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THAT TARIFF PLANK.

J. Sterling Morton Explains to Iowa Democrats What it Means.

J. Sterling Morton essayed to give the Sioux City democrats a statement of the position of the democratic party on the tariff issue. His speech here is evidently in substance a deliberate declaration of the position of the element of the democratic party of which he is a recognized leader. As such, it may be considered significant. Mr. Morton is a member of the democratic national committee.

He stands with Morrison, Carlisle, Hurd and Watterson in the leadership of the free trade democrats who control overwhelmingly the party organized in the house of representatives. He has been prominently identified with the struggle of the free trade and tariff factions in the democratic party leading up to the adoption of the tariff plank of its last national platform. As a member of the committee on resolutions at the last democratic convention, Mr. Morton is familiar with the details of the construction of the tariff plank and ought to know its meaning.

Mr. Morton, therefore, declares with all the emphasis at his command that the tariff plank of the democratic platform means a tariff for revenue only and the abolition of protection. In a word he declares in varied forms of reiteration that the democratic party stands pledged in its platform to the destruction of the protective policy, and the reform of the tariff to the line of revenue only. Mr. Morton is standing on the democratic platform for the sole reason that it means the obliteration of the protective features of the republican tariff.

The whole tenor of his speech made the inference inevitable that as a man of honor neither he nor his faction could endorse the democratic platform if it contained a trace of protection, which he declared to be the twin brother of larceny and "an infernal system of republican robbery." And this stand he declared to be a matter of principle, and that he would rather be defeated fighting for it than victorious in any shirking of it. These declarations when solemnly enunciated in the glare of the gas lights seem very bold but there is no use mincing matters.

Unless Mr. Morton considered his hearers and the people at large gullible greenhorns, his interpretation of the democratic tariff plank is a miracle of free trade fanaticism. He asks the people to believe that it is precisely what the democracy of Ohio, Indiana, New York and New Jersey declare that it is not.

Mr. Morton's argument is simply a rape on history and a flat-footed denial of common observation. Every man who heard his speech and who has the ability to read, knows that the Ohio democracy stands to-day pledged in its state platform a protective tariff, "so adjusted as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries and afford just compensation to labor." More than that, the same democratic platform declared as to "the act of the republican congress reducing the tariff on wool," that "we heartily approve the action of the democratic members of the Ohio delegation in congress in voting against that measure."

Put those facts in contrast with Mr. Morton's declaration that he endorses the democratic position on the tariff, because the republican party "robs" the people forty per cent on woolen goods. The New Jersey democracy is to-day standing on a state platform pronouncing for a tariff "so adjusted as to give protection and encouragement to home productive industry and labor." The Pennsylvania democracy is to-day pledged in its state platform to a tariff "so adjusted as to encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor."

The democratic party of Virginia, West Virginia, Louisiana, and several other states, stands pledged to the principles of protection in almost the same terms. And yet if, as Mr. Morton says, the democratic platform declares for protection, then the democracy in those great states is pledged to protection and against protection at one and the same time. Is that Mr. Morton's opinion of nearly half of the membership of the democratic party? If so, is that the kind of a party to reform the tariff, or to reform anything else?

Randall and Converse led the representatives of this protection faction against the practical realization of Mr. Morton's interpretation of the democratic platform, and led that faction to the verge of the disruption of the democratic party rather than acquiesce in it. And are they and the vast interests they represent standing on the democratic national platform because it pledges them to reverse their record and principles?

The truth of the whole business is that the democratic platform is a straddle, a bargain between the free trade faction, represented by Mr. Morton, and the tariff faction, represented by Randall. The committee on resolutions which framed the platform, and of which Mr. Morton himself was a member, had not the moral courage to state honestly the democratic policy on the tariff, and as Gen. Butler, another member, says, spend thirty-six hours in devising a dishonest declaration, and the plank was adopted by the democratic convention for the reason that it was the most dishonest which the ingenuity of the committee could devise.

It was so framed for the express purpose of enabling Mr. Morton, the free trader to come to Sioux City and traverse Iowa and Nebraska where

the anti-protection faction of his party predominates and declare that the plank means free trade; and so that, on the other hand, Randall the protectionist could declare in such states as Pennsylvania and Ohio that it means protection. And that is just what the democratic party is doing, and Mr. Morton and every intelligent democrat who listened to him in Sioux City knows it. In the light of these facts his closing appeal to the democratic party to stand by their principles is a masterpiece of irony.

The Hog Scourge.

Never in the history of the state has one of its leading industries been more seriously threatened than at present. The hog business of eastern Nebraska is on the verge of ruin and Dodge county alone, according to the best estimates, has already suffered a loss of about a quarter of a million dollars by the fell scourge that is sweeping whole herds as with the besom of destruction. It does not seem to be the cholera, but takes many of the symptoms of pleuropneumonia. The post mortem examination shows the lungs to be decayed and other symptoms corresponding with the dread cattle scourge. As far as we can learn the symptoms of the disease are a general falling off in flesh, loss of appetite, cough, and the offal are almost black. It often affects whole herds at once, and so far no remedy has been found.

It is claimed that Washington county has already suffered a loss of \$300,000, and even yet it seems to be in no measure abating.

The disease has not, as yet, approached within 4 or 5 miles of North Bend, and its line seems to be about north and south and its course seemingly northward.

This dire disaster to the hog industry must certainly awaken farmers to the circumstances that surround them. There must be a decided change in this whole branch of husbandry.

Corn and water, it matters not with how much care given, can never make healthy hogs. One generation may not realize it, even 2 or 3 may not feel its effects, but sooner or later disease engenders that sweeps the herd. In and in breeding is another serious cause of disease. To make the hog industry a complete success as great care should be given to the hog as to the cow, not only in breeding but in food and care. The east realizes this and it is reaping as results good pork and sound, healthy hogs.—North Bend Flail.

Gems of Statesmanship.

EXTRACTS FROM BLAINE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

We seek the conquests of peace. A free ballot is the safeguard of republican institutions.

The South needs capital and occupation not controversy. Religious liberty is the right of every citizen of the republic.

He who corrupts suffrage strikes at the very root of free government.

The strength of government is increased by the multiplication of landholders.

Citizenship of the republic must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it.

The institutions of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of the people.

The law does not interfere with what a man believes; it takes cognizance of what he does.

Consuls should be commercial sentinels encircling the globe with watchfulness for their country's interests.

Experiment in the industrial system is the country's dread, as stability is the greatest boon.

Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor.

The agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is entitled in every adjustment of the revenue laws to the first consideration.

It is a good land which the Lord our God doth give us, but we can maintain our heritage only by guarding with diligence the source of popular power.

Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children, and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessities of age.

Gen. A. M. West, the vice-presidential candidate on the Butler ticket, opened the campaign at Bloomington, Illinois, the other day in a lively manner. He said he did not expect to get any electoral votes and did not want any. He was merely sowing seed for a future harvest. He denounced the democratic party and said that it had issued an address in the place of a declaration of principles, and the chief fear of the framers of the extraordinary document was that they might let an idea stray into it.

He paid his respects to the rascals who commenced early in the campaign with a dastardly attack upon the reputation of Mrs. Blaine. He said that in the south, if a man uttered a libel of that kind there would have been no party to prosecute, they would have taken the law into their own hands for the protection of a lady. He commended Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance as the grandest production of the period. In short the General made a very good republican speech. We hope we will be duly encouraged as he goes about advocating the merits of the third ticket.—State Journal.

"How do you like the squash pie, Alfred?" asked a young wife of her husband a few days after marriage. "Well, it is pretty good, but—" "But what? I suppose you started to say that it isn't as good as that which your mother makes." "Well, yes, I did intend to say that, but—" "Well, Alfred, your mother made that very pie and sent it to me."

Mrs. Henry Schumacher of Baltimore, Md., while washing her babe the other morning fell dead of paralysis of the heart.

T. A. Hendricks.

Secretary McPherson, in response to numerous inquiries, has prepared the following letter as to the record of Thomas A. Hendricks during the rebellion:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1884.—He voted against every tax bill to raise money to carry on the war. He was in the senate when the tariff act of 1864 was passed, and he was one of five democrats who voted against it. On the question of the draft act, which was passed in the winter of 1864, and which increased the power of the government to fill up our weakened armies, he was one of ten senators who voted against it on its original passage through the senate; and one of sixteen who voted against its final passage. He also voted against the passage of the supplement to the enrollment act, which was passed in July, 1864. He did not vote in favor of any measure that looked to carrying on the war. He was always in opposition to the administration of Abraham Lincoln in all its measures for putting down the rebellion. He was opposed to the amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery, and was one of six senators who voted in the negative. He was opposed to the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution, and was one of the eleven senators who voted in the opposition. If there was a suggestion or movement calculated to embarrass Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Hendricks was always in support of it. If there was an honest blow to be struck at the enemy Mr. Hendricks was always unable to come to the help of Mr. Lincoln. Sometimes he had one excuse and sometimes another. He always had an excuse. His record during the war was detestable and unpatriotic.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD MCPHERSON.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, in the New York Sun: "Since 1880 I have not voted. I desire now to return to the republicans—to die in the house of my friends—to vote for Blaine and Logan, the nominees of the republican party. But the solid South avows the right and acts upon it, as proven in the Danville and Colfax murders, to kill any voter who acts with the republican party when it pleases them to do so; and they have sealed their avowal with the blood of free white men. In the independent republican conference which lately took place in New York city, the president, Charles R. Codman, of Massachusetts, said of these outrages: 'We will not charge the whole South or the whole democratic party with the responsibility of an act which belongs to one small community alone.' Now, I take issue with the able chairman, and if I am allowed by the good Providence, under the invitation of the national republican committee, I will be along before the November election, and in Massachusetts or New York city will attempt to make good my assertion, that the solid South is responsible for these outrages, and I invite Colonel Codman, or any independent, to meet me in debate. * * * If I vote for Blaine and Logan am I to be shot down in Kentucky by the solid South, and is there no remedy? If this doctrine is true, was it not a great mistake to carry on such a war as that of the late rebellion, and end by finding ourselves in a worse condition in 1884 than we were in 1861, when we resisted force by force?"

The following is going the rounds of the papers, many of which are, in the highest degree, respectable and reliable, and is credited to a pamphlet lately issued under the auspices and by authority of the Cobden Club, of London:

"Let it be understood once for all that the salvation of England, depends upon the destruction of American manufactures, and that the only possible way in which American manufactures can be destroyed is by free trade."

This declaration does not stand alone. The same idea may be found in nearly all the English papers, and announced by most of the English economists and politicians, though not so forcibly and clearly stated. The accuracy of the prediction cannot be questioned. The farmers of the west will naturally ask their democratic oracles where they are to find a market for their wheat, corn, pork and beef, when the strength of the industrial enterprise of the Union has been broken, when free trade has destroyed American manufactures. Before this campaign is over the democratic organs will have to get down to the business of looking facts in the face, and to make some show of answering this question. Perhaps they had better be getting ready.

The scandal of the Mulligan-Fisher letters about Mr. Blaine was first published nearly eight years ago. The whole matter was then investigated by a committee of Congress composed of such democrats as Proctor Knott, Henri Watterson, and Fernando Wood. After hearing all the facts they decided there was nothing in the testimony that made a report to the House of Representatives necessary. And less than four years ago every Democrat in the United States Senate voted to confirm Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State.—Indianapolis Times.

The democrats have failed to accomplish anything in Ohio by their unexampled slanders of Blaine, and now have become very anxious about his health, and believe he ought, at once, to stop his labors on that account. Quite considerate, gentlemen, it is well you should feel an interest in his health.

Mrs. Henry Schumacher of Baltimore, Md., while washing her babe the other morning fell dead of paralysis of the heart.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a joint resolution was adopted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, at the Eighteenth Session thereof, and approved February 27th, A. D. 1883, proposing an Amendment to Section Four (4) of Article Three (3) of the Constitution of said State, and that said section be amended shall read as follows, to-wit:

"Section 4.—The term of office of members of the Legislature shall be two years, and they shall each receive a salary of three hundred dollars for their services during said term, and ten cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the Legislature, on the most usual route. Provided, however, that neither members of the Legislature nor employees shall receive any pay or perquisite other than their salary and mileage. Each session, except special sessions, shall be not less than sixty days. After the expiration of forty days of the session no bills nor joint resolutions of the nature of bills shall be introduced, unless call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of passing a law on the subject matter embraced in the message and the introduction of bills shall be restricted thereto."

The ballots at the election at which said Amendment shall be submitted shall be in the following form:—"For proposed Amendment to the Constitution relating to Legislative Department." "Against proposed Amendment to the Constitution relating to Legislative Department."

Whereas, a joint resolution was adopted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, at the Eighteenth Session thereof, and approved February 27th, A. D. 1883, proposing an Amendment to Section One (1) of Article Five (5) of the Constitution of said State, and that said section be amended shall read as follows, to-wit:

"Section 1.—The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, and Board of Railway Commissioners. The officers named in this section shall each hold his office for the term of two years from the first Tuesday after the first Tuesday in January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Provided, however, that the first election of said officers shall be held on the first Tuesday succeeding the 1st of November of 1884, and each succeeding election shall be held at the same relative time in each even year thereafter. All other officers that may be provided for by law, under the provisions of this section, shall be chosen in such manner and at such times, and shall hold their offices for such length of time as may be provided by law, and shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be provided for by law. The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, and Attorney General, shall reside at the seat of government during their terms of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and the officers herein named shall perform such duties as may be required by law."

The ballots at the election at which said Amendment shall be submitted shall be in the following form:—"For proposed Amendment to Section One (1) of Article Five (5) of the Constitution, entitled, 'Executive Department.'" "Against proposed Amendment to Section One (1) of Article Five (5) of the Constitution, entitled, 'Executive Department.'" "Therefore, I, James W. Dawes, Governor of the State of Nebraska, do hereby give notice, in accordance with Section One (1) Article Fifteen (15) of the Constitution, and the provisions of an act entitled, 'An Act to provide the manner of proposing Amendments to the Constitution and submitting the same to the Electors of this State,' approved February 13th, A. D. 1877, that said proposed Amendments will be submitted to the qualified voters of this State for ratification or rejection at the General Election to be held on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1884."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

[SEAL.] Done at Lincoln, this 18th day of July, A. D. 1884, the Eighteenth year of the State, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Ninth.

By the Governor, JAMES W. DAWES.

Attest: EDWARD J. ROGGEN, Secretary of State. 14-3m

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WINTER TERM (15 weeks) will begin Dec. 20, 1884.

SPRING TERM (12 weeks) will begin April 13, 1885.

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