Glenwood and the Missouri bottoms, before that not deemed worth cultivation, is now nearly all planted in orchards and small fruits. Since 1890 no great crop has been harvested, but enough was turned off each year to net a good profit, and it is estimated that with one great crop grown in five years it is the best paying crop the farmer can raise.

Now, as to results: Thirteen years ago, when the writer left Glenwood to settle in Plattsmouth, that town was terribly "down at the heel," property could hardly be sold for any price, and many vacant houses were going to rack. Today, with depression and disaster broadcast over the land Glenwood is a prosperous and growing community. Property is worth more than ever, new houses are seen in every direction, and every house has a tenant—or, what is better, a contented owner. Hundreds of men find living employment in caring for orchards and fruit in its season, and the visitor will find there much contentment and happiness.

As a moral of this plain statement of facts THE JOURNAL wishes to point out the fact that surrounding this city the hills and lands are just as well fitted for raising fruits of all kinds as are those of our neighboring county across the Big Muddy, and the men who here plant orchards and vineyards are as certain to reap rich harvests for their labor and enterprise. While the enterprising men in town have vainly endeavored to build up manufactures, here is a field that needs only to be worked to bring rich returns.

THE man who assumes that the Carlisle currency bill, as introduced in the house, would prove a satisfactory settlement of the troublesome question of finance must be short-sighted, indeed, and when men arraign Mr. Bryan for flying in the face of his party for voting against that bill, as a party measure, forget that Mr. Cleveland himself last year vetoed the bill for coining the seigniorage—a party measure, made so by a house caucus—and furthermore that he refused to sign even the Wilson bill. Why not arraign the president for the bad example he set? Knowing, or believing, that the bill was unwise and would prove a failure, and that it would be detrimental to the people, Mr. Bryan exercised his best judgment in the endeavor to defeat the bill, because he wanted something better—something not based upon bestowing a great favor upon a class

to the detriment of the masses. A democracy which does not stand upon the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none is not worth fighting for, and can never win—even if the party were united in its favor. The Carlisle bill was an un-democratic measure, and deserved defeat. The real democrats are proud of the position taken by Mr. Bryan. Of the 125 democrats who voted for the Carlisle bill a majority of them were defeated at the last election.

In his speech to the legislature on Wednesday, Senator-elect Thurston attributed the recent bond issues to the low tariff and the hard times to the tariff scare. He wants the McKinley bill re-enacted. As to the latter proposition he will find few supporters on the republican side in congress. From John Sherman down, the republicans have had enough of McKinleyism. Its prohibitory rates was the means by which the treasury was drained of its cash before the Wilson bill was framed, much less passed, and a bond issue followed. Mr. Thurston is puffed in his high tariff notions. Everybody of intelligence knows that the high tariff was especially intended for the benefit of the New England and Atlantic coast manufacturers, giving them a monopoly of the manufacture of American merchandise for almost the whole country wide, and if prosperity resulted it was a forced condition, sitting out through the medium of their extraordinary profits, and only for the time being. As Mr. Reed suggested in his famous Boston home market speech, in which he warned Massachusetts people about the coming power of the "omnivorous West," the tariff was made especially for her benefit, and if she lost her power and prestige, by losing the right, given by the McKinley act, to tax the people for her gain, she would never get it back again—it would be lost forever. Well, she has lost that privilege now, and we shall watch Mr. Thurston's effort to give it back to her, with interest.

In a case that was on trial before Judge Seaman of the U. S. district court in Chicago Wednesday, wherein a young woman had sued the C. & N. W. railway company for damages for the loss of both of her legs, the jury refused to enter a verdict for the defense at the direction of the judge, and one of the jurors even refused to do so under protest. The judge foamed and stormed, but it was no go. The juror simply said he did not believe it was simply a question of law, but that the testimony showed negligence on the part of the defendant, and that was a question of fact. The judge had the man locked up for contempt, but afterwards released him. At one stage of the matter the jury agreed on a verdict of over \$23,000 damages, but the judge would not allow that fact to be made a part of the record. This case is something like the celebrated bridge tax case in this county, wherein Judge Field bulldozed a jury into returning a verdict for the railway company against its will, and that the supreme court afterwards set aside that verdict. Judges are becoming more and more inclined to arrogate powers to themselves that do not belong to them.

THE efforts of the gold standard advocates to maintain specie payments on a gold basis are daily becoming more strained and difficult of accomplishment. The reason of this difficulty is found in the double fact of a depleted and depleting treasury and that there is such a large amount of paper money afloat which the goldites claim is redeemable in gold. This amount is enormous, as the following table, taken from a treasury report, shows:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| Greenbacks | | \$346,681,956 |
| Gold notes (of set of July, 1890) | | 119,811,253 |
| Gold certificates | | 143,477,729 |
| Silver certificates | | 326,859,304 |
| National bank notes | | 172,432,146 |
| Currency certificates | | 11,110,000 |
| Total | | \$1,117,122,638 |

THE fact that with all this load to carry on less than a hundred millions of a reserve fund and gold constantly vanishing to Europe presages an early plunge to a silver basis, and there is apparently no help for it. In view of this fact, would it not be better to adopt free coinage at once, and thus avert a catastrophe? Single standard theorists are invited to think of this.

NEBRASKA presents a peculiar spectacle. The republicans in the legislature have nominated for United States senator the attorney for a railway corporation against which a suit for extortionate freight charges has just been appealed to the supreme court of the United States. It is the maximum freight case, in which the people are prosecuting the railroad, and the attorney of the railroad is sent by the republicans to Washington as United States senator, where he can attend to the railroad side of the case.—Chicago Herald.

TO BRIDGE THE CHASM.

Many are the plans suggested in congress to relieve the financial strain now confronting the country. Besides the Carlisle and numerous other measures proposed in the house, Senators Jones, McPherson and Vest have prepared bills in the senate—all of them in some degree compromises. Mr. Bryan has also introduced a bill which gives promise of relief. In a recent interview he explained the measure in fewer words than to copy the bill itself, as follows:

"The bill does not introduce any new principle, but simply applies three old principles. It thinks that the bill would settle the treasury difficulty for the present. It provides, first, for coining the seigniorage in the same language used in the Bland seigniorage bill, which was passed last year and vetoed by the president. The coining of this seigniorage would add \$55,000,000 to the treasurer's assets and relieve the deficit. The second section is in substance a revival of the Matthews resolution, passed some fifteen years ago, and declares the right of the government to redeem coin obligations in either gold or silver and denying that the note-holder has a right to choose the metal in which his note is redeemed and denying also that the government is required to redeem one metal with another. So long as the note-holder can choose gold we are at the mercy of any band of conspirators who may find a pecuniary profit in attacking the gold reserve. So long as the government will receive gold and silver without discrimination for debts and dues to the government there can be no material premium on gold except for export, and that cannot amount to a great deal, but under present ruling we can force all of our money to a high premium over other kinds of property, to the injury of all business enterprises in general and to the injury of all debtors in particular.

"The third section applies to those who attempt to rob the whole people the same punishment that we apply to those who attempt to rob individuals. The New York Post recently quoted, with approval, the advice of Edward Atkinson to the effect that those who wanted bonds issued should systematically present greenbacks and treasury notes to the treasury for redemption and draw out gold until the desired bonds were issued. Such a plan is no less than a conspiracy to take from all the people through taxes the interest received by the bondholders. Redemption was not intended for that purpose."

NEWSPAPERS are discussing the problem of the distribution of wealth, relating to the question as to how the accumulation of so much wealth in a few hands is to be prevented, but none that we have noticed go to the root of the matter—and that is the INTEREST phase of it. Did you ever realize that if every man got his share of the fruit of his toil there would be very little, if any, poverty in the world? Only the drones of the world would suffer—those who now live, and many grow rich, on the earnings of others. If every man who could would begin now to pay as he goes he would contribute largely to bring this state of affairs about.

THE meeting of citizens at the county judge's office last evening ought to be the means of arousing attention on the part of citizens generally and of taxpayers in particular. The situation in which the city is placed is far more serious than was supposed, and deserves serious consideration. Mr. Windham showed himself well-versed in city finances and made an address that was very creditable to him. THE JOURNAL hopes that some practical solution will be found to the problem now before the city—how to get out of debt and lessen taxes at the same time.

ALL the money-changers of the country are opposed to bimetalism. Can you tell why? They all want money scarce and dear and everything else cheap. Put the volume of money in such a shape that they can't corner it, and the body of the people would be able to get along without borrowing of them. That's what hurts. Christ threw the money-changers out of the temple because they had made it a den of thieves. The same crowd is today defiling the temple of liberty in America, and they ought to be similarly treated by congress and the president.

THE election of John M. Thurston to the United States senate puts another corporation attorney in the American house of lords. Not until the representatives and senators are elected by the popular ballot will the people onst paid corporation attorneys from that branch of the national congress.—Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette.

More About Fruit-Growing.

The article in yesterday's JOURNAL respecting the successful fruit-growing of Mills county, (Iowa), farmers, has attracted much attention, and deservedly. In addition thereto we glean the following facts from the back of a letter of a Glenwood business man, which indicates the reliance placed in fruit culture as a means of advertising for the town and county:

"This beautiful little city (Glenwood) is situated in the midst of the great and justly celebrated 'Fruit Belt of South-west Iowa,' an orchard region already widely known, and destined within a few years to be the leading 'Apple Area of America.' The soil and climate in the vicinity of Glenwood are admirably adapted to the growth of strawberries, raspberries, grapes, plums, cherries and apples, and in every direction within a radius of many miles fruit orchards meet the eye at every turn, and are a scene of rare beauty for the eye of the beholder and a source of large revenue to the growers. One of these orchards, that of Iowa's attorney-general, Hon. John Y. Stone, cover about 500 acres, with a planting of over 100,000 trees.

"Mills county apples have taken first premiums, amounting in the aggregate to over \$600 in cash, the exhibits being made as follows: Creston Blue Grass Palace, 1889-'90-'91; State Horticultural society, Des Moines, 1890; Iowa state fair, Des Moines, 1891; western horticultural society, Atlantic, Iowa, 1890; same, Council Bluffs, 1891; inter-state fair and exposition, Kansas City, 1891; and the great St. Louis fair, 1892. Honors and ducats are always piled at the feet of Mills county's fruit exhibitors, among whom should always be prominently mentioned Gen. J. W. Murphy, who has been indefatigable in every effort to bring to public notice this great fruit region.

"The fruit industry is yet in its infancy, but is developing with wonderful rapidity. The shipment of fruit to the markets of the world within the last five years have aggregated over \$800,000 in value. People coming from all sections of the country buying smaller and larger tracts of orchard land, planting fruit trees and vineyards and making beautiful homes."

Every commendation of soil and climate in the above extract is just as applicable to Plattsmouth and vicinity. Our people should plant fruit trees and vineyards.

THE Omaha Bee and several papers of that stripe are being loudly denounced by the people in this section for trying to hide the truth in regard to the destitution in parts of Nebraska. There can be no question but what this is done in the interest of real estate speculators. The Bee, if its list contains any Nebraska exchanges at all, knows what the condition of affairs is, and there is no excuse for hiding the facts when perhaps by so doing the suffering of many people will be greatly increased. Let the truth be known, even though it may take a few dollars out of some speculator's pocket temporarily. Nebraska is all right, only a little unfortunate just at present.—Fullerton News.

THE Brooklyn street car strike has reached a stage where compromise is possible, by reason of the fact that a large number of the linemen have joined with the motormen and conductors in the strike. As soon, therefore, as a line is cut and the connection broken, cars must stop on that line, as linemen cannot be improvised out of hoboes on the street. The militia has been in possession of the town for two days, and numerous collisions with mobs occurred. The strike of the linemen make a success for the conductors possible where failure seemed certain.

LIVES of poor men oft remind us, honest men don't stand a chance; the more we work, there grow behind us bigger patches on our pants. On our pants, once new and glossy, there are stripes of different hue, because our readers do not pay us what is honestly our due. So, good friends, be up and doing; send your dues, however small; or, when the snow of winter strikes us, we shall have no pants at all.—Minneapolis Times.

HORACE BOIES was right when he said "the currency question is the great one of the future," but it is not to be settled by makeshifts which continue wrong and robbery. If the president and democrats in congress would follow well-established democratic principles they could settle the question easily and rightly—but not by the passage of the Carlisle bill.

WITHOUT a doubt the insurance companies are making an effort to secure the repeal of the "Valued Policy" law by the present legislature, and there is a good chance of their success, too. If there is anything an average insurance company dislikes it is to pay out the full value of the policy upon which it has been receiving premiums.

IS THIS BUSINESS?

It would be interesting to know whether or not the members of the present legislature feel satisfied that they are doing their duty. If they do, the Lincoln News thinks, they must have a queer idea of what constitutes the duty of a public official. The session has been in progress now for three weeks. What are the tangible results? Really they are so insignificant that they are hardly worth enumerating. In the senate the entire three weeks have been taken up in appointing more than the statutory number of employes and wrangling to get a few more appointed. In the house it has been a constant struggle to keep the number of drawers of salaries within the statutory limits. But the house has done something else.

Two bills have been passed. One was a bill to pay the salaries of the members and employes. It has been speedily advanced by the senate to a third reading and will pass without any avoidable delay. The other was a measure to allow counties in the district where drought has impoverished the people to vote bonds with which to buy grain for seed for use in the spring. This is an important measure to the people of those districts and their interests demand that it be speedily passed, but the prospects are that it has been hung up in the senate, and well hung up. So well, indeed, that a substitute will doubtless be introduced in that body, and this will necessitate the house doing its work all over again. These are the tangible results of three weeks of legislation.

One Way of Looking At It.

Nebraska City News.
The city council of Plattsmouth has started out to reform the world. They have instructed the chief of police to stop all card playing in saloons and to prosecute all druggists who sell liquor except on prescription.

The chief reason, some people think, why the town is down at the heel, is that the men who have made the most money in the town and because of its existence do the least for it and take the least interest in its well-doing. However true this may be there ought to be a chance for others, now that the old fogies are passing away. The new blood will have to take the lead in the future, at any rate.

In these times it is doubtful if money is on the average worth two per cent., yet, the law allows seven per cent. on judgments, and nobody ever heard of a Shylock taking less than the letter of the bond.

It will be noticed that the greatest howl about the income tax comes from the men who have incomes liable to taxation. All other men would be willing to pay the tax if they had the income.—Fremont Herald.

THERE is every prospect of a war between Mexico and Guatemala over matters of territorial jurisdiction.

The Genial Salesman for the Gate City Hat Co., Omaha, Neb., writes:

Magnet Chemical Co.
Dear Sirs:—By applying MAGNET PILE KILLER for two days I cured an aggravated case of Bleeding Piles. One dollar is cheap for such a wonderful compound. I cheerfully recommend it to my friends of the traveling fraternity, who may be suffering from Rectal diseases.
Gratefully yours,
GEO. COTT.

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