

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.

In some cases it appears that silence is silver and that speech is golden.

PARKER, principle and party, will dwell together harmoniously in this campaign.

Oedipus has at last spoken plainly from Esopus and has perhaps solved the riddle of the political sphinx.

HENCEFORTH more and more will be heard of the Sage of Esopus and constantly less and less will be heard of the clam at Oyster Bay.

THE question presented to the voters of the United States is: Shall the democrats rule or the republicans continue to misrule? It is a question suggested by platforms and nominees.

"THE monumental effrontery of the republican party," to which John Sharp Williams referred, is an issue of gall. The men who claim to have performed democratic achievement compose republicanism in the present era.

THE United States government has bought Jefferson's private papers—137 volumes of bound manuscript. They include 26,000 letters written to Jefferson and 16,000 letters written by him. Few public men have ever been more voluminous.

A SIGNIFICANT incident of the coming campaign will be that of the democratic campaign managers making the elephant bray. The last performance will be given November 8, when the republican pie-hunters will hear a decree of four years' fast.

IS paying \$500,000,000 for the conquest of the Philippines we seem to have bought a gold brick of a confidence man. American trade with the islands does not grow and is smaller than that of several other nations. Even Spain is selling about three times as much to the Filipinos as we are, today.

THE chief characteristics of the democratic platform is that it is a platform of the people and not of the empire-builders, as the republican platform is. This is a distinction which voters will readily observe, and the more readily because the republican platform is a ratification of evil performances.

WHEN little Alton Parker gleefully ran to his mother with the great news that he had been appointed janitor of a building, and when Henry Davis was thrilled by his promotion to brakeman on the B. & O., neither of them thought that those occurrences would have an effect on the presidential election of 1904.

THANK GOD! The Chicago Chronicle has at last thrown aside its false robe and dons its proper raiment—republicanism. This was the proper thing for it to do. The Chronicle has been sailing under false colors so long without deceiving anybody, we presume it got weary in its efforts to fool the people. The republicans perhaps need the rotten old hulk—the democrats don't.

THE democratic state convention to nominate a candidate for governor and other officers is called to meet at Lincoln on Wednesday, August 10. If that convention would only prevail upon ex-Congressman Shellenbeger to accept the nomination for governor and W. J. Bryan would consent to make the race for United States senator, it would be certain defeat for both Mickey and Burkett.

THE roast that the Auburn Herald gave Chancellor Andrews last week for delivering an imperialistic Fourth of July address at that place, was one of the best from many points of view that we have seen. It is high time that Mr. Andrews was called down or asked to step down and out of our university. No man with such foreign ideas should be allowed to teach the young men of this country.—Cretic Democrat.

Why, dear sir, he is simply advocating republican principles, that's all. Or, in other words, Hamiltonian ideas of electing a president and senators for life—in brief, centralize the power of government in the hands of the few. Then, again, the people of Nebraska are paying the freight while he goes about expounding imperialism for the republican party. Yes, kick him out of the state university.

JUDGE PARKER says that he doesn't charge Friday with any ill-luck. But, after all, he was lucky enough to have his champions raise a row in the committee on resolutions, which threw his nomination over until Saturday morning.

As if Mr. Roosevelt had not a sufficient load to carry in the scandals already developed in Washington and elsewhere, he has now piled upon him the record of the notorious corruptionist Addicks, of Delaware. Addicks is working for him and he is working for Addicks.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN at St. Louis fought manfully for his theories and convictions and was squarely defeated. The magnanimous spirit in which he accepted the result made him virtually the victor, for it is certain that he never before had so many friends in America as he has today.

HERE is the way it stands: Those who believe the negro is entitled to the same privileges as guaranteed to themselves under the constitution, will vote for Roosevelt. Those who believe this should be a white man's government, and that negroes should not be placed on the same equality with white people, will vote for Parker.

JUDGE PARKER is the democratic nominee and should have the support of every democratic voter. Don't let it be hurled back to you, "Now, who's bolting?" Remember how severely you condemned four and eight years ago those who done then what you contemplate doing now. Don't even think of it.

THE backers of Teddy in New York have not exhibited the confidence which comes from the possession of a "sure thing." They have made no tempting offers. The first money offered on him was 2 to 1. With Judge Parker's nomination the odds suddenly dropped to 10 to 7, and now, in the language of the betting ring, "Parker money is going begging" at 5 to 4. When they offered 10 against 7 the Roosevelt backers were literally snapped up. Confidence behind Mr. Roosevelt has disappeared, in the betting ring, at least.

CONGRESSMAN McCALL in his 4th of July oration said: "Compare the working of the American idea in Cuba and its opposite in the Philippines. In the one we saw a people degraded by centuries of despotism taking their place of honor among the nations, showing, under freedom, a stature they had never attained before, gratefully receiving their independence at our hands. In the other, we dashed the cup of self-government from the thirsty lips of a nation and the result was hatred, war, the squandering of hundreds of millions of treasure, and the deluging of the Philippines with the blood of her people."

THE Kearney Democrat is the only paper in Nebraska that advocated Judge Parker's nomination, and it was just one year ago that The Democrat began urging his nomination, and there never was any question mark (?) appended to it, either.—Kearney Democrat.

Not quite so fast, Mr. Democrat. The Journal considerably over one year ago came out for Judge Parker, and our first article indorsing him as the ideal democratic candidate, was accompanied with a four-column ten-inch cut of the eminent jurist. This paper not only claims to be the original Parker paper in Nebraska, but in the western states, and we have the papers to back up this assertion.

THE writer remembers in 1876, when Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for president, the western democrats were somewhat like they are now, dissatisfied over his nomination the same as some of them seem to be with the nomination of Judge Parker. The green-back element of the party threatened to bolt, but as the campaign proceeded and they learned more of the sterling qualities of Mr. Tilden, the more they thought of how foolish it would be to bolt. Judge Parker is the same kind of man that Tilden was, and history will repeat itself in this respect—that the more they learn the true character of Judge Parker the more convinced they will become that they are making a great mistake in bolting his nomination. Tilden was elected, and so will be Judge Alton B. Parker as sure as the election comes off on the 8th day of next November.

A Bargain.

A 160 acre farm, good soil, 120 acres under cultivation, timber, orchard, pasture, fenced with wire, good house, barn, corncribs, cattle sheds, windmill and tank. Farming implements of all kinds, six head of horses, three sets of harness, seventeen head of cattle, wagon and a two-seated buggy, and household furniture worth about \$300. The improvements are valued at about \$200. Everything goes for \$8000. The owner of this land is now in the state of Oregon, and sale must be made within 90 days. Write for further particulars. R. B. WINDHAM, Agent, Plattsmouth, Neb.

Democratic Hops Well Founded.

With a candidate to carry New York, says the St. Louis Republic, democratic hopes are well founded. Almost certainly the Empire State will cast its votes for Judge Parker. He is the logical representative of New York in this campaign, as he is of the other foremost commonwealths in the Union. Parker is a power in New York politics. He may be said to be accustomed to carrying the state. He began his political career in a county "hopelessly republican." He was the only democrat in that first contest who was elected, all the other candidates rolling up republican majorities of from a thousand to fifteen hundred. From that date, 1877, he has been carrying New York. In 1883, being nominated to succeed himself as supreme judge, the republicans of the district in their convention paid the judge the high compliment of refusing to nominate against him, and he was elected without opposition. This may be taken as a tribute to his judicial qualities and as indicative of his political strength. In 1896 McKinley carried New York by a majority of 270,000. The following year Judge Parker in his famous campaign for the judgeship of the court of appeals swung back the political tide and rolled up a democratic majority of 60,000—a political achievement almost without parallel. New York will stand solidly and powerfully behind the chief justice of its court of appeals for the presidency.

Since McKinley's lead of 270,000 eight years ago republican pluralities in New York have steadily fallen. In 1898, a year after Parker's great victory in the judicial election, Governor Roosevelt had but 17,000 plurality. In the presidential election of 1900 McKinley had but 140,000—a loss of 130,000. Roosevelt's plurality was cut to 8,000 in 1902 for Governor Odell. In this election there were enough scattering votes to number seven times Odell's plurality—enough if added to the democratic vote to have given the latter party a margin of 60,000. The scattering and independent elements have since been taken into the democratic fold. Eight years have wiped out New York's republican plurality. Democratic organization has superseded democratic chaos in the vital state, and Parker spells enthusiasm for all elements and worthy interests, popular, social, commercial, financial. Added to the normal democratic strength which such a leader would command will be the accession of republican votes repelled through distrust of an impulsive and unsafe candidate.

On the other hand, the Republican party is in no shape for a contest. Peace between Platt and Odell is as difficult as between the republican pie-bakers in other states. On the same day when New York votes for a President it will elect a Governor, and of necessity he will be either a Platt or an Odell man. It is certain that to some extent the knife will be pried by the factionists. Platt's followers in the city and by no means an inconsiderable number in the State would fight an Odell man, probably with even more vigor than they fought Odell in 1902. The Odell people up-state would battle to down a Platt man. The presidential stake will not have sufficient weight to suspend the factional war. It should be borne in mind that both factions are essentially different from that in Wisconsin. In the latter state the feud is fresh. In New York it is old and deep.

With New York added to the democratic count the element of doubt over the result in November is lessened by a tremendous margin. Two hundred and thirty-nine electoral votes are required to win, and of these democracy stands assured of 198; being the 159 of the solid south, including Maryland, which the republican authorities concede, and the thirty-nine of New York. Democracy, therefore, has to find but forty-one votes.

As New York goes so in all probability will go Connecticut, with its seven votes, and New Jersey with its ten. West Virginia, with its seven, may be counted upon with reason. California with ten is likely to be taken from the republican column. Republicans concede it to be doubtful. Wisconsin, with thirteen, is doubtful, but a democratic probability. The total electoral vote of these states is forty-seven.

Indiana may be considered confidently a democratic opportunity. By carrying Indiana with its fifteen votes Democracy could make up its necessary forty-one votes without Wisconsin and without Connecticut—or without West Virginia.

In Illinois democracy has a good fighting chance. Its twenty-seven votes simplify the question of possible combinations. But without either Illinois or Indiana, and indeed without Wisconsin—any of which states furnishes the key to democratic victory—several estimates founded upon reason remain to furnish the necessary forty-one votes.

Nevada is concededly democratic. California is probably democratic. Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Colorado are placed in the doubtful column by the narrowest and most reluctant republican estimates. Delaware is likewise placed in this column, though it would seem to be less doubtful than several of the others, and may be left

out of the calculation. The total vote of the other states named in this group is twenty-nine. Democracy requires but seventeen of these votes added to the votes of New Jersey, Connecticut and West Virginia in order to win. Give democracy California, Oregon and any of the other of the western group of seven states named and the total is made. Or, give California and Oregon to the republicans, and the remaining of the doubtful group to democracy and the result is the same.

Thus this early in the campaign it can readily be seen that the chances are about even that Parker will be the next president, and as the campaign proceeds, and the voters become more familiar with Roosevelt's negro-equality ideas, they will become brighter with the dawn of each day until the final triumph of democracy on the 8th day of November.

Democratic State Convention.

Chairman Hall of the democratic state committee has issued the call for the democratic state convention, to be held in Lincoln at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of August 10. The call is as follows:

The democratic electors of the state of Nebraska are hereby called to meet in delegate convention in Lincoln, Nebraska, at the Auditorium, on Wednesday, August 10, 1904, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and eight presidential electors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several counties of the state will be entitled to one delegate to said state convention, and in addition thereto one delegate for each 100 votes or major fraction thereof cast at the general election of 1903 for Hon. John J. Sullivan, for supreme judge, which apportionment will give the various counties of this section the following representation:

Cass 20, Sarpy 8, Otoe 17, Nemaha 13, Richardson 21, Johnson 10, and Lancaster 20.

It is recommended that no proxies be allowed at said state convention unless held by a person residing in the county which he seeks to represent.

Democratic Congressional Convention

The democratic electors of the First congressional district of Nebraska are hereby called to meet in delegate convention in Lincoln, Neb., at the Lindell hotel auditorium on Wednesday, August 18, 1904, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several counties of the First congressional district will be entitled to one delegate to said district convention for each 100 votes or major fraction thereof cast at the general election of 1903 for Hon. H. H. Hanks for congress, which apportionment will give the various counties of the district the following representation:

Cass.....17
Johnson.....9
Lancaster.....31
Nemaha.....13
Otoe.....19
Pawnee.....9
Richardson.....19

It is recommended that no proxies be allowed at said district convention unless held by a person residing in the county which he seeks to represent.

By order of the democratic congressional central committee for the First district of Nebraska, July 18, 1904.

T. S. ALLEN, Chairman

Instructions for the Summer.

The Health Departments of all cities are publishing instructions for the summer period, which we heartily recommend to the attention of readers. It is a well known fact that during the summer thousands of people die or suffer from diseases of the stomach and the intestines. To keep these organs strong and active use Triner's American Elixir of Bitter Wine. In every case of a stomach trouble caused by improper food or drink, it enables the stomach to accept and retain the food. The summer season will never affect a person able to eat plenty of wholesome food. The blood will then not be overheated being continually made from properly digested food and kept pure. This pure blood gives us the comfort accompanying health and vigor. It is the foundation of strong nerves and muscles, the foundation of life and health, the foundation of beauty. This remedy is made of pure grape wine and selected herbs; it will cure every stomach. At drug stores, Jos. Triner, 709 So. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ills.

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