

The Plattsmouth Herald.

The republican party is for a dollar that is worth 100 cents.

Now which the Journal please tell us which side of the silver question it is on?

EUROPE is all excitement at the present over the cholera scare, as four cases have been reported in Paris.

A GOOD old democrat was heard to remark the other day: "The reason so many democrats were for Cleveland was because there was so much of him."

WONDER if the Journal will have to have a five-story brick building fall on it before it knows when its idol (the silver-tongued Bryan) is sat down upon?

A NEBRASKA statute prohibits the killing of robins, blackbirds and meadow larks from January 1 to November 1, under a penalty of \$25 for each bird killed.

THE republican party in 1888 was in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and it is in favor of the same to-day, as long as the silver dollar contains 100 cents.

DR. KEELEY has this to say of the cigarette habit: "It brings confusion to the brain and heart and a train of ills from which it is hard to recover, even though you stop the habit. I will not treat a man who persists in using the cigarette. It results in insanity and death."

AN exchange says that "dangerously large democratic majority in congress" have for four months been industriously boring a gimlet hole in the McKinley tariff law and asks them to please yell when they get the hole half way through, so as to let the people know of their grand achievement.

THERE is a pearl button factory in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and the Pearl Button Republican Club of that city will go to the Minneapolis convention wearing pearl buttons and linen dusters, the manufacture of pearl buttons having been fostered in that city by the McKinley law.

THE Des Moines Democratic Leader says: "It is extremely doubtful if Cleveland could be elected. There is little doubt that Boies would sweep the country." There is a mania just now in democratic circles to get hold of some old renegade republican, such as Boies, Palmer, Gray, or Campbell. The old wheel horses of democracy have to take back seats when "a convert" wants a place.

THE Journal asks us to explain our attitude on the silver question. We will do it, as that is the easiest question the Journal could ask us for we were not on the fence like the Journal is. We know right where we are.

We are in favor of an honest dollar, one that has 100 cents in it. One that will pass for a dollar and buy a dollar's worth of goods in any part of the globe.

We are opposed to any 70-cent dollar, stamped with the Goddess of Liberty, that, as soon as it gets beyond our shores, will not buy a dollar's worth of goods.

ON THE WRONG TRACK. Last evening's Journal credits an editorial which appeared in this paper the evening before to the pen of Judge Chapman. Mr. Journal you are on the wrong track. Judge Chapman did not write the article, he knew nothing of it till he read it in this paper. It was written by ourselves in this office and we consulted no one outside in regard to it.

If your valiant Bryan was not sat upon in the democratic convention in Omaha, we do not know what the expression "being sat down on" means.

WHATEVER the republican side of the house lacks in numbers is made up by a full supply of courage, brains and clear-sighted determination. The splendid conduct of the republican minority during the fight over the silver bill extorted expressions of admiration from such stiff necked democrats as Crain of Texas. "I couldn't help," said Mr. Crain, "but admire the magnificent discipline displayed by the republican minority. It was equal to that German regiment. They advanced, retreated, wheeled, faced about, marched, counter-marched, and charged like trained veterans. It was magnificent and it was politics." Several hundred thousand republicans say ditto to that. The republican minority has done nobly.—Auburn post.

CRISP'S ADMINISTRATIVE WEAKNESS

Mr. Bailey of Texas, in objecting to the passage of any bill in the house unless a quorum votes, is administering to his party some of the medicine which it dealt out to the republicans in the Fifty-first congress. The Texas statesman, of course, has moral and technical as well as poetic justice on his side in this matter, and his party was right in the preceding congress in insisting on the observance of this requirement. But the equities of the case had much less to do with the democratic position on this point at that time than had the desire to impede and embarrass the republicans. At the beginning of that congress the republicans had in the house only six or seven members in excess of a quorum, and naturally they had the utmost difficulty in keeping a quorum on hand at all important exigencies. They were obliged to rely chiefly on their own party in this endeavor, for the democrats often contrived to be absent in critical emergencies, and thus prevented the speaker from counting them in making up the quota. In such cases the point of "no quorum," which some democrat left behind for the purpose would make, often placed troublesome obstacles in the way of legislation.

In this way Mr. Bailey has been the means of revealing a surprising lack of administrative efficiency in the leaders of his party in the house. The democrats have about seventy members in that body in excess of a quorum, yet on many important occasions a quorum, even after counting the republicans on hand, has not been present. For a large part of the time nearly half of the 236 democratic members of the house have been away from their seats. This is a record of absenteeism which is altogether without example in recent years. Apparently the speaker and the heads of his chief committees are powerless in the matter of securing the attendance of their colleagues. They either lack the respect of their party or culpably neglect the elementary precautions to secure the presence of a sufficient number of their followers to carry on the business of legislation. Their is no cohesiveness or zeal in the party interest and advancement among the members of the organization or else their chief and his "whips" are grossly and amazingly derelict in their duties. At all events the discipline which was enforced in the republican house last year and the year before is utterly and conspicuously absent now, and the democracy, with all its dominance of strength on the rolls, often finds itself pitifully and contemptibly weak at important exigencies.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE PROSPERITY OF OUR WORKMEN.

There has never been a period in the history of this or any other country when the general rate of wages was as high as it is now, or the prices of goods relatively to the wages as low as they are to-day, nor a period when the workman, in the strict sense of the word, has so fully secured to his own use and enjoyment such a steadily and progressively increasing proportion of a constantly increasing product. Hence, so far as our experience goes in dealing with the great flood of immigration which has poured in upon us in increasing measure during these twenty-five years, greater in the last ten years than ever before, all the facts and the conditions would tend to prove that we might invite its continuance, so far as it consists of the intelligent and the capable who constitute by far the greatest portion, rather than impose taxes to keep the intelligent and capable from coming here to improve their condition. We now have specific and absolute data in respect to manufactures, the mechanic arts and mining going to prove that, through the application of science and invention in these specific directions, those who do the actual work in the sense in which the workman uses that phrase—in a lessening number of hours and with less arduous effort—secure constantly advancing wages, increase purchasing power, better food and more of it, more clothing, if not quite as good on account of the obstruction to the import of wool, and also, outside of a few congested districts in cities, better shelter at lessening cost to the occupant.—Edward Atkinson in the May Forum.

SENATOR QUAY says in a magazine article that one of the leading sources of strength to the republican party in 1888 was Harrison's marvelous faculty for discussing, day after day, great and varying public questions in speeches all differing in form and without an error of treatment or blunder of expression. Fortunately, the same advantage will be on the side of the same party this year.

THE JOURNAL'S SIDE OF THE SILVER QUESTION

The Journal is never ashamed or afraid to declare its convictions on any question. On the silver question, as on the tariff question, the Journal is on the side of the people; it believes that money is merely the measure of value; that real value exists only in those things which are useful and necessary to the comfort and satisfaction of man, and that money comes in only as a basis of trade between men to enable all to have a common standard by which wants and satisfactions are measured. This standard can best be fixed by government acting for the whole people, and interestingly. The stamp of the government is and should be merely the guarantee of genuineness, quality and quantity, and upon whatever that stamp is placed it should be made equally receivable for the payment of dues and debts, public and private, and when it does that the "money" will be honest, whether made of gold or silver.—Journal, April 20.

The stamp of the government is no better than that of an individual. As long as the government has the gold and goods behind it and is able to pay on demand, then its stamp is good, but when the government fails to have this backing its stamp becomes worthless. The supreme court holds that it is within the sovereignty of congress to issue United States notes, whether in peace or war, and to make them a legal tender, this authority extending to the determination of the volume of such currency. As to their redemption, these notes bear on their face a promise to pay, which means in coin, but no time is fixed for their redemption, nor is any interest allowed on them. Such, in fine, is the greenback, both under congressional law and the decision of the supreme court of the United States. There is no law prohibiting the issue of this greenback to-day. Why did the government stop issuing them and in place issue gold and silver certificates? Because they did not buy as much as a gold dollar would in our own country. In 1870 if Mr. Sherman wanted a gold dollar he had to pay a premium to get it. Now, Mr. Sherman, if you had called at the treasury department when you were in Washington you would have seen gold and silver bullion, not coined into money, piled up in the vaults there for every dollar issued by the government. This bullion is bought at the market price and a certificate issued for as many dollars as its value calls for in the market by weight. Take this gold and silver bullion away and let the government have nothing to back it up except its stamp of a promise to pay and you would soon find that a dollar in gold would buy more than any other kind of a dollar in this country.

THE JOURNAL AND SILVER.

Mr. Sherman of the Journal tries to get around the silver question with a lot of stuff about a father repudiating his own offspring and winding up with the following paragraph:

"To test this matter the Journal is ready and anxious to pay the editor of THE HERALD or anybody else a twenty per cent premium in gold for all the silver dollars he can buy for seventy cents, or even seventy-four cents."

Now if Mr. Sherman was going to Europe the first thing he would do when he got to New York, he would step into a bank and exchange all of his silver for gold or buy a draft or a bank note in the country to where he was going, and he would be particular to see that the draft called for gold. Why? Because a gold dollar will buy more there than a silver dollar will. But Mr. Sherman does not see so far for a proof, he can find it right here in America with our sister republic, Mexico. In the city of El Paso, Texas, you can buy a Mexican silver dollar for 80 cents and these dollars have more silver in them than the U. S. silver dollar, and if you are going into Mexico what do you do? Why you go to work and buy up all the Mexican dollars you think you will need while you are there. Why do you do that? Why not take U. S. silver dollars? They pass just as readily in Mexico as the Mexican dollar does. It is just because a gold dollar will buy 20 cents worth more of goods in Mexico than a silver dollar. THE HERALD wants a dollar that will buy just as much goods in Mexico as a gold dollar will.

Silver rises and falls in value just the same as iron, tin or any other metal that is mined, and such metal is in demand, and that is one reason to-day that our silver dollar has not 100 cents in it. THE HERALD wants enough silver put into a dollar so that it will strike the medium or center as near as possible it fluctuates in price.

THE Kansas democrats have endorsed Cleveland, who has come out strong against free silver, and they also endorsed free silver. It takes a democratic convention to be inconsistent.

A TITANIC TASK.

Harrison and Blaine could obtain a full remonetization of silver at a fixed ratio to gold in all the commercial countries of the world they could achieve a greater victory than our nation obtained at Appomattox or Gettysburg, for it would be a stupendous commercial problem which has baffled the powers of the greatest administrative minds in the world for the past hundred years. Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

THE Cleveland democrats begin to see that "the late convention" to be held in New York will prove to be as great a blunder as "the winter convention" was. The party in New York seems to be as "between the devil and the deep sea," and it matters little which way they go. Senator Vilas, the wisest among the leaders, advises the abandonment of the convention appointed for May. The senator advised that the opposing factions kiss and make up, and that the two great leaders be kicked aside among the useless furniture.

EVERY man in the great northwest should labor to retain in place the party now in power. Why, because the protective reciprocity policy advocated by it is paying off mortgages, getting the people out of debt and with large numbers, increasing their bank accounts. Protection protects the home markets and the home demand for farm products, stiffens prices, which paid in honest money, is rapidly increasing the wealth of the farming class and as the farmers prosper so does all other lines of business.—Indianola, Ia., Herald.

SMOKELESS POWDER IN WAR.

It Gives Many Advantages to the Side Making the Attack.

The introduction of smokeless powder has had considerable to do with a change of tactics on the field of battle. In the absence of the smoke screen on both sides, the company officers not only find it easier to work together, but can control their men and judge the effect of their fire on the enemy to a far greater degree than was formerly possible. From their point of view this increased power of control more than compensates the attack for the increased facility of concealment smokeless powder confers on the defense. It is true that the latter also profits by the same increased power of control, but they argue that from the nature of things the defense, striving only to prevent being beaten, whereas the attack fights with the determination to win, the latter is in a position to make far better use of this new powder than the former. Put in another form, it comes to this: The heavier and more accurate the fire whistling over a trench, the harder it is to make men raise their heads over it to take aim. Smokeless powder makes it easier for the attack to deliver such a fire; hence the difficulties of the defense will be increased.

Further, in the absence of smoke, men stationary on the defense cannot escape the depressing influence of the dead and wounded lying around them, but the attack leaves all these evidences of the fight behind it. So here again the advantage is on its side.

With reference to the question of the use of smokeless powders by the artillery, the general idea seems to be that it was all a gain to the side which thought more of killing its enemy than of avoiding being killed itself. It enormously facilitates the maintenance of fire discipline within the battery, permits of continuous fire even at the most rapid rate, for no smoke interferes with the laying of the guns, and above all things cheers the hearts of the men by enabling them to see the results of their fire.

As a means of concealment it is of no use at all, for even at extreme ranges of 5,000 yards and upward the flash of discharge is always distinctly visible, and at fighting ranges the flash enables one to note exactly the position of the enemy's guns. This was not always possible with the old powders, for the smoke obscured the object and prevented one's picking up an exact point to aim at.

The artillery will be far from regretting the loss of the two clouds which hung, the one in front of their own and the other in front of the enemy's guns. Smoke is a cover added to that furnished by the ground, and no one has ever been anxious for his opponent to have covers which he himself could not turn to advantage. If both are deprived of this cover victory will belong to him who, all else being equal, can most skillfully supply the deficiency.

Maneuvers will hereafter probably take place over larger areas before actual fighting begins, and something of an Indian's craft and natural keenness will be needed on the part of staff officers. Smoke has been so good a cover on many occasions that its absence will impose new conditions, and natural cover will have to be much more extensively utilized. With the vanishing poetry of the smoke battle the prose of a new era will begin, in which combat will be more like a game of chess in view of the pieces as a whole, and new dispositions of "old qualities and virtues" will be wanted.—Iron Age.

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Careful Grocer—Isn't it a quarter of a pound of coffee and a pound of tea? Small Boy—Well, it's somehow that way, and—oh, I forgot; send us up a barrel of onions and half a dozen Bermuda potatoes and a peck of eggs; now don't forget.—Good News.

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