

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, PUBLISHER.

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Democratic Ticket

Supreme Judge
GEORGE L. LOOMIS
District Judge
HARVEY D. TRAVIS
County Judge
.....
County Clerk
W. E. ROSENGRANS
Clerk of District Court
C. E. METZGER
Treasurer
FRANK E. SCHLATER
Assessor
H. M. SOENNICHSEN
Sheriff
A. J. BOX
Superintendent of Schools
MARY E. FOSTER
Commissioner
CHAS. R. JORDON
Surveyor
.....
Coroner
E. RATNOUR.

It is now hinted that the railroad scored a victory in the election of Judge Hayward as chairman of the republican state committee. And everything indicates so much.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON, of Minnesota, has declared for William Jennings Bryan for president. Governor Johnson "sees the hand writing," and that it means the people demand the "Noblest Roman of them all."

AFTER having spent his summer vacation in telling the country of the great work done by the Republican liberators in the time he was "nospring chicken," Uncle Cannon is now preparing for his winter's work of suppressing the House of Representatives.

E. RATNOUR of Weeping Water, candidate for coroner on the democratic ticket, was in Nehawka the other day and made this office a pleasant call. Why not call him coroner and be done with it? He is sure to be elected in about five weeks any way.—Nehawka Register.

WRITERS of true ghost stories are, of course, just as veracious as the stories they narrate and always more substantial than the ghost they tell about. But the ghost that is always welcome, and that everybody believes in, is the ghost that walks long before midnight on pay day.

We are in receipt of an offer from a Connecticut firm who will trade us a poker box and set containing 50 white, 25 blue and 25 red poker chips. Who wouldn't be a newspaper man, when such necessities are his for the mere inserting of the death-defying decoction or the tasteless tonic that tickles, for 52 issues next to reading.

SPEAKING of C. E. Metzger, the democratic candidate for the position of clerk of the district court, some one in the interest of the other candidate has raised a question of his inexperience. Of this we have to say: He is a young man of an exemplary habits, of a good education, honest of purpose, and integrity of character, and do not claim for him fourteen years of continually hanging on the public pap. We also have to say, that he was not foreman of the Louisville stone quarries, for "Boss Stout," and neither did he at Stout's behest, vote in a republican caucus, in one precinct in the afternoon and in the evening go to Louisville and vote and organize a delegation to further the interest of the same "Boss Stout," when he was trying to get a deal through to sell the state some of the stone, which brought reproach upon not only him, but also on the state.

J. C. SPRECHER, the grouchy editor of the Schuyler Free Lance, says editorially that "Judge Loomis is the rankest kind of a railroad tool." The writer served in the legislature with Loomis and knows whereof he speaks. Judge Loomis comes back at Sprecher and kindly asks him: "If he knows of anything that I did, or refrained from doing while a member of the legislature that would justify the charge to speak out at once." Judge Loomis goes further and says: "There were 131 other members of that legislature besides Sprecher and myself." He then asks any one or all of them to relate an incident that would indicate that he was in any way influenced by corporate interests. He further says, "I was never for a moment in the employ of any railroad company; never did any business for one, nor received any compensation from one." If any man living knows anything in connection with my legislature or other public record that in the slightest reflects upon my honor or integrity, let him make it known." Sprecher's Free Lance must have missed the mark. Dare Judge Reese make such a denunciation? Dare Judge Reese

THE campaign seems to be progressing with but very little interest manifested upon the part of the voters.

WHEN Secretary Taft speaks in Japan it is not exactly the same speech he made in Ohio, but it shows he has still the habit he developed in Ohio of always speaking from the same notes.

THE Nebraska City Tribune says: "As a political 'dope' sheet, in which the future is disclosed with the unerring accuracy of the gipsy fortune teller, the Lincoln News is easily the first in rank."

JUDGE M. B. REESE has decided not to accept the supreme court commissionership, and Jacob Fawcett, of Omaha, will take the place made vacant by the resignation of N. D. Jackson, of Neligh.

ANOTHER discovery of Governor Hughes has made while Mr. Taft is engaged in Asiatic researches is that American independence and self-governing manhood depend largely on the American farmer. At this stage of an all-American presidential movement it is not usually necessary to use a telescope to see it moving.

THE clergyman who accuses Roosevelt of spoiling the Presidential possibilities of Fairbanks by the cocktail incident forgets that Roosevelt did not order the cocktail. He only drank it. If the controversy is carried too far he may retort that he was tempted, and that the Hoosiers don't know how to mix that particular mystery anyhow.

THE paper trust has advised the Kansas editors to increase the subscription price of their papers with the last announcement of a 15 to 25 per cent increase in the price of print paper which will take effect October 1. The prosecution of the paper trust has made it more considerate at least. Heretofore it has increased the price of paper without any suggestion as to how the editors were to get the money to meet it.

THE suggestion by Attorney General Young, Minnesota, at St. Louis, that the jurisdiction of Federal courts over State laws be better defined by Federal legislation is tolerably certain to receive little attention in the coming session of congress. Mr. Young is not the first to advance this proposal. It will be supported by senators and representatives from a number of states. State laws aiming to regulate the charges of public service corporations have recently been the most frequent cause of friction between state authorities and the federal courts, but the removal by foreign corporations to the federal courts of cases which ought to be tried in the courts of the vicinage has in a good many states proved a source of no little vexation.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean is loyally republican still, but when it sees men endeavoring to read into the constitution grants of power to themselves which no one ever dreamed before could be found there," then and in that case if they go on doing everything the Roosevelt administration is doing and trying to do, "we have real cause for alarm," as the Inter-Ocean tell us. But in that event we have no real occasion to "make ready to fight," as the Inter-Ocean concludes. The time-honored method of saving the country from its worst dangers is to vote the republican party out of office. It will be as effective now as it has always been.

CAMPAIGN "roarbacks" seem to be first nature with some people. The basest fabrication that has emanated from any source is the report circulated in some sections of the county that C. E. Metzger is not qualified for the office of clerk of the district court. Now, everyone who has a personal acquaintance with Mr. Metzger knows that this is a lie of the first water. There is not a man in Cass county better qualified for district clerk. Of course if Christie had been holding office in the court house for fourteen years, or thereabouts, he would perhaps have had more experience to begin with. But it will not take a competent young man like Mr. Metzger long to catch on to the ways of doing business in the district clerk's office.

My Hair Ran Away

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? That would mean thin, scraggly, uneven, rough hair. Keep your hair at home! Fasten it tightly to your scalp! You can easily do it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is something more than a simple hair dressing. It is a hair medicine, a hair tonic, a hair food.

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SARASAPILLA,
MILLS,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

If General McGaskey, of the department of Dakota, thinks that the "present cost of living" ought to mean a 20 per cent advance in the salaries of Generals, what does he think it means when people who are not Generals have to pay it?

Oklahoma and the President.

President Roosevelt could not safely have reached any other conclusion than that to issue, as soon as he gets the returns, his proclamation certifying that the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma has been approved by a majority of the voters in the election of September 17th.

He is to be congratulated upon seeing and admitting, as The Republic has all along contended, that it is mandatory upon him to issue this certifying proclamation, provided only that the new Constitution complies with the requirements of the enabling act which, among other things, exacts that the new State Government shall conform to the Constitution of the United States, which in turn guarantees to every State a republican form of government.

From the Washington dispatches, it appears Attorney General Bonaparte has at last advised the President that the Oklahoma Constitution, though objectionable to himself and to the President meets all the requirements of the enabling act, and, therefore the President must certify the admission of the State of Oklahoma to the Union.

But this advice could have been as well given two months ago. Before Secretary Taft went to Oklahoma to advise Republicans to vote against the Constitution, the President must have known that it would be given. But by the President's order \$150,000 of the public money had been spent upon a census of the two Territories in the hope that it might enable the President to prove up a gerrymander and afford an excuse for keeping Oklahoma out until after the Presidential election.

Until the people of the two Territories gave the Constitution a majority which seems to be nearly three times as great as that by which Haskell is elected Governor, it was hoped that some pretext could be found for turning down the Constitution, and the President permitted intimations to be given that he would find the pretext.

The prompt announcement that he abandons his obstruction can hardly remove from the people of the new State the impression that he has not dealt with them altogether in good faith.

The President would stand in better relation to Oklahoma statehood if he had, at the outset, frankly avowed his purpose to certify the admission of Oklahoma, provided its Constitution conformed to the enabling act. His silence and the intimation of a contrary course, which he allowed to go uncontradicted, had perhaps no other effect than to increase the vigilance and activity of all political parties in Oklahoma in their struggle for statehood.

The long fight being won at last, Oklahoma will come in within a month. Its five Representatives and its two Senators in Congress will re-enforce Southwestern representation in the Sixtieth Congress, and will have a potent voice in removing the obstructions which have hindered progress in all parts of the State, especially in that part of it which was the Indian Territory.

From this day on the two Territories, united in a single American Commonwealth, will move forward with accelerated pace to a position among half a dozen States foremost in population and wealth.

The Paper Trust

The last issue of the Warsaw, (Ill.) Bulletin, published by an old friend of the editor of the Journal, and a great leader of the republican party in his county, has the following to say in reference to the paper trust:

"A howl is going up from the newspaper boys all along the line relative to the hold-up they are suffering at the hands of the paper trust, and yet many of them, in the same columns grow husky questioning the orthodoxy of the republican journal that dares to suggest a modification of the Dingley law, just as though it was something sacred. There are a lot of cowardly congressmen, who are afraid to face the responsibility of correcting the inequalities of the present tariff law which has grown up since the measure was adopted, and they are interested in crying down the movement of relief. In their professed loyalty to protection they seek to exalt a schedule above the principal, in order to escape the duty they owe to the people to relieve them of unnecessary burdens and protect them from the rapacity of tariff sheltered trusts. Unfortunately, and perhaps unconsciously, the press has permitted itself to be misled by these politicians, and now the newspaper fellows, suffering as a result of this sin of omission on the part of congress, squirm as the screw tightens, while the paper combine simply gives them the ha! ha!"

The above from the pen of our friend Dallam, and now while all are alike deep in ditches over the evils of the tariff asylum, we are glad to take such tortuous expressions from a republican source of the truth that the "consumer" is the "Jonah" who pays the freight—the tariff. Dallam calls the turn and closely points the way.

If anybody has found among the records of Fairfax county, Virginia, an old presentment of George Washington for tax-dodging, the country will regard the document only as a curiosity of history. The story that he omitted from his sworn tax return a certain piece of land he owned is readily accounted for on the theory that he had so much land, much of it unproductive, that he didn't know where it all was. But nobody who has read Weems' story of the hatchet and the cherry tree will pay any attention to the alleged find.

Democracy and the Nation.

It is highly creditable to the political acumen of Lieutenant General H. C. Corbin, retired, that he forecasts the possibility that the congress to be elected next year will be democratic, says the St. Louis Republic. The democratic party is going into the fight to win. Republican dissensions over the tariff and other questions of vital importance make it highly probable that the democrats will elect a majority of the house of representatives of the Sixty-first congress.

But General Corbin waffles badly in his prophesying when he says that this result would be followed by hard times and by a weakening of the national defenses. Taking up first the hard times part of General Corbin's prognostication, it is asserted without fear of successful contradiction that the great prosperity which the country now enjoys is due, in a large measure, to the adoption and enforcement of democratic policies by the present republican administration.

If confidence in the stability and usefulness of the great corporations which serve the people has been strengthened, rather than hurt, by the application of these democratic principles, the outcome is a testimonial to the greater wisdom and conservatism of democracy as compared with the republican party, which has stumbled into democratic ways only by accident.

Throughout its entire history the democratic party has been a most conservative champion of property rights and a zealous promoter of national industry and prosperity. The country has never been happier or more uniformly prosperous than when governed upon the democratic principle of equal rights and opportunities for all, special monopoly privileges for none. A democratic congress, acting upon the traditional party policy of seeking the best welfare of all the people, and injuring no legitimate interest, would postpone rather than hasten the hard times of which General Corbin is dreaming dreams.

If he were as well informed in the military history of the United States as he ought to be, General Corbin would know that there was never in this country a political party more zealous for the national defense or more punctilious in upholding the honor of the American flag than the democratic party has been.

It has been claimed, with apparent truth, that there were more democrats than republicans in the union armies during the civil war. The war of 1812, by which American independence was firmly established, and foreign nations were compelled to respect the American flag as they had not done before, was a democratic war. The Mexican war, by which we won California and some of the finest portions of the great southwest, was another democratic war, carried through against the opposition of elements which rallied to the republican party almost as soon as it was formed.

Both in congress and in the ranks, democrats gave to the republican administration as hearty support in the Spanish war as republicans possibly could. That the national defense, either by land or by sea, would be in any way weakened by the election of a democratic congress is a folly to which people of ordinary understanding will not give heed.

Speaking Around the Point.

President Roosevelt's speeches at Jamestown, Indianapolis, Provincetown, Keokuk, St. Louis, and Cairo are all in effect the same speech somewhat differently arranged and phrased.

In all these speeches he speaks around his point without defining it. He does this with skill. He uses all his resources of phase-making in doing it. These resources he has developed until they represent extraordinary fluency in the use of language in concealing any point he wishes to lead up to without defining it.

The point he does not wish to define is the meaning of centralized Federal control of corporation stock and other securities.

Putting this flatly before the public the question he would have to answer would be whether it would not give him or the successor, a greater powers than the ordinary peace power of the King of England and Emperor of India, the Emperor of Germany or the Czar of Russia.

He could not rationally deny that this would be the necessary results if he so plainly defined his purposes as to allow the question to be put. Hence he does not define and does not put the question.

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