

The Weekly Journal

C. W. SHERMAN, Editor.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, in advance, \$1.00
Six months, in advance,50
Three months, in advance,25

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1895.

"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.

ALL Europe joined in congratulating Germany on the opening of the canal into the Baltic sea at Kiel, and the emperor is again in high feather.

PLATTSMOUTH is one of the nine towns in the state in which the salary of the postmaster has been increased during the past year. Fremont with her free delivery only held her own.

"I WOULD rather be a private in the rear rank of citizenship than to wear the epaulettes of a colonel in the governor's staff of the state militia."—Edgar Howard of the Papillion Times.

ALL the European financiers are in a squabble to see who will secure the Chinese loan—although China is and always was on a silver basis. They are only too anxious to take the silver security she offers.

THE opponents of free coinage argue that it would bring an era of better prices, and then they spend a great deal of time trying, in vain, to make people believe that better prices and better times are not equivalent terms.

At last accounts the federal office holders had the balance of power among the democrats of Kentucky. They have fired their last shot, however, and will be beaten at the next convention, hands down. It was so last year in Nebraska. It will be so everywhere next year.

LIDLAW, the man who was used by Mr. Sage as a shield, when years ago Norcross threw a bomb intended for Sage and injuring Laidlaw, has finally in the fourth trial received a verdict for \$40,000 against Sage. Sage didn't know when to let well enough alone. He should have been content with the former verdict of \$25,000.

THAT the free-silver sentiment in Missouri is strong and influential is shown by the fact that the silver wing of the democratic party bids fair to succeed in its attempt to force the state central committee to call a convention similar to that held at Springfield under the call of the Illinois democratic state central committee.

THE fraudulent concern calling itself the "sound money democratic league of Nebraska" have scattered cards all over the state on which is printed the sentence, "Will you become a member? If so write 'yes in the above blank, sign your name, and address and mail to Fred Vaughn at Fremont.'" The democrats of Cass county are not tumbling over one another to join the office-holder's own.

It was stated as a fact or expressed as an opinion by Mr. Gering, in his speech to the Turnbeizirk on Saturday that not two per cent of the Germans in America were for free coinage. In view of the fact that all three of the legislative bodies of the German empire have voted in favor of an international conference demanding free coinage it is a little strange that the German emigrants to America should not have progressed along with their brethren who remained in the Fatherland. If this proposition is true it is time that they should study the question, so that they can keep up with the procession. A study of the question, eliminating prejudice, would unquestionably put the German Americans in harmony with their fellows in Germany as well as the native Americans—in favor of bimetalism.

HOW THE VALUE OF GOLD IS FIXED.

NUMBER TWO.

This is the fact that by the Peel act of 1844 the price of gold is fixed by English law.

This act, passed July 19, 1844, compels the bank of England to pay \$3, 19s, 9d for every ounce of standard gold presented at its counter, and is what keeps the price of gold stable all over the world, at \$18.92 per ounce, less carriage and insurance.

By the provisions of its charter the Bank of England is compelled to purchase all the gold bullion brought to it at \$18.92 per ounce.

This statement can be verified by reference to Chamber's encyclopedia or Encyclopedia Britannica ninth American edition, 1893, page 485. On the same page they will find that the "case of silver is somewhat different, the bullion being purchased by the department at its market value." Now what becomes of the argument so glibly put forth by Carlisle, Cleveland & Co., about the price of gold being fixed by Providence, or by tacit agreement among nations? It completely knocks out Dr. Depew, who stated in his Detroit banquet speech that "there can be but one standard of value, and that is a metal which will bring the same price, whether it is in bar or has the stamp of the government upon it."

On the contrary, the Bank of England which under the prevailing system regulates the price for the whole world, is compelled by law to pay a stated amount for all the gold brought to it. But, they tell us, the price of neither gold or silver can be fixed by law. The governors of the Bank of England probably know better. Thus, we see, gold must be bought at the law-made price, regardless of its market value, while silver is left to the tender mercies of supply and demand.

It is as clear as daylight that the law, by naming both the price and the buyer, when the latter is responsible like a government, with practically unlimited resources, can fix and maintain prices, notwithstanding Secretary Morton's dictatorial declaration that "mere statutory enactment" cannot do such a thing. The British law fixes the price and names the buyer. The buyer is the British government, a corporation of unlimited credit and resources, pledged to pay \$18.92 for every ounce of standard gold presented at its bank of England counter. But it does not pay that amount in gold, it pays in notes. Evidently, therefore, the real thing of power, the redeemer, behind both the gold and the notes, is the credit of the British government. Now the advocates of free silver coinage in this country are not asking that the government should do for silver what the English government has done for gold—force the payment of a specific price for bullion by law. They simply ask that silver be given the same chance with gold in the market. In other words that it be not discriminated against.

The universe is governed by law and governments are organized by men. Now if the people are civilized and enlightened they will not formulate laws to oppress mankind, but on the other hand will establish a circulation (money) that will be ample and sufficient to meet the obligations imposed on the people by the legislative powers that be. If it can be shown that the people of the United States have sufficient gold in sight to pay and settle the obligations of all its people at home and abroad, then whatever you see fit to make it, give it to me and I will take it. L. G. TODD.

THE Cass county Tribune, published by the Tribune publishing company, has made its appearance. It looks well typographically, professes to be printed in the interest of the republican party, and doubtless if its promoters can induce the adherents of the g. o. p. to believe that they want such a publication it may become a fixture. As the republican party has outlived all the usefulness it ever had, and is a mere relic of the office-hunting mania, it much depends on the hope of office presented to its champions that is to hold it together, as there are no principles for which its members would make a sacrifice to maintain. While THE JOURNAL has no fish to fry in the republican skillet, the venture has our best wishes for its success.

IN one of his postulates, elsewhere printed in THE JOURNAL, Secretary Carlisle says: "There is not a silver standard country in the world today that uses any gold along with silver."

This statement is shown to be false as to Mexico. Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, in his article in the North American Review shows that imports into Mexico are paid in gold.

THE fact that Mr. Bryan has denied that he is or ever was a populist, and declaring his democracy, seems to

worry small fry republicans of the Ross Hammond and Polk variety, very much. Let them not trouble themselves over that matter. Things of a more serious nature than that will concern their goldbug souls before long.

CARLISLE'S POSTULATES.

SECRETARY CARLISLE, in his speeches in the south made the following five points which it is the boast of the goldites that the free silverites will not attempt to answer:

1. There is not a free coinage country in the world that is not on a silver basis.
 2. There is not a gold standard country in the world today that does not use silver for money along with gold.
 3. There is not a silver standard country in the world that uses any gold as money along with silver.
 4. There is not a silver standard country in the world that has more than one third of the circulation per capita of the United States.
 5. There is not a silver standard country in the world today where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work.
- Let us make a few postulates that are as equally true as the above.
1. There is not a gold standard country in the world in which the farmers and laboring people generally are not clamoring for bimetalism.
 2. There is not a gold standard nation on earth that has adopted that system except at the dictation of banks and bankers.
 3. There is no silver standard country in which the condition of the common people is not better than it would be with a gold standard.
 4. The Rothschilds or some other syndicate of "financiers" have control of the financial affairs of every gold standard country in the world, and have dictated its adoption.
 5. There is not a country in the world whose laboring people would not be greatly benefited by the adoption of bimetalism by the United States alone or by this country and the nations of Europe.

How He Was Converted.

Chicago Record.
The Rev. D. T. Philips—"I was a long time making up my mind before sending in my vote. This silver question has been to me the most perplexing one. I wanted to read up on the question. I have a scrap book at home in which excerpts from the Record and other matter have been pasted, and they have helped me more effectually than any book published on this vexatious subject. For years I did my share in ridiculing the free-silver advocates. Ever since the debate between Harvey and Laughlin I have made a special study of the subject. I had hoped that Prof. Laughlin would pulverize Harvey and his arguments into the finest powder. I was disappointed in the professor, while Mr. Harvey not only astonished me with his argumentative presentations but succeeded also in knocking out what prejudices I had against the free-silver "craze." My conversion to bimetalism dates from that memorable night. I have carefully and studiously read ever since on both sides of the controversy, and I am satisfied now that free silver has the best of the argument."

Short National Campaigns.

Hartford Courant.
Our presidential campaigns are much too long already. Two months would be an ample time allowance for that quadrennial hurly-burly. The proposal to hold next year's convention in May is not well advised. The business men of the country, who furnish the campaign funds, as well as a very considerable percentage of the votes, should make known their own sentiments on the subject. It concerns them a good deal more closely than it does the politicians.

ENGLAND is to pass from liberal to conservative domination. Lord Roseberry goes and Lord Salisbury comes to resume the premiership. No matter what one's sympathies may be as regards British politics it is impossible to ignore the fact that the crusty, pompous, rigid Tory will probably give a stronger administration than his predecessor. The fact of most interest on this side of the Atlantic is that the accession of men like Salisbury and Balfour to the supremacy in the British government means a strong influence in favor of an international bimetallic conference.

J. STERLING MORTON has discovered that free coinage of silver would form a protection to American manufactures equal to 20 per cent. That discovery—if it were true—ought to make a free silver man out of every protectionist in this country. It would not be true, however, at least only for a brief time, as the price of silver would rise everywhere as well as in this country, and the prosperity of our country would soon be shared by all nations.

SILVER IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Those Americans who favor the continuance of the gold standard are doing so in defiance of the constitution, which provided for the bimetallic standard, and commanded congress "To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." This command was made in section 8 of article one, and section 10 of the same article more explicit by declaring that "No state shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Coupled with the fact that silver and gold—with the Spanish milled dollar as the unit of value—had been established as the legal tender money before the adoption of the constitution, these provisions give additional force to these declarations. None of the fathers of the constitution or early statesmen are on record as doubting this interpretation of the constitution, and later than that period came Daniel Webster, the greatest expounder of that instrument thus far known, and he stated: "I am clearly of the opinion that neither congress nor any other authority can legally demote either silver or gold." Not content with this declaration, Mr. Webster added: "The command to congress is to coin money, not destroy it; to create legal-tender money for the use of the people, and the grant of authority to create money cannot be construed to mean authority to destroy money." Such modern doctrinaires of finance as Mr. Morton, who wants the legal-tender quality to be taken away from all money—thus leaving the poor completely at the mercy of the rich—find no place under the American constitution for their infamous propaganda.

TALKING OF MORTON.

Atlanta Constitution: It has been said of J. Sterling Morton, the agricultural secretary, that he has a spiketail mind, but it seems to be just as broad as the minds of any of the ignorant or subsidized gang that is advocating low prices and hard times under the specious cry of "sound" money.

The latest utterance of Morton on the money question is at par with all the statements that emanate from the selfish class which has subsidized newspapers and so-called statesmen. Morton says: "When the silver miner and bullion and bullion owner shall have established by legislation government grist mills, which shall convert every fifty cents' worth of wheat into a dollar of flour, it will be time enough for the farmer to advocate laws which shall convert every fifty cents worth of silver bullion into a dollar of coin."

Here is ignorance of a kind that may be classed as vulgar. When the mints of the United States are open to the unlimited coinage of silver the dollar's worth of silver will be the amount of silver in the dollar—the amount that has been a dollar's worth whenever placed in a dollar since the foundation of the government. When this is done the purchasing power of the dollar, at the very lowest, will be not less than the purchasing power of the gold in a gold dollar in 1873, when gold was at a premium over the paper dollar.

It is inconceivable that the people will permit subsidized ignoramuses of the caliber of Morton to deceive them in regard to the money question. What Shylock calls "sound" money is the money that is so scarce and dear that the people's property and the products of their labor are depreciated in contrast with it. It is the money that is so scarce that the people have to give constantly increasing quantities of their labor and the products of their labor in order to secure a given amount of it to pay their debts.

There is no reason, either, why the people should be deceived by the attitude of what is vaguely called the "business interests." It is well known that the "business interests" have been placed in such a condition by the fall in prices and the cutting down of legitimate profits, that they will gladly do the bidding of the banks in regard to the money question in order to secure further accommodations.

There has never been a time in the history of the country when the money power could not control the organizations and associations which flourish under the name of the "business interests," but which are really the merest fraction of the business interests. This class was rampantly in favor of the United States bank in Jackson's day, and in Georgia it was just as friendly on the side of the banks when Governor Joseph E. Brown brought these institutions to time in the matter of the resumption of specie payments in 1857-58.

But if the people want to win in this contest—as they won in the other—they will have to take an active and aggressive interest in the question.

In speaking of the bible, Abraham Lincoln said: "Take all you can upon belief, and the rest upon faith, and you will feel better for it."

NEBRASKA ITEMS.

The fields of rye in Banner county are "coming through" in fine condition. The grain stands four feet high in its stocking feet.

Dr. Barber, assistant physician at the Norfolk asylum, has made the startling discovery that several inmates of the institution are sane.

If all the grasshoppers in Nebraska were carefully herded and closely corralled, says the York Times, there would not be enough of them to eat the crop on eighty acres of York county land.

Mattie Brundage, the 10-year-old daughter of E. L. Brundage at Belden, was burned to death Wednesday while playing with fire. Her clothing caught and could not be put out, no one being near to assist her.

A sheep dipping outfit from Wyoming emptied the unused dip in the White river, near Andrews, and the stream for miles is full of dead fish. The citizens are indignant, and want the travelling sheep herders all arrested and fined.

J. A. Shannon of Norfolk was stricken with a suicidal mania, and would have been run over by a train but for having been discovered in time to forcibly remove him from the track. John Barleycorn is blamed for the old gentleman's temporary madness.

Fifteen carloads of sugar were shipped on the 22d of June to Chino, Cal., from the Grand Island sugar factory. It was yellow sugar, made of the syrups of the crop of 1893 and was sold to the California factory to be worked over there into white granulated.

The postoffice at Cummingsville was robbed Wednesday night. At the point of a shot gun the postmaster was held up and forced to hand over the cash, \$35. The robber left and has not been arrested, as the postoffice is in an obscure part of the county, which gave the thief a good start.

A Big Springs exchange says: "Ed. Harrison, who recently accepted the inevitable and put in a pumping plant and began irrigating is now enjoying the first fruits of his labor and is regularly visiting the town with seasonable products of the garden for sale. Thus it is demonstrated that he who hesitates—to irrigate—is lost."

At least one good, big paying crop is already assured in this locality, says the North Nebraska Eagle, and that is the potato crop. Small grain never looked better and if nothing unforeseen happens will yield the largest crop for years past, while July 4th will see all corn in Dakota county shoulder high, and a large portion of it will be tasseled out. Altogether the outlook for the tiller of the soil this year is a plentiful one.

Sugar beets around Winside are in fine condition, says the Tribune. They give promise of an excellent crop and are growing "fit to kill." They give employment to many who live in town who would otherwise be idle and are one of the best things that could have been thought of for this time. If the crop turns out as well as it is expected a great many more beets will be planted next year and much more work will be done.

The Atkinson Graphic says: "Frank Emerson of Catalpa yesterday shipped to Chicago the wool from his flock of sheep and Angora goats. He has, altogether, about 800 sheep and goats. He sheared 2,500 pounds of mohair from the goats, which will bring him 30 cents per pound in Chicago, and 1,200 pounds of wool from the sheep, which is worth 11 cents in Chicago. The price of wool is lower by one-third than it has been for years, and mohair has dropped 10 cents per pound since last year."

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Legal Notice.

In the district court of Cass county, Nebraska: Theodore F. Decker, Plaintiff, vs. Philemon S. Barnes, et al, defendant. Ransom Decker, Rudolph Decker and Henrietta Decker, non-resident defendants, will take notice that on the 8th day of June, 1895, Theodore F. Decker, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, against said defendants (impleaded with Philemon S. Barnes, administrator of the estate of Rosan Decker, deceased, Rosa Barnes, Jefferson Decker, Jr., Sylvester P. Decker, James M. Patterson and Joseph M. Roberts), the object and prayer of which is to recover a judgment against you for the sum of \$3,300.83, with 7 per cent interest thereon from the 30th day of May, 1895, and upon the administrator bond of Philemon S. Barnes, said sum being due plaintiff from the estate of Rosan Decker, deceased, and the same having been ordered paid by the county judge of Cass county. That a writ of attachment was issued out of the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, and on June 18, 1895, levied upon the interest of the above-named non-resident defendants on the following described real estate, situated in Cass county, Nebraska: The northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, 29, the northwest quarter of section twenty-seven, 27, and lots number two, 2, four, 4, and five, 5, of section twenty-one, 21, all in township twelve, 12, of range eleven, 11, containing 68.00 acres, the same being a three-eighths, 3/8, interest therein. That there is due upon said orders and decrees the sum of \$3,300.83, with interest thereon at 7 per cent from the 30th day of May, 1895, and plaintiff prays judgment that defendants be required to pay the same and that the interest of said non-resident defendants in said real estate may be sold to satisfy the amount found due. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of August, 1895. Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 20th day of June, 1895. THEODORE F. DECKER, By MATTHEW GERINO, Attorney.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

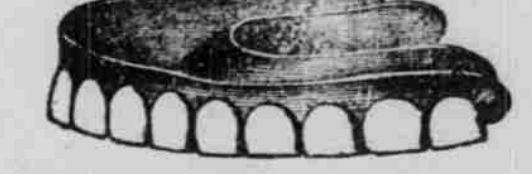
E. & M. R. R.		EAST BOUND.	
No. 2, daily	5:15 p. m.	No. 3, daily	3:45 p. m.
No. 4, daily	10:29 a. m.	No. 5, daily	9:15 a. m.
No. 10, from Schuyler except Sunday	11:55 a. m.	No. 7, fast mail, daily	9:15 p. m.
No. 12, daily except Sunday	8:25 p. m.	No. 9, to Schuyler, except Sunday	2:30 p. m.
No. 22, daily except Sunday	12:25 p. m.	No. 11, daily	4:50 p. m.
No. 30, freight from Louisville	2:50 p. m.	No. 13, daily	7:15 a. m.
		No. 15, freight to Louisville	2:30 p. m.

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