

TERMS FOR DAILY.

One copy one year, in advance, by mail, \$5 00

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Single copy, one year, \$10 00

Entered at the postoffice at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, as second-class matter.

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 coin to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Iowa republicans have set the time of their state convention at June 12. That party is again in the power of the railways since Larrabee has retired.

MANY of the mills and factories in the east are increasing their working forces and voluntarily increasing the pay of the employes. This means better times.

SENATOR PALMER of Illinois evidently poked his nose into a hornet's nest when he opposed the calling of that democratic state convention on June 5, to take action on the money question.

PETROLEUM oil is on a wild boom, on the supposition that eastern wells are giving out, and during the past week has gone up from 56 cents to \$2.00 a barrel. It's a great opportunity for speculators.

The city of Lincoln has something of a school problem on its hands also. The district has \$90,000 of a floating debt, and don't know how to meet it except by cutting teachers' wages—and that the teachers kick against very vigorously.

THE NEWS seems to be worried over the fact that Dr. Dearing went hunting and intimates that it will fight him next fall because he didn't divvy up with his ducks. The wonder is that it didn't open its batteries on Judge Chapman—who also went hunting.

It is rumored that a scheme is on foot to have the frontage boundary of the city fixed, so that the bar may be occupied by the B. & M. R. railway. It seems on its face that it would be a good scheme. If the company wants to improve that bar by all means let it be done.

THE NEWS has seen a two-column article in which the "vagaries of the 16 to 1 silverites is shown up in an unanswerable manner." By all means such an article ought to be printed. It would be a wonder of intellectual force and analysis. Let the public have it without fail!

GOV. HOLCOMB has commuted the death sentence of Charles Carleton of Dodge county to imprisonment for life. Carleton was to be hung at Fremont on the 26th of April next, for the murder of August Gotzman in June, 1893. The governor's action appears to give satisfaction in Fremont.

THE propositions of peace from Japan to China include the independence of Corea, and an indemnity equivalent to \$400,000,000 in our money, the permanent occupancy of Port Arthur and contiguous territory, and a new treaty opening the rivers of China to free commerce.

If the Nebraska City News wants some lively anti-silver doctrine, why don't it print Mr. Buchanan's letter to Mr. Morton? Its readers would enjoy that immensely—especially where he tells that if a vote were taken today in Nebraska the advocates of free silver at 16 to 1 would carry the state by 50,000 majority!

TIME was when Wm. R. Morrison was the beau ideal candidate for the presidency. Since residing at Washington, however, he has been imbued with the gold mania, and can no longer be trusted as the man of the people. His recently-published interview, in which he would make silver subsidiary to gold, has cooked his goose completely.

THE Des Moines Leader is under a new management—that of Messrs. Straus & Dawson, a capitalist and a real newspaper man, and it is rapidly coming to the front, both in business and in editorial strength. In a few days type-setting machines will be put in. The democrats of Iowa need such a newspaper at the capital, and it will no doubt be a paying investment.

THE UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATION.

Facts have recently come to light which make a bad showing for the state university management, and whoever is to blame should be made to shoulder it.

It will be remembered that a bill was presented to the legislature early in the session asking for an additional appropriation of four-eighths of a mill tax levy for the next two years to complete the library building, and the bill was killed after discussion, one of the members from Cass (Mr. Davies) fighting it to a knock-out because of its extravagance and that it was unnecessary. It was shown that the present valuation would bring \$92,000 a year upon a half-mill levy, and that if anything was needed to complete the library, \$50,000 would do it. The bill was withdrawn and another was presented asking for \$73,000, and the most persistent fight was made for that amount, the legislators being solemnly assured that not a dollar less would finish the structure—putting plumbing, gas-fitting and heating apparatus. The bill was passed by a slim majority. Now comes some strange developments which are certain to cast suspicion on the future movements of those asking favors for the university. No sooner had the legislature adjourned than the contract for the completion of the library was let for \$49,000—just about as predicted.

But this is not all, nor the worst phase of the matter. A statement has been made by some of the regents of the university, that at a meeting of the regents and faculty, held some months ago, he had advised against asking for a dollar of an appropriation from the legislature, for the reason that, as he figured it out, the university had or would have enough money at its disposal to complete the library building and pay all necessary expenses beside. He estimated that from the government and the state annuities the sum of \$302,000 would accrue, and this would leave, after meeting necessary expenses of the institution, \$50,000 for library purposes, and this could be made to do without asking the state for a dollar! The faculty and other regents declined, however, to take this view of the situation, and it was said that the appropriation of \$73,000 asked for could be used to the advantage of the school in other ways, and it was, therefore, insisted upon—and pushed through.

In view of these astonishing facts, of which we are assured from reliable sources, it is time that that institution should be put in other hands.

THE great statesman from Maine (great in stature, we mean), Mr. Reed, told the people of Boston a year ago last October that no state in the union was so deeply interested in a protective tariff as Massachusetts, and he illustrated this by telling them why. "You have the start; you have the power; you have the prestige; you can keep it or you can throw it away," and he warned them that if the protective tariff were taken away by congress that "start," "power" and "prestige" would go to the "omnivorous west," which was nearer the market for the goods now made in Massachusetts. Those declarations by an eastern man to eastern people ought to teach western people that the protective tariff was enacted at the instance of the east and kept up for 30 years for the benefit of the east, and at the expense of the west; but it has not done so. Men's patriotism has overcome their knowledge as well as their business sense; and they had rather vote to put money into the pockets of the east than into their own. Republicans of Nebraska vote to give the Oxnards a bounty on sugar beet raising at the expense of the masses, but they also vote to keep up the power and prestige of the New England manufacturers through a protective tariff. This binding power of party prejudice is wonderful—is marvellous.

MR. CLEVELAND has probably forgotten that when the hard times set in he was going to give the people "an object lesson," but he can rest assured that they have not forgotten that unhappy event. There are millions of the poor laborers and mechanics who have been at times out of employment and objects of public charity since then who will have reason to remember that as long as they live. That "object lesson" of heartless gold bug financiering has been burned into their very bones—while he has been drawing his salary of \$50,000 a year with absolute indifference to their distress and sufferings. Hence he writes, trying to awaken the wealthy to begin anew their crusade against the masses in behalf of a further concentration of wealth. He will find that he cannot fool the people longer. They have made a new declaration of independence, and it means bimetalism at 16 to 1.

THE INCOME TAX MUST STAND.

The members of the supreme court of the United States are men of eminence in their profession who were appointed to seats on the bench because of their upposd learning, fitness and impartiality; but the people have no right to forget that they are mere men, subject like other men to temptations and with the common weaknesses and selfishness of humanity toward themselves and their own interests. They are all men who have private fortunes aside from their salaries, and as they are paid \$8,000 a year, the amount of their salaries alone subjects them to the payment of incomes under the income tax law. Is it not very questionable, therefore, as a matter of common justice and right whether they had jurisdiction to sit on that case? That supreme judges have common failings is proven by the 8 to 7 decision in the Tilden-Hayes contest, in which case the members divided on party lines. The country has no right to expect too much of its judges, any more than of its juries. A just verdict would not be expected from the fairest jury in the world if the members were to profit by the decision in the case on one side or the other. The story which Mr. Lincoln used to tell, of having been engaged by the defense in a hog-stealing case—a very clear case—in which the jury decided for his client because, as he afterwards learned, every member of the jury "had a part of that hog," is a case in point.

That income tax case should have been ruled out of the supreme court, because the judges were interested in the verdict, and were, therefore, incompetent to give a decision with judicial fairness and the highest sense of honor.

The decision is wrong and will not stand the test of time and verdict of the masses, whose rule is higher than the ipse dixit of any court upon earth.

People said the greenback was not and could not be made a legal tender; but the life of the nation depended on it, and the court carried out the mandate of necessity when it gave congress the authority to make the greenback constitutional. Common principles of justice require that wealth, in whatever form, shall pay its equitable share of taxes for the protection afforded by the law and therefore the income tax is equitable and just, and it has come to stay, whether the present judges continue to sit there, or go down to deserved oblivion and obloquy.

"I BELIEVE that capital and wealth through combination and other means sometimes gain an undue advantage; and it must be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may, in a sense, be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals according to their condition and circumstances."—President Cleveland's letter to Chicago gold bugs.

That plaintiff almost equals in its pathetic character that made by President Harrison in his 1892 letter of acceptance, in alluding to the Carnegie strike, to-wit:

"I regret that all employes of labor are not just and considerate and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the profits."

There is much similarity between the two positions. Under gold monometallism "capital and wealth" have the best of the masses just as "capital," under a protective tariff "sometimes takes too large a share of the profits." And it is just so that, under the doctrine of the president and his gold bug friends, an "undue advantage" is taken of the poor. That admission was as unfortunate as it was true.

J. R. BUCHANAN, a prominent gold standard democrat of Nebraska, writes a piteous plaint to Secretary Morton, in which he sets out his belief that owing to the silver wave which is sweeping over the country "on a vote today on the naked question of a 16 to 1 silver platform, Nebraska would give it a majority of 50,000, or near it." And well may the goldbugs be frightened. The wave is gathering force every day and hour, and will sweep all over the country by the next election.

If a theory or doctrine is wrong free discussion will destroy its power and lessen the number of its advocates. Judged by this rule the single gold standard of money has been condemned, for it is fast losing its strength with the people, while the more bimetalism is discussed and the better it is understood the stronger it is becoming with the people. This statement will not be questioned. Judged by the same standard, it is right.

THE Plattsmouth News comes forward as the champion of the Water company, and charges sinister motives against THE JOURNAL for asking that fire protection be made ample, as required by its contract with the city. Possibly if the News man were not getting his water rent free and had not been for years he might speak in a different tone. When one accuses another he ought to have clean hands.

THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

Never did a more incompetent body make laws for the state. Never in legislative assembly was principle held so low and party prejudice so high. From the hour of organization both houses have been the creations of the Oxnards and of Bill Paxton. Not a single measure of legislative relief was granted the people of the state, every appeal (or rather command) of the corporations has been granted with alacrity. The people asked to have the stock yard charges lowered. Bill Paxton said no, and Paxton won. All the people of the state asked for a reduced express tariff, but the express companies' lobbyists said no, and the lobby won. All the people of the state wanted cheaper telephone and telegraph tolls, but Casper E. Yost, the king of the combined lobby, said no, and Casper won. The traveling public thought sleeping car rates were too high, and asked for a reduction, but in soft, sweet Italian tones Tom Benton pleaded for Pullman, and Pullman won. All the people of the state asked the legislature to exercise the strictest economy in its expenditures, but it has showered money on all the state institutions with a lavish hand, and has allowed every claim any man had the gall to present. Some of these claims were such palpable steals that the majority managers did not dare permit their exposure to the light of day, and so pre-emptorily refused to allow the steals to be discussed within the legislative halls. The constitution of the state declares that citizenship shall not be based upon religious lines, but this legislature has passed a bill giving certain privileges to a bigoted secret society whose members are sworn to oppose the election to office of citizens whose religious belief does not suit this society of bigots. Perhaps the legislature has accomplished some good for the people, but, frankly, the writer, who was a member, is unable to discover but two acts of good—namely, a refusal to repeal the valued policy and the treasury depository laws. We must give the assembly credit for doing right in these instances, but duty compels us to damn the controlling forces for their criminal subserviency to the corporate powers which pulled the strings and made the presiding officers and majority leaders dance to corporate music.

THE PEOPLE WANT ACTION, NOT WORDS.

There is not in the Iowa delegation in congress a brighter or more active reader of public opinion than Col. W. P. Hepburn of Clarinda district. Like the astronomer who reads the stars, Col. Hepburn makes a study of and reads the current of popular thought.

In a recent interview in Washington Col. Hepburn gives the results of a month's observations among the people of Iowa, and, as the newspaper prints it, he says, in substance:

"The silver question is the only topic people will talk about. Whenever two men get together, whether at the postoffice, on the street corner, in the cars, or at the railway station, they discuss nothing else, and the sentiment is almost unanimous that the government should at once declare in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, regardless of the policy of the European nations. I should say there were nearly as many silver men in the republican party as among the democrats. Neither party has a monopoly of the sentiment, and it looks as if they would make a race to see which can make the most sweeping declarations on the subject.

"No, the president's letter will not do any good. He does not come near hitting the mark, and has not the slightest comprehension of the state of public feeling. You might as well try to put out the fires of perdition with a bucket of water, or sweep back the tides with a broom. The people want action, not words."

GOV. HOLCOMB has delighted the hearts of all honest people in the state by voting the bill repealing the state depository law—a bill which gave the state treasurer and his gang the control and profits on the use of more than a half million of money all the year round, and would have been worth \$40,000, at least, to Treasurer Bartlett and his associates, who are well-known B. & M. men. That veto made glad the hearts of at least two of Cass county's representatives.

Men of all shades of politics who had any business to transact at Lincoln during the session concur in the verdict that this has been the most corrupt and disreputable legislative assembly that has ever been held in this state.—Republican Exchange.

It may be well to remember, too, that it was the most solidly republican of any legislature that ever met in the state. This is proof of the fact that the perfection of republican rule is the essence of dishonesty, depravity, moral disrepute and corruption. The late legislature well represented the party.

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Infants blue & red, 3 1/2 yd 3 1/2 yd

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\$1.25 Men's white flannel shirts, 25

\$1.25 Men's negligee shirts, 25

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\$1.00 Quality men's Fallbiggins, medium weight, undercoat, 25

Men's 2 1/2 all linen cuffs, 25

Men's 1 1/2 all linen collars, 25

Boys' 7/8 shirt waists, 25

Silks and Dress Goods

From the great trade auction sale in New York where H. B. Clifton, Marshall Field and ourselves were the largest buyers.

Extra heavy 1 1/2 silk gros-grain silk, 98

24 inch strictly all silk, dark ground, China silk, cost 90c to import, all colors, 29

50c quality, all wool Henriettes and Cashmeres, in black and all colors, 29

Suits, Capes, Waists Skirts

Ladies' all wool, 2 piece suits, latest style, extra large sleeves, skirt with 3 box

plaits, all sizes, blue and black, 98

\$1.50, 90c, 80c, 70c, 60c, 50c, 40c, 30c, 20c, 10c

Ladies' double capes, of French Broadcloth, large satin ribbon bow full

sweep, black, navy and tan, all sizes, 25

1,800 Ladies' capes, Serge, Broadcloth, Clay Worsted and Coverlet cloth, plain

or fancy trimmed, worth \$10.00, 90c, 84.98

Ladies' silk waists, with extra large sleeves, very newest styles this year, the \$5.00 ones go at \$2.50 the \$7.50

waists go at \$3.98, the \$10.00 waists go at \$4.98

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