

# The Plattsmouth Journal

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## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

### NATIONAL.

For President,  
ALTON B. PARKER,  
of New York.

For Vice President,  
HENRY G. DAVIS,  
of West Virginia.

PARKER AND DAVIS—a winning combination.

The St. Louis convention was one of the greatest in the history of this great nation.

ALTON B. PARKER is a loyal democrat supporting Mr. Bryan both in 1896 and 1900.

Watch the sweet-scented bouquets that will be cast in the direction of W. J. Bryan by the republican press.

The Chicago platform evidently came out of cold storage. The country is ready for something warmer.

POLITICIANS "nearly came to blows" after the convention adjourned last week. This is better than if the blows were coming to them.

Oh, no, W. J. Bryan is not dead politically, or otherwise. He's just as big as he ever was, and is beloved by the common people just the same.

Beef has reached the highest point attained since the Civil war. Secretary Shaw says "high prices mean prosperity." So this must be a good trust.

The Democratic nominees are chosen and the next action is to elect them, which will be done with the assistance of Roosevelt, Fairbanks, Root and Cortelyou.

W. J. BRYAN lost none of his laurels at the St. Louis convention. He is still a great man—too great to even think of bolting the nominations of Parker and Davis.

The Filipinos now touring the country demand at every opportunity, "either independence or statehood." Whiteley Reid says that independence is preferable.

REPUBLICANS pledge themselves to change the tariff "from time to time," but they forget to say whether to lower or higher rates, and when "time to time" gets here.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS declares that he does not see "anything funny at all" in the voluminous ejaculations which Speaker Cannon poured forth in disparagement of the vice presidency.

CONGRESS appropriated \$500,000 for the prosecution of trusts. Only \$50,000 has yet been used for the purpose, the attorney-general explaining that he isn't going to run amuck against "good trusts."

Times are very much closer and many more people are out of employment and more business and bank failures are being reported at this time than for the past six years. And still the government is in the hands of the republican party.

The liberty bell is now in place at St. Louis and the oldest bell in America has been shipped to the exposition from New Mexico. Now if Gen. Sherman of Colorado could be haltered, muzzled and placed on exhibition, the aggregation of famous cracked bells would be practically complete.

Fifty years ago the republican party was born. It was at Jackson, Michigan, July 6, 1854, when a lot of men opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise held a convention to organize a new party and voted to call it republican. How it has changed! It should now be termed the party of Hamiltonian instincts.

This president has had to seriously reprimand his secretary of the interior about the Flathead agency and other irregularities and it is again rumored that Mr. Hitchcock will resign. Senators Hale, Hoar, Teller and Platt who so roundly condemned the secretary last winter on the floor of the senate are responsible for the contemplated change.

The Russian authorities never exceeded the outrages that the civil and military authorities of Colorado are committing on the authorities of that state, deporting men from their homes, taking away everything they possess and setting them down in a strange country without food or shelter is a crime that puts to shame the horrors of Siberia.

# PARKER A VERY FIRM MAN.

## He Supported Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and Has No Hesitancy in Saying So.

According to Congressman John W. Gaines of Tenn., Judge Parker's telegram to the national democratic convention last Saturday relative to the money plank in the platform is not the first time that the democratic nominee for president has made a stand as to his views on the money question. During the campaign when he was a candidate for Judge of the New York Court of Appeals and the question was raised as to his party record, he said:

"I will write a letter for publication, on one condition, stating I voted for Bryan, but it must be published in the press, because the gold committee meets soon to endorse me for the judgeship nomination. I want the committee to know beforehand how I voted in 1896. I VOTED FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE."

In speaking of this incident in St. Louis after the adjournment of the convention, Congressman Gaines said:

"The letter was then and there written to Elliott Danforth, who was among the inquisitors. He gave the letter, as he told me, to the New York Press. This Judge Parker also told me. Mr. Danforth also told me in Washington he had this letter in his possession. This is its text omitting the address, the date, September 2, 1897:

"MY DEAR DANFORTH: It was entirely right for you to bring to my attention a question which the sinners' friends of Mr. Bryan are pressing upon you. I can frankly and sincerely say to you that I voted for the best national nominee of the democratic party as I have voted for all the regular democratic nominees since I had a vote."

"The gold committee next day met and endorsed Judge Parker. To me Judge Parker said, as I recall: 'Several members of this committee met me afterwards and asked why I didn't wait until they had endorsed me before publishing the letter. I told them I wanted them to know the fact before they acted.' Judge Parker's telegram to Mr. Sheehan was prompted by the same manly, frank spirit which impelled the Elliott Danforth letter."

"Parker, we all know, was and is a gold man—but always a party man. The original St. Louis platform was silent on this question. Many supported, and will support, Parker, because he is and has been and will be a gold man. Others have supported him, knowing that the money question is not a party issue in this campaign, full as it is of other vital issues."

"The gold supporters might suspect Parker of wavering in his gold views because of the omission on the subject of our platform. To remove this suspicion, to show that he had nothing to do with framing the platform on this point, to make himself fully known to all men, and particularly to the convention before its deliberations were finished, he felt it his duty to send the telegram to Sheehan."

"It stamps him manly, honest, frank and open, a man who would rather maintain his good name and preserve his own peace of conscience than be president of the United States, however alluring the party honor and however tempting the political opportunity."

"I believe we have a ticket that will win. Former Senator Davis is a southern man. He is a self-made man at the head of large affairs. When a number of Judge Parker's friends, looking for a southern man for the second place on the ticket, it was not unnatural that such a man as Henry G. Davis should be thought of. His nomination assures the return of West Virginia to the democratic column of states, along with the gain of most of the congressional districts."

"I think the force of the nominations will grow from day to day in popularity. I think likewise of the platform. Judge Parker will soon be well known by the masses who read and think, and I am well satisfied, most favorably. A plain, earnest man, honest, manly, patriotic, his life and party record cannot fail highly to commend him everywhere."

"The more he is seen and known the more he must grow in popular esteem. He is robust, very much a live red-headed—not too red-headed—modern democrat of pious Jeffersonian inspiration."

"In 1897 he was subjected to questions of his loyalty to the party the previous presidential year. That question was always answered to the satisfaction of honest solicitous democrats. He supported the ticket of 1896 and 1900. Not only that, he contributed with time and money and influence to the ticket. He did this in both the presidential years, as Mr. Bryan ought well to know."

Some person of an investigating turn of mind has discovered that the Chicago convention was the thirteenth meeting of the republican party in national convention. Roosevelt was nominated at thirteen minutes after one o'clock, and that hour was the thirteenth of the day. That settles it for Teddy."

The contrast between the two national conventions grows as the events recede. The Republican party slept at Chicago and the Democratic party awoke at St. Louis. The Republican snore has been defectually drowned by Democratic enthusiasm.

## Supports the Ticket.

Hon. W. J. Bryan has spoken. The republicans of Nebraska, who have been praying hourly since the close of the national convention that he would rebel, have not been answered according to their wishes. Mr. Bryan, as the Journal has ever contended, is too manly to take any such action, and thus gratify the wishes of those who have been so bitter against him in the past. He says:

"I shall vote for Parker and Davis, the nominees of the democratic national convention, and shall do so for the following reasons:

"1. Because the democratic ticket stands for opposition to imperialism, while the republican ticket stands for an imperialistic policy. On this question, which was the paramount issue in 1900, and which must remain an important issue so long as an attempt is made to hold colonies under the American flag—on this issue the convention was unanimous. The platform is emphatic, and I have no doubt that the candidate will carry out the platform."

"2. Mr. Roosevelt is injecting the race issue into American politics and this, if it become national, will make it impossible to consider economic questions that demand solution. The election of the democratic ticket will put a quietus upon this attempt and permit the race question to work itself out without the bitterness which Mr. Roosevelt's conduct has engendered."

"3. Mr. Roosevelt stands for the spirit of war. His friends present him as a man of blood and iron. He believes in strenuousness and inculcates a love for warlike things. The democratic ticket stands for peace, for reason and for arbitration, rather than for force, conquest and bluster."

"4. The democratic platform declares in favor of the reduction of the standing army, and as this plank was unanimously adopted there is reason to believe that a democratic success on this subject would bring some advantage to the people."

The little girl who spelled e-a-t and called it "dog" made no greater mistake orthography than the republicans who spell b-a-n-k-r-u-p-t-e-y, and pronounce it "prosperity." On the first day of this month began the new fiscal year and Secretary Shaw presented his report showing that the receipts for the year have been \$541,186,745, and the expenditures \$583,539,071, showing a deficit for the year of \$41,352,325. For the preceding fiscal year there was a surplus of \$52,710,035, showing an adverse balance compared with the year ending Thursday of last week of pretty nearly \$100,000,000. This shows that the administration has lost money every month of the past year, and if a loss of \$100,000,000 in a single year is prosperity, it would be curious to know what adversity is. Mr. Shaw's showing certainly demonstrates that Roosevelt's successor in the White House will inherit the same sort of condition that Mr. Cleveland was called upon to inherit in March, 1893. Our national poverty then, as indicated by the deficit, was due to the Harrison administration, as our national poverty now shown by the deficit is due to the McKinley-Roosevelt administrations.

IS SECRETARY ROOT an ingrate? When he left the war department the president fervently embraced him, hurried for him, and sent a squadron of cavalry to escort him to the depot. But the illustrious man went right off and made a speech to Yale warning the students against the usurpations of public officials, saying "the more frequently men who hold great power in office are permitted to override the limitations imposed by law upon their powers, the more difficult it becomes to question anything they do; and the people, each one weak in himself, and unable to cope with powerful officers, who regard any questioning of their acts as an affront, gradually lose the habit of holding such officers accountable, and ultimately practically surrender the right to hold them accountable." It is understood that the president immediately sent Cortelyou to ask him if he said it.

"Then the platform adds these words: 'We fought a quick, victorious war with Spain.' Bad history again, Americans fought it. It seems to me that I have heard that Dewey was a democrat, that Schley was a democrat, that Miles was a democrat, and it seems to me, too, that I heard that a republican administration snubbed the first, tried to disgrace the second and insulted the third. It seems, too, that I have heard from men on the fighting line that Joe Wheeler was as much in evidence at Santiago as the President himself. It seems to me that I have heard that Hobson, who did a futile but brave act, was a democrat. It seems to me that I have heard that young Bagley of North Carolina, the first offering of the war upon the altar of a common country, was a democrat." John Sharp Williams in his opening speech at the St. Louis convention.

The president addresses Paul Morton as an old sea dog and then sends Admiral Bagley with him down to the navy yard to point out the difference between an anchor and a catamaran.

The World wishes to retract anything it has said in regard to the passing of Mr. Bryan from the leadership of the Democratic party. Mr. Bryan has not passed. He seems to be stronger than ever.

At Kansas City, in 1900, with a unanimous convention behind him, he succeeded only in dictating the platform and the candidate, but at St. Louis, with more than two-thirds of the delegates against him, he has succeeded in dictating the platform.

This is a far greater achievement, and the price of populists may well chuckle when he thinks of the abject homage that was paid him by conservative Democracy's overwhelming but white-livered majority.

The above is taken from the New York World, one of the most inveterate Bryan haters among the newspapers of the country. It is quoted here to show the deserving tributes that are paid to the fighting qualities of the great Nebraskan. This tribute is appreciated, not because of the kindly spirit of the writing, but because it is the reluctant testimony of a paper that would like to see Nebraska's favorite son crushed. Bryan emerges from the St. Louis convention a greater figure than ever.

MR. ROOSEVELT is superlative or nothing. All his geese are swan. When he drops out members of his Cabinet he publicly announces that they are the greatest of their kind ever known. Root was the most remarkable war secretary ever known, and now he says Knox has left "a deeper mark for good on the country's development" than any of his great and able predecessors. That is, Knox throws hopelessly into the shade William Wirt, Roger B. Taney, William Pinkney, Edmund Randolph, Caleb Cushing, Jeremiah S. Black, Edwin M. Stanton, William M. Evarts, E. R. Hoar, Alfonso Taft, Chas. Devens, Wayne MacVeagh, Richard Olney, and others of the greatest lawyers!

AT THE HARVARD banquet ex-Secretary of State Olney followed Taft, and answered him. He said: "Where will you find in American law any right in a strong nation to appropriate the sovereignty or territory of a weak nation, either in the name of 'collective civilization' or in any other name or on any pretext whatsoever? And if the search be successful—is not a rule that is good for nations good also for individuals? And why may not the lives and property of weaker and inferior citizens in any community be rightfully appropriated for the benefit of the stronger and superior?"

Just think of it! The manufacturers of agricultural implements are today selling implements in South America and Australia to the competitors of the American farmer, cheaper—yes, cheaper, mind you—than he can buy them at the door of the factory which makes them in this country. It does not make the crime any less to be robbed by your neighbor or best friend. It is robbery, injustice, and an outrage, and the question is, how much longer will the American consumer stand such treatment? This is a good year to get your eyes open, and the ballot box is the place to be heard.

HERE is an electioneering bluff for your whiskers. The state, through its chief executive, Little Johnny Miley, has sued the State Journal Company to recover \$72,500, which it is claimed that company has fraudulently obtained through the sale of extra copies of the supreme court reports, which is an infringement upon the state copyright. We'll bet a coonskin, and skin the coon ourself, that this is simply a cold bluff to try to fool the people.

"Who is Davis?" inquires the News. Ex-United States Senator Davis is a hale man of 60 in heart, in physical strength and activity, in appearance and manner. He is 80 years old only in experience and wisdom. He has the mental and muscular vigor of Gladstone, and he will aid powerfully in cutting down the tree of Republican hopes. And after the Fourth day of March, 1905, will be the vice president of the United States of America.

EX-GOVERNOR BLACK in his speech nominating Roosevelt exclaimed: "The fate of nations is still decided by their wars. Peace will come here to abide only when the dreams of children are the accepted charts to guide the destinies of men." In other words, "Prepare for war by making Mr. Roosevelt president. If you want war, you want Roosevelt. If you want Roosevelt, you want war." Well, isn't that about it?

SECRETARY SHAW in his Chicago speech repeated that \$4,000,000 worth of American merchandise is annually sold abroad cheaper than at home. He merely left out two cyphers—a typographical error. Steel rails are sold here for \$25, but are offered in Europe for \$20 per ton. Our manufactured exports average over \$400,000,000 a year, and almost all of them are sold abroad cheaper than at home.

\$4.00 for Selling 25 Of our Champion Flat Iron Cleaners, Sells for 25 cent each and everybody wants one. Write for particulars. The Atkins Company, Box 812, Omaha, Nebraska.



## Beef That Has Taste.

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