

The Weekly Journal

C. W. SHERMAN, Editor.

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"I am clearly of the opinion that gold and silver at rates fixed by congress constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state (under the constitution) has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."—Daniel Webster.

"According to my views on the subject the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three sevenths to one half the metallic money in the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world."—John G. Carlisle, in 1878.

SECRETARY FURNAS of the state board of agriculture, has issued the premium list for the state fair, to be held at Omaha Sept. 13 to 20. It is arranged with the usual care and accuracy.

THE cry goes up from many hearts and voices throughout the state for the resignation of Prof. Corbett, state superintendent of public schools, because it was his cruel treatment that drove Mrs. Notson to suicide.

LET it be remembered that it is the duty of every citizen of Nebraska to attend the state fair, to be held at Omaha Sept. 13-20th. There will be a great deal to be seen and learned, whatever your particular station in life.

COLORADO cattle men and Wyoming sheep men have come together with clash of arms on Colorado territory. The trouble arises from the attempt of the sheep men to cross certain ranges with their flocks in order to reach a point from which to ship east. The governor has been asked to interfere.

THE railroads in Nebraska have succeeded in getting their assessment reduced \$2,513,770. less than it was last year, and the people would like to know the reason why. Their assessments have always been too low in proportion to individual assessments, and there would seem to be no possible reason for the large decrease.

SUPPLY and demand has little, if anything, to do with the price of metallic money as compared with other products. The price of such money is fixed by the coinage laws. Gold bullion is never worth more nor less than the mintage price. So under free coinage silver would never be worth less than the mintage value.

A FAVORITE correspondent of the News out at Eagle notes that Judge Chapman is to have two rivals—Mr. Windham and Mr. Beeson—for the nomination for district judge. Anything to make a lively fight, gentlemen. The democrats mean to win this time, and the more of a "ruction" you fellows get up the easier will it be for a good democrat to step in and carry off the honors.

OMAHA complains about its railway facilities and in derision boasts of only having seventeen trains that go out of the town before six o'clock in the afternoon—one-half of them after dinner. Plattsmouth hasn't so many trains as that, and one of its roads sees fit to run its trains to help other towns than itself. The M. P. train runs from Lincoln to Nebraska City every morning, instead of to this place, and people on that branch must wait more than a half day at Union before they can get to Plattsmouth.

THE majority of the democratic state committee of Missouri are gold-bugs and have declined to call a state convention to let the people have their say on the silver question, although a very general demand has been made for a convention from all over the state. The committee was appointed some years ago and are mostly federal officeholders or applicants and are under the dictum of ex-Gov. Francis, the leading goldite in the state. It's all a mistake on their part, for they can never smother the voice of the people.

SHOULD BE FREE FROM ENGLAND.

Editor Clark Howell Says This Country Should Make Its Own Financial System.

SUMNER, S. C., May 30.—The twenty-first annual meeting of the South Carolina Press association was held here today. Editor Clark Howell of the Atlanta Constitution was the orator of the day. His sentiments seemed to be those of the Carolina editors and he was heartily cheered throughout his address. Among other things he said: "Fellow South Carolinians, look to the glorious past of your great state and ask if it justifies the condition existing today. Glorify the state and make peace with the union. The war has been over thirty years and the flag of the union belongs as much to South Carolina as it does to Massachusetts. Instead of fighting ourselves, let us make practical illustration of the parable of the bundle of fagots by getting together and fighting the 'other fellow.'"

"There is a world of meaning in the term of 'other fellow,' as here used. He is a gaunt, determined, incoercible enemy, who cares not for the sacred traditions of the republic and whose chief occupation is the destruction of the ideas which prompted our forefathers to establish a government of the people and for the people of this country and not for any other country. The modern Tory is more insidious than his prototype of old. He is more cautious, but no less dangerous. He sneers at the doctrines which through the usages of time and good service have become a part of our fixed public policy, and tells us that Jefferson was a demagogue, that Monroe's bold contention that America belongs to Americans, is out of date and that it must yield to the theory of 'international commerce,' an insidious pretext which is being used in many directions as a Trojan horse to turn the Greeks into the walls of our independence and to surrender the control of our affairs to foreign shysters. He received with stolid indifference or positive approval the news of the lowering of the stars and stripes from the flagstaff of the public buildings of Hawaii, and when all America has centered its hope and its desire on the construction of a canal across Nicaragua, to be under our control, he salutes the raising of the union jack at Corinto and sulks at the protest that it must come down or the United States will know the reason why."

"It was Patrick Henry who said in his inspired and impassioned plea for independence: 'We are three millions who are bold and vigorous, and we call no man master.' It is the modern Tory who says: 'We are seventy millions, with inexhaustible resources, with the greatest country on which God's sun ever shone, with mothers who have taught us what it is to be loyal and fathers what it is to be brave, and yet British gold has made cowards of us all.'"

"We are of right and we ought to be independent. When the merciless hand of war had turned the plowshares into swords, laid waste its fields and checked the annual response of the soil to the touch of the husbandmen, the great wheels of Manchester's cotton mills ceased to turn. Away with this talk of being dependent upon anybody, and even the necessity of foreign countries setting the commercial and financial pattern that we must follow. It is an ignominious admission that our forefathers made a mistake in declaring our independence, and, as for me, I am not as yet prepared to admit that, and I do not believe that you are."

THERE are many men who would believe in and advocate a gold standard were it not for the bankers and banks of this and every country in Europe are taking such an active part in advocating the continuance of that policy. Even the president, while professing to favor bimetalism, proposed an issue of thirty-year gold bonds, thus endeavoring to fasten the gold standard on the country for that length of time. The country knows already that next to the rebels in arms the most dangerous men to the welfare of the country during the war of the rebellion were the bankers and speculators—men who, for speculative purposes, did not hesitate to take Uncle Sam by the throat and force the value of greenbacks down to almost one-third their face value, while the soldier was compelled to accept the greenback in full payment at its face. If Jackson, instead of the mild-mannered, hesitating Lincoln, had been president in 1862-3, the Shylocks of Wall street would have stopped their antics against the treasury and the credit of the government in short order. But they won then, and it is this same class of men who are today, as they were then, the enemies of the people. They would force the gold standard upon the world because they can corner the gold at their pleasure, and force down the

products of labor as they will. They do not want silver as money on a par with gold, because it would not be possible for them to corner the money market, and the common people would not be subject so much to the dictation of the Wall street tribe. Such are some of the reasons why silver should be restored to its old place as money of final account.

INCREASE IN WEALTH.

M. G. Mulhall, the eminent English statistician, has published in the June number of the North American Review an article on the "Power and Wealth of the United States," in which he demonstrates certain very interesting facts, which are very gratifying to the average American. His tables of figures show that the absolute effective force of the American people is now more than three times what it was in 1860; that the United States possesses almost as much energy as Great Britain, Germany and France collectively, and that the ratio falling to each American is more than what two Englishmen or Germans have at their disposal. He points out, by a careful comparison between the conditions of these different countries, that an ordinary farm hand in the United States raises as much grain as three in England, four in France, five in Germany or six in Austria. One man in America can produce as much flour as will feed 250, whereas in Europe one man feeds only thirty persons.

Mr. Mulhall calls special attention to the fact that the intellectual power of the great republic is in harmony with the industrial and mechanical, 87 per cent of the total population over ten years of age being able to read and write. "It may be fearlessly asserted," says he, "that in the history of the human race no nation ever before possessed 41,000,000 instructed citizens."

Classifying the whole wealth of the union under the two heads, urban and rural, Mr. Mulhall finds the rural or agricultural wealth has only quadrupled in forty years, while urban wealth has multiplied sixteen fold—a fact, which is largely attributable to the protective tariff in vogue since the war.

In a series of figures Mr. Mulhall shows that the "rise in wealth and increase in wages came almost hand in hand." In dealing with the development of farm values, he makes the following statement: "If the United States had no urban population or industries whatever, the advance of agricultural interests would be enough to claim the admiration of mankind, for it has no parallel in history."

His conclusions are: "If we take a survey of mankind in ancient or modern times, as regards the physical, mechanical and intellectual force of nations, we find nothing to compare with the United States in the present year of 1895, and that the United States possesses by far the greatest productive power in the world."

A BOOM has been started among the rich nabobs of the east to make Chief Justice Fuller president because of his decision in the income tax case. It can be depended that the boom will be short-lived. The men who talk that way have used Judge Fuller for their base purposes, which look to the establishment of a moneyed aristocracy in this country, and they will choose some other tool for a presidential candidate. Mr. Fuller couldn't carry a single state, and we doubt if he could carry a county in the union; and the men whose ends he has promoted are too smart to break their necks over the promotion of a man who can be of no further use to them.

THE price of flour, which has advanced almost thirty-three and one-third per cent in the past thirty days, is out of all reason, as based on the present price of wheat. It is very evident that the millers throughout the country are trying to take advantage of the advance in the price of wheat to bull the price of flour. There is evidently a dangerous combine among the millers that should be looked after by our state and national legislators—says the Nebraska Farmer.

NEWSPAPER weather prophesies are getting to be rather wearisome. Why should any ordinary mortal undertake to diagnose the character of the weather for day after tomorrow in a country so subject to climatic somersaults that he never has any distinct recollection as to how the weather conducted itself day before yesterday. We can form our opinion as to probabilities and then the weather can act as it pleases.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL will be sent to any postoffice in the United States one year for one dollar, in advance.

A New York Paper's Statement.

Mr. Carlisle was elected to the house of representatives and to the United States senate distinctly as an avowed silver man, and the free silver democrats of Kentucky are preparing to call him sternly to account for his weather-cock politics in deserting that cause. Recently Secretary Carlisle made a lame attempt to show that his present attitude on the currency question was the same that he has always maintained. His effort was justly greeted with derision and contempt, for it is flatly contradicted by his record in congress and on the stump. Less than five years ago Mr. Carlisle deliberately voted in the United States senate in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of what action other governments might take toward the white metal, and, as if he were determined that there should be no doubt as to where he stood, he voted on the very same day against restricting silver coinage to \$5,000,000 a month. These votes show unerringly what Secretary Carlisle's opinions were before he allowed Mr. Cleveland to become his mentor, and it is not surprising that he finds difficulty in squaring his present position with his past professions. —N. Y. Advertiser.

WHERE is Frank Hilton and the state funds he hypothesized. The suit against him seems to have been lost in the shuffle. We are not sure but that Gov. Crouse ought to be made a party and compelled to help make good the pilferings of a man whom he knew when he appointed him. Plattsmouth News.

Go ask the members of the republican party or republican courts. The state has never yet received a cent that was stolen from her and the chances are that she never will.—Nebraska City News.

FOR a gentleman supposed to be dead, as alleged by some narrow-minded individuals connected with G. O. P. organs, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan is furnishing evidence of life that will keep the aforesaid individuals very busy to produce testimony that the jury will accept as conclusive, in support of their contention in the premises.

PHILADELPHIA bankers and business men are organizing to fight the silver movement. The single gold standard added \$46,793,802 to Pennsylvania's wealth, as represented by her returns of property for taxation, in a single year, and that in the face of a very heavy slump in farm values.—Atlanta Constitution.

ENEMIES IN THE AIR.

Each Dust-Germ May be Inhabited by a Mighty Host.

If our eyes were microscopes, what a world of wonders, and even of terrors, the atmosphere would appear to be! Even air that is apparently pure contains a great number of microscopic floating particles. There is dust that has risen from the ground, and been transplanted from afar by the winds; there is powdery matter that has been ejected from the interior of the earth by volcanoes; there are minute particles of meteoric matter that come floating down out of interstellar space, and there is a great variety of living germs and organisms, some of which produce diseases and death.

The investigations that are going on concerning the origin of the influenza now afflicting mankind in various quarters of the globe have led some men of science to conclude that a micro-organism, or bacillus, of some kind, which lives and is diffused through the air, is the cause of this most troublesome disease.

But even a bacillus, so small that the utmost powers of the microscope are taxed to render it visible, must have something to live on or it will perish. In absolutely pure air it could not survive, but Dr. Szymes Thompson makes the interesting suggestion that minute particles of organic dust floating in the air may serve as rafts for it to live on.

What a strange picture this suggestion forms in the imagination! Particles of matter, too small to be discerned with the naked eye, floating through the atmosphere, and bearing, like a microscopic fleet, uncountable millions of organisms, whose combined attack suffices to render a large fraction of the human race miserable.

But knowledge is power, and the more we learn about our microscopic enemies in the air the better prepared we are to resist their assaults.—Youth's Companion.

Old Coins from Old Times.
The "mint house" in Boston existed about thirty-four years. All the coins issued from it bore the dates 1633 or 1632, the same dies being used, probably, throughout the thirty-four years of its existence. Some coins had been made in Bermuda for the use of the Virginia colony as early as 1644. Copper coins bearing the figure of an elephant were struck in England for the Carolinas and New England in 1694. Coins were also struck for Maryland bearing the effigy of Lord Baltimore. A mint was established in Rupert, Vt., by legislative authority in 1785, whence copper cents were issued, bearing on one side a plow and a sun rising from behind hills, and on the other a radiated eye surrounded by thirteen stars.

Rivers—What do you think of that story that a pug nose can be straightened out by lying on one's face when in bed?

Banks—I think it's a lie on the face of it.—Chicago Tribune.

A PROFESSIONAL COUP.

Doctor's Happy Device to Secure a Patient.

That virtue will, in time, get all its arrears of pay is a fact too generally admitted to need confirmation; but it has always given me great pleasure to chronicle such specific instances as have come to my notice.

There lived not long since in a verdant village in Pennsylvania a young doctor; he was not unversed in that interesting art of guessing, known as the science of medicine; but certain eccentricities had retarded the rapid increase of his practice. Foremost among these eccentricities was a whimsical way he had of repairing, ever and anon, with a boom comrade or two, to some adjacent town for the purpose of securing what is technically known as "an edge."

In pursuance of this action, he secured, one bitter February day, two congenial spirits and a suitable conveyance, and the three visited a neighboring town where they did themselves annual justice.

Having brought the community to a bright glow, they started late at night on their homeward journey. In the vicinity of two a. m. they were passing a lone farm-house. The place was surrounded by a large batch of silence, and the thermometer sat twenty-seven degrees below zero. At this juncture a merry thought struck the joyous young physician.

Stopping the horses and taking the more capable of his companions, the two plunged cheerfully through the drifts, and were soon knocking at the farmer's door. In due time the click of withdrawing bolts was heard, and the worthy husbandman, opening the door on a ehink, modestly asked what in a materially warmer place was up.

There is where he made his mistake; for seizing his unsuspecting arm, they dragged him forth; and putting him on their strong shoulders, as did Aeneas old Anchises bear, they bore him to the waiting vehicle. The farmer was arrayed only in a nocturnal tunic of exceptional brevity, and the keen night wind premeated his pores with great freedom.

Throwing him in the bottom of the sleigh, they wrapped him snugly in the robes and started the willing steeds. After a brisk spin of three-quarters of a mile, during which they regaled their quest with appropriate melodies, they removed the robes and put him gently by the roadside. Then the three drove home, where in due time each, with the assistance of the other two, was put to bed. The farmer, with a desperation born of despair, got home the best he could.

The next day the young doctor received an urgent summons to the bedside of a rural patient who was sorely stricken with rheumatism.

"I fear this is a very bad case," said the wise practitioner; "how did you get it?"

"Doctor," replied the agonized invalid, "I would not have this get out for a thousand dollars; but last night at midnight three drunken and murderous wretches dragged me out of my bed and carried me unclad a mile away from home."

The young physician, who had not received eighteen dollars for professional services in thirteen months, visited the farmer every day for seventeen weeks at six dollars a visit; and so great became his fame that he was soon obliged to turn away many wealthy patients who, while still in excellent health, wished to pay him large retainers in order to secure his services in case of need.—John P. Lyons, in Puck.

Translated.
A lady writes from Germany that she is discouraged about learning the German language.

A German friend who tried to converse with her in English made such a mistake that she fears she may do as badly in German.

The German gentleman innocently gave this rendering of a familiar saying:

"The ghost is willing but the meat is feeble."

In a Divorce Court.
Defendant's Lawyer—If your honor please, I would like to ask a recess for ten minutes. A maiden aunt of the defendant has died and left him five hundred thousand dollars. I wish to consult with my client for a moment.

Plaintiff's Attorney (hurriedly)—The lady whom I have the honor to represent instructs me to withdraw this complaint. If the court please, I move that the case be dismissed.—Texas Siftings.

Diplomacy.
"Johnny," said his mother, "do you know who ate those cookies I left in the pantry?"

"I do, mamma," replied the noble boy, his eyes filling with tears, "but it would not be manly for me to tell."

And that is how it came that Johnny's brother received two undeserved spankings—one for the cakes he did not steal and another for his truthful denial.—Indianapolis Journal.

Textile fabrics.
He—I see by the census returns this Lawrence, Mass., makes annually most twenty-five million dollars' worth of textile fabrics.

She—Textile fabrics? What are they? Sermons?—Detroit Free Press.

One Thing She Could Conceal.
Grumpy—Fshaw! Women can never keep a secret!
Mrs. Grumpy—Can't, eh? Perhaps I haven't kept the secret that the engagement ring that you gave me was plated.—Boston Globe.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, ss. In county court, Cass County.
In the matter of the estate of Mary Habbett, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the claims and demands of all persons against Mary Habbett, deceased, late of said county and state, will be received, examined and adjusted by the court at the court house in Plattsmouth, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1895 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. And that six months from and after the 9th day of May, A. D. 1895 is the time limited for creditors of said deceased to present their claims for examination and allowance. Given under my hand this 8th day of May, A. D. 1895.
W. S. LANEY, County Judge.

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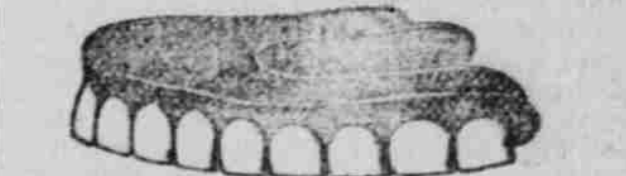
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