

The Plattsmouth Journal

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

C. W. SHERMAN, Editor.

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We believe that the rank and file of the party should at once assert themselves in the democratic party and place it on record in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coins to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Gov. HOLCOMB should veto the sugar and chikory bounty bill, without fail.

It is generally understood that the legislature is to adjourn April 5th. The sooner the better.

"I WOULD rather be honest than a monometallist."—H. C. Sibley's speech in congress, Aug. 18, 1893.

HURRAH for the rain of Saturday night, Sunday and Monday! It is nearly as good as a big democratic victory for Nebraska.

GROVER's dictatorial efforts to run congress will prove to be the most dangerous assaults upon our institutions ever attempted in this country.—Crete Democrat.

A CARBONIC acid gas well has been struck at Craig in Burt county, which out-rials the roaring well that was dug several years ago at the Crawford place, west of Plattsmouth. At first it was supposed to be natural gas, but would not burn.

THE republicans were able, by means of the fear of Broady becoming a candidate for congress, to whip a sufficient number of their partisans into line to elect their candidate for mayor, Frank R. Graham, at Lincoln Tuesday. Mr. Strode used the ghost of Broady as a stalking horse very effectively.

THE legislature has passed the sugar and chikory bounty bill over the veto of Gov. Holcomb, and in a few years a large number of farmers will be cursing the time when they went to planting sugar beets. German farmer shave already gone through this mill, and found that it does not burn.

Bogus certificates of registration for Chinese by the thousand have been discovered in San Francisco—our exports outlet in Oregon at its head. The documents were printed in Philadelphia and shipped to Victoria, B. C. where they were sold to incoming Chinese.

THE fact is dawning on the minds of the people of north Nebraska that Attorney General Churchill has been making a holy show of himself in that region, upon the presumption that the local attorneys were not able to protect the public interests thereabouts. The governor had better send for him to come home.

AMONG the latest converts to bimetalism in this county is the venerable George D. Amick of the vicinity of Murray. Mr. Amick is a life-long democrat, who, in habit and association is of the rock-ribbed sort, but until recently he never could understand how bimetalism could be maintained. He got a glimpse at "Coin" the other day, however, and was soon convinced of his error.

IF the war between China and Japan should close by the agreement of China to pay Japan \$250,000,000 indemnity in gold, which she hasn't got, and proceeds to bid for it on the European and American market, will not gold go to a premium still higher than it brings now? Do our single standard friends imagine that we can keep up that standard in America, under such a pressure, without further disaster? Is it not likely to prove that there is not gold enough in the world to make that the only standard.

IN 1872 silver was held at \$1.32 per ounce; wheat was quoted at \$1.35 per bushel and cotton at 18 cents per pound. In 1873 a republican congress demonetized silver, and silver began to decline shortly after until in 1894 it had dropped to fifty cents an ounce, and wheat followed in the downward course until it reached the low figure of fifty cents per bushel, and cotton went down, down until it reached five cents per pound, notwithstanding the high protective tariff that was to give prosperity to all American interests.—Council Bluffs Globe.

A PLATFORM THAT FITS THE CASE.

Omaha World-Herald.
The time has come for the democratic party to make the money question the first and paramount issue. All other questions will be put in the background in 1896. How would this do for a platform?

"We believe with Thomas Jefferson that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"We believe that these four principles underly our form of government and that the executive, legislative and the judicial departments should be administered at all times and under all circumstances in accordance with them."

"We believe that the restoration of bimetalism is the first and paramount duty of the United States, and, therefore, declare that we are in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

In so far as this platform quotes from the declaration of independence it follows the example set by the republicans who, in 1860, quoted the same sentiments in the platform upon which Abraham Lincoln was nominated, and the republican convention of 1860 simply followed the example of several democratic conventions which were held before that time. The platform suggested declares that in the settlement of all questions the principles set forth in the declaration of independence shall govern, and then states the position of the party on the one question which will be uppermost in the minds of the people. On such a platform the democracy could appeal to the voters with confidence of success.

THE reason why the banking interests have been able to overcome the wishes of the people for so many years and prevent a return to bimetalism is that they are the most perfectly organized political body in the world. It is their business to control financial matters, and the conspiracy which robbed this country of the "dollar of the daddies" was formed and worked from behind the bank counters of Wall street, and from that bulwark controlled congress effectually. The banks control all the boards of trade and chambers of commerce in the country, and the sentiments of these are simply the reflex of the great money lords in Wall street. These banks do not put up bargains to the banks and through these connections he is controlled. He dare not run counter to the wishes of his banker or his source of accommodation will be cut off. So, when the manipulators of the nation's finances agree upon a new move the whole machinery of bank influence is brought to bear like clock-work; every banker in the country is informed of it; every board of trade or chamber of commerce is called together, and resolutions, all of a common tenor and differing only in wording, are formulated and sent broadcast over the land through the associated press, which is also a creature of the great conspiracy, and this unanimity of sentiment is pointed to as the declaration of the business world, while as a matter of fact the whole thing is dictated by possibly less than a dozen men, in secret counsel in the directors' room of some great bank in Wall street. Such is the character and such are the methods which the people must meet and overthrow in order to once more establish the money system of the country on the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number. There is no limit to human greed and the only chance of overthrowing this gigantic conspiracy of wealth is for the men who gain their livelihood by toil to unite, regardless of past differences, and control congress, enforcing their rights under the constitution. Armed with the conscious knowledge of the justice of their cause, all the chicanery and corruption of concentrated wealth will be powerless before them if they but do their duty.

THE public will bear witness that THE JOURNAL editor has sought no personal controversy with his neighbor of the News, but that it was the News which raised the issue by declaring that it had evidence of corruption—of bribe-giving and taking between Hon. John A. Davies and the writer, and as a matter of defense to the public this paper has simply demanded the publication of that evidence. And now, it seems, driven from pillar to post, the News asserts that there are other people who could make affidavit that THE JOURNAL editor "has accepted

money from political opponents." So long as our esteemed neighbors in the affidavit business we beg of him that he produce the documents from at least a portion of these "plenty of men" of reputable character, or the people will have a right to believe that he is bearing false witness, or, as they say in sporting circles, "running a bluff." It is coming to a point where our neighbor must sustain himself by something more than mere bilingsgate and bluster. It were far more manly to admit making an error than to persist in bearing false witness against even the poorest and meanest of God's creatures. Come, now, "an honest confession is good for the soul." Try it.

THE election is over, of course, and the truth of the tariff claims is coming out, but nowhere stronger than in the Second West Virginia district, where the mining vote was arrayed against ex-Congressman Wilson through the tactics of the Davis and Elkins school. The miners believed that the reduction from seventy-five cents a ton to a duty of forty cents would open the country to Nova Scotia and accepted the claim that there would be no work for them under such circumstances. Both Davis and Elkins knew that they were making false statements but that did not interfere with their plans. With no longer occasion to humbug the miners, these party leaders announce that they have just closed contracts for West Virginia coal with Mexico, where they face the competition of the world, and this, too, on prices at forty cents a ton paid for mining to the sixty-nine cents paid in Canada. The Wilson district miners will waken up to the enormity of the imposition practiced on them by the way, and when they do it will be Mr. Wilson's time to make even on the deal.—Philadelphia Times.

AS PREDICTED many weeks ago, the schemers are trying to prolong the session indefinitely. Last Friday was our sixtieth day, and then we should have adjourned for good, but here we are again, and the bell-weather schemers say they will keep us here two weeks longer. However, I very much doubt their ability to do so. This beautiful spring weather is making the farmer members uneasy, and many of them have already gone home to plow. There is an understanding among those members of the house who have axes to grind, that they will vote to adjourn sine die on Friday of this week. They recognize now that the senate has prepared to kill all good measures, and the better element in the house is ready to retaliate by forcing an adjournment before the senate can do any more harm. When the house shall have adjourned sine die the senate will powerlessly split the two houses in extra session for the sole purpose of passing appropriate bills. These are the plans of the opposing forces, but I cannot say which plan will win.—Hon. Edgar Howard in Papilian Times.

THE common people can be trusted. Their opinions of men are seldom wrong. Just lately President Cleveland's picture has been receiving hisses of the multitude at the Omaha theater. That means that the average man hates Mr. Cleveland with a holy hatred. And the people are right. They know that he, acting for the Shylocks of Wall street have brought upon the poor of this country more of sorrow, more of woe, more of misery and of gaunt, hungry want than any man who ever lived; they see about them stagnation in trade, closed industries, ruined business—all the result of the conspiracy of concentrated wealth to destroy the money of the people—silver. They see on every side doubt and danger, if not ruin and desolation, and the only man who is happy is Shylock. The blame for all this is brought to the door of the man in the white house, who has acted for their oppressors and not for them. Mr. Cleveland is deservedly the worst hated man in all the land. He has betrayed the people.

A BOUNTY AND A TARIFF.

THE platform of the republicans of Nebraska declared in favor of a sugar bounty. The members of that party in the legislature who voted for the bounty bill and passed it over the governor's veto are, therefore, not to be personally blamed for carrying out the party's pledges, upon which they were elected. That fact, however, makes their vote no less unconstitutional and wrong. And that wrong has been specifically set forth in one of the decisions of the supreme court of the United States, (that of the Topeka case), wherein it set out the doctrine that taxation for private purposes or to put money into the pockets of private individuals or corporations for private gain was "no less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law." The republican party of Nebraska may temporarily defy the constitution, but when the people awake it is safe to say they will rebuke them in a way they will not forget.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The result of Tuesday's election in this city was not so much a victory for the democratic party as it was for good government, as represented by the democratic nominees, who were the best men presented. The like has never before been known in this city where either party elected every one of its councilmen. The sober thought of the people, irrespective of party, took in the situation and decided to vote for the men who nearest represented the best interests of the city. In the first ward Walter White got not only nearly every democratic, but a number of republican votes. In the second it was a repetition of the first, and so it might be said of every ward in town. And the men who thus buried partizanism had the public welfare uppermost in their minds. The third ward presented the closest fight because the merits of the men were evenly divided—both were strong men, and the victory for Mr. Parmele was as much the result of the general trend of matters all over town as anything else. In the fourth many republicans deserted their candidate, claiming that the method of his nomination didn't suit them—and Mr. Gutsche was a good man. The fifth ward rejected one good man to take up another. Possibly the Hawkins-Tutt contest had its influence on the vote in that ward.

The net result is the election of the strongest and best set of councilmen the city has had for years. True, some weak men hold over from last year, but there are enough good men to give hope and courage for a more economic and intelligent city government for the coming year.

In view of these things the citizens in general, regardless of party, are to be congratulated, no less than the democrats, who, by their sensible nominations, made it possible, because of a result that is promotive of common good. To the coming council no boodlers need apply and robbery must take a back seat.

As to the fight over the school board it was a fair stand-off, and two very good men have been selected. THE JOURNAL will not disguise its disappointment at the non-election of Mrs. Stoutenborough, and still the innovation was so great that a better result could hardly have been anticipated. The experiment of putting a woman on the school board will have to be deferred to a later date.

Will have the good sense to put the school election in cities on some other day than that of city election, and in that case it may be possible, perhaps, to divorce the schools from politics, and then the experiment may be successfully made.

THIS is an object lesson, from national and international facts, which he who runs may read and answer the question, What is an honest dollar? It has been stated that cost only is the test of real money, and that this makes it saleable, at any time, at cost. I defy the proposition. Sixteen ounces of silver have always cost more labor than one ounce of gold—and until law divorced these two metals, at that legal ratio, the variation from that ratio for countries has been infinitesimal. Twenty years of law has made one ounce of gold worth thirty-two ounces of silver and yet the cost of production of both has remained relatively the same.—John V. Farwell.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned doing business under the firm name of Oliver & Ramage has been dissolved by mutual consent, neither member desiring to continue the business.
E. A. OLIVER,
FRED RAMGE.

March 1, 1895.

The receipts of the postoffice in this city for the quarter ending March 31, 1895, were \$2,178.49. If this rate were kept up during the ensuing year it would put our postoffice into the second class, with several hundred dollars to spare.

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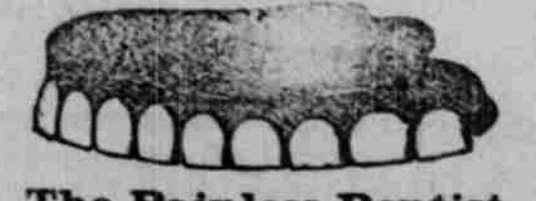
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