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Official County Paper.

FREE COINAGE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the free silver convention at Omaha:

"We send greetings to our fellow democrats of Nebraska and invite their earnest co-operation and aid in electing delegates from every county in the state to the democratic convention of 1894, pledged to vote for the insertion in the democratic state platform of the following plank:

"We favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.

"In the effort to obtain a fair expression of democratic sentiment we urge upon every democrat who believes in the principal herein enunciated to participate actively and vigorously in the selection of delegates to the state convention.

"We recommend that in every county of the state the democrats who oppose this proposed plank be invited to a thorough discussion of its merits, to the end that the democratic party may act intelligently and harmoniously upon this great question.

"We propose that this contest shall be fought out upon clean lines and with intelligent methods; but, confident in the correctness of our position, we also propose that no effort shall be spared to place in the platform of the democratic party the same emphasis, the same unmistakable utterance concerning the great question of finance, as has been lastingly imprinted upon our party platforms concerning the great question of tariff reform."

AND now for the formation of a free coinage club in every precinct in Cass county. This is no time for delay.

SPEAKER CRISP'S commendation of the efficiency and intelligence of the house is eminently fitting and proper. Would he could have said as much for the senate.

JUST as the miners are getting back to work the railroaders are going out. In the meantime all other classes and kinds of workmen are paying the forfeit of increased hard times and the growing number of idle men. Our working people could not have chosen a worse year to make tests of strength.

The French people should not think of President Carnot's slayer as an Italian, but as a bloodthirsty assassin, a human wolf whom it is necessary to kill for the sake of the safety of society. The Italian people are no more to blame for Santo's crime than are the Irish people for the act of Prendergast.

If the Pullman boycott, says the Chicago Times, should keep the sleeping coaches and parlor cars out of the passenger service of the railways the traveling public will discover how greatly the Pullman monopoly has interfered with the development and improvement of railroad car service. The ordinary day coach today is not a whit more comfortable than the ones in use twenty-five years ago.

SECRETARY MORTON'S expose of republican extravagance in the department of agriculture during the last administration would carry more weight if he would dispense with all effort to make it witty and humorous. The Nebraska cabinet minister's humor is too saturnine to be delightful. It possesses too many of the lingering and painful characteristics which attended the mikado's favorite joke involving the immersion of the victim in boiling oil. -Chicago Times.

The national league of republican clubs, now in session at Denver, has adopted a platform straddling the silver issue in the approved republican style by omitting to designate a ratio and favoring woman's suffrage. On the strength of the latter clause it calls upon the women of Colorado and Wyoming to aid the republican party in redeeming these states from the democrats and populists. The republicans may appeal and appeal again till their pens are dry and their throats husky; they will receive no aid from the women of those two states until they declare unconditionally for free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and that they dare not do for fear of offending the capitalistic classes of the east which is the party's mainstay and support.

CAPITAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1894.—The fact that the Hatch anti-option bill passed the house by a vote of 150 to 37 was a surprise to all the opponents of the measure. Of those voting in the affirmative 93 were democrats, 47 were republicans and 10 were populists. It is due to the history of the debate to say that on Monday, just a few hours before he took the train for Nebraska, Mr. Bryan made one of the best of any of the pleas that were made for the bill, as is proven by the attention that was paid to it by Messrs. Walker, Harter and others on the other side. The measure which has passed the house is much more conservative than the one proposed two years ago—having been trimmed and pruned of many of its crudities and imperfections, and in its present form did not meet the same strenuous opposition as did the former bill. As usual, the opposition came chiefly from the cities having boards of trade, because its purpose is not only to destroy established institutions, but it is a blow at the morality of the business carried on therein. If successful the measure will wipe out speculative markets, and make every transaction a legitimate trade. It must be confessed that a good many people we wot of would be thrown out of what has proven quite profitable employment to them—at no detriment of the public weal.

Readers of the daily press have doubtless noticed that Nebraska's junior senator has recently been receiving quite a good deal of attention lately at the hands of republicans in the senate and through the public press—in consequence. A number of republican senators have been trying his metal and capacity for debate, and he has proven himself fully equal to every occasion. The vicious and insolent Chandler, of New Hampshire, is likely to remember his several tilts with Mr. Allen to his regret for some time to come. The fact is these New England representatives of the robbing system of protection have been enjoying their ill-gotten gains for so long a time that they are almost as mean and arrogant as were the slave-holding oligarchy thirty years ago, and they just about as much dislike to give up their privilege of taxing other people for their special benefit as did the slave-holders of the south dislike to surrender their right to rule the country in their day. They are Hoar, Aldrich, Hale, Chandler and Frye—all of them mad as hornets and ready to cast imputations of dishonest motives at every democrat on the least possible provocation, and if they happen to strike at the wrong man—as Chandler found to his sorrow—then they assume an air of injured innocence, and appeal for protection to the rules of parliamentary privilege. It will be a glorious day for freedom and equal rights when the New England nabobs of class privilege are brought down to a level of equality with their fellow men in their race of life. For thirty years they have compelled the whole country to pay tribute to New England's fattening coffers, and now that they see their privilege slipping from their grasp it puts them all in a towering rage. You hear them tell it life is scarcely worth living any more. Thank goodness, however, the shadows of their day of privilege and unfettered robbery are rapidly lengthening, and their sun will soon go down—never to rise again on free America. Once let the people see and comprehend the full measure of wrong they have been enduring from tariff taxation, by means of a remission of its burdens, and there will never be any danger that they will place their necks in the yoke again.

Senator Allen has met the enmity of this crowd of protection harpies because he was fortunate enough to secure the passage of several amendments recently—one of them putting all kinds of wire for fencing purposes on the free list and another putting lumber, "both rough and sawed," on the free list—and Chandler is especially wrathful thereat, hence his recent bitter outburst, which was but an ill-disguised attempt to ruin the Nebraska member. It failed, of course, but that was no fault of the New Hampshire propagandist. He meant that the blow should be severe enough to kill, and it would but for the fact that the stalwart Nebraskan skillfully warded it off and came back so swiftly as to send his enemy to grass.

But this episode is not the only thing that has brought Mr. Allen into public notice lately. The course he has taken as a member of the senate "sugar deal" investigating committee, in which he has been the most active and earnest man on the committee, and has brought out nearly all the testimony that is material to the inquiry, has added much to his fame. Again, not long since he introduced a resolution—very simple and unpretentious in appearance—suggesting that hereafter all disputes between this country and Great Britain should be settled by arbitration—which was referred, as all such resolutions are, to the committee on foreign affairs,

with the expectation that it would never be heard from again. But such was not to be its fate, for the fact of its presentation was noticed by the British legation, and it was at once cabled to their home government, and it has since attracted much attention in England and is the object of much comment in circles of high official life in that country, and in time may be adopted as the settled policy of the two governments. Thus far it has been the means of giving its author a fame that reaches across the Atlantic, at least. Senator Allen's election may have had some of the elements of an accident about it, but thus far in his career it seems more like a special providence.

Washington people, and especially members of congress, have manifested a lively interest in the outcome of the recent conference of free silver democrats in Nebraska, and the fact that the eastern press cut out all news of its doings from their columns was very provoking. However, after waiting a day, we were advised by the Chicago and St. Louis papers that the conference had declared for "the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth," and that the conference was a most emphatic and pronounced success, and we were reconciled to the situation. When the Omaha and Lincoln papers arrived, giving such excellent accounts of the affair, we could begin to understand that the eastern press left the report out of their news columns just for pure cussedness, and because the affair was a success. Let Nebraska but duplicate that declaration in her state convention, and her example will be followed by other democratic conventions, and the battle for the relief of the people from the domination of Wall street and starvation prices for farm products will be at an end. C. W. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1894.—The first of July is almost at hand and the tariff bill has not yet passed the senate—although it is seen that that event is not far away. The income tax feature was passed yesterday by a vote of 40 to 24—a majority of 16. Senators Hill, Murphy and Smith voted with the republicans against the income tax, while the populists Allen, Kyle and Peffer, and six republicans—Hansbrough, Mitchell, Pettigrew, Powers, Shoup and Teller—voted in its favor with the democrats. There are rumors today that unless the extra 1 of a cent duty on refined sugar—a bait to the sugar trust—is not eliminated from the bill when it comes into the senate, that the populists and Senators Irby and Martin will vote against it—thus defeating it. It am not authorized to say how much truth there is in this rumor, but am reliably informed that the populists in the house are united against the sugar schedule of the senate bill, and will vote against the bill unless their views are given consideration. That may be a pointer as to the standing of the pops in the senate—and again it may not.

The recent letter of Senator Don Cameron to the republican league club convention at Denver, was a stung document, and while it was not effective enough to secure the adoption of a free silver plank in the league's platform, has served to strengthen the free silver sentiment in that party here, as well as throughout the country. It is notable that the Pennsylvanian takes stronger ground, if possible, for unlimited coinage than Mr. Bryan, and squarely asserts that all of the business troubles and disasters are attributable to the war on silver by the single standard men. It will be curious to watch the course of the republicans of Nebraska in their coming state convention on this question. It has come to a pass where they must adopt the free coinage plank or they will inevitably lose many thousands of their voters, while to do so is to condemn the votes and course of their three congressmen and of Senator Manderson in congress, both in voting on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and against the coinage of the seigniorage. Truly that party is in a hot box; and all the democrats will have to do is to adopt the plank offered by the democratic silver conference, and they will be certain to nearly, if not quite, double the vote of the party in last year's campaign without an effort. The fact is plain to the observer that party lines are loosely drawn just now, and if the democrats will but adopt free coinage as their party platform they will sweep the country with such a whirl as that of 1890 was no "patching" to it. In the light of these distressing times, of eight-hours-a-day and five-days-in-the-week work, the people are ready for a change—the change from scarcity of work to plenty, which free coinage is certain to bring. C. W. S.

A TRIBUTE TO ALLEN.

The New York World devotes a four-column editorial to the sugar scandal investigation and pays a tribute to Senator Allen, when it says: "To one member of the committee the country owes its thanks. Senator Allen, the populist, is the only investigator who has made an earnest effort to get at the truth. He is the only one who has put questions to witnesses for the purpose of finding out the guilt, if guilt existed. He followed the two Havemeyers and Searles with an eagerness that indicated that he had nothing to conceal, and that the witnesses would conceal nothing if he could prevent it. He compelled the confessions of Havemeyer and Searles that the trust contributed to both parties. He called attention by his questions to the absurdity of the falsehood that the campaign contributions of the trust were for local purposes. The facts of record that connect those contributions with the lobbying of the officers of the American Sugar Refining company are known because of Senator Allen's persistence. He is also the only member of the investigating committee who has seemed to have any appreciation of the grave character of the offense which Havemeyer and Searles admit they have committed. He alone has described these contributions as 'disreputable and illegal.' His isolation is honorable. All credit to Senator Allen, populist though he be!"

LITTLE Venezuela proposes in retaliation for England's single gold interest extortion to close her ports to all vessels flying the English flag, to refuse all grants and concessions to English subjects, and to suspend the payment of interest on her British debt until such time as England agrees to accept such payment in silver. The United States has no occasion to resort to such extreme measures. By opening our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio 16 to 1 we can bring England to terms at any time. Venezuela's proposed action, however, is significant of one thing—that whenever the United States enters upon the campaign for the universal rehabilitation of the white metal every one of the American republics will flock to its support.

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