

The Weekly Journal
C. W. SHERMAN, Editor.

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ADVERTISING
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THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.

Call for Congressional Convention.
The democratic convention for the First district of Nebraska is hereby called to meet at Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 22d day of April, 1896, at eleven o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating two delegates to the democratic national convention to be held in Chicago on the 7th day of July, said nominations to be ratified by the democratic state convention to be held in Lincoln on the 22d day of April, 1896, at two o'clock p. m. The basis of representation shall be one delegate for every 100 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for Hon. W. J. Bryan for United States senator in 1895. The several counties shall be entitled to representation as follows:

Cass	21	Otoe	20
Johnson	13	Pawnee	8
Lancaster	46	Richardson	3
Nemaha	10		
Total		108	

A few years ago the phrase "stand up for Nebraska" was stereotyped in every republican paper in this state, and now that they have a chance to do so by supporting Gen. Manderson for president the phrase has lost its charm.

All the property in the world is measured by the amount of money in the world. If gold were the only money and it took all the gold to make a dollar the lump would buy all the property. Hence it is important to all the people to have plenty of legal tender money.

The republican party is controlled by the banking interests of the country. It is important to that interest that it should be represented in the national convention. Why not send bankers there as delegates and then they would be sure to look after their own interests and there would be no trouble about it.

That the Woman's club has been a benefit to the community every citizen who attended Friday evening's session thereof and witnessed the session of the farce congress can readily attest. It was a rich intellectual treat, and demonstrated the fact that in intellectual pursuits the members of the gentle sex are not "dead-heads."

SOMEbody asks why the banks are so universally opposed to free coinage of silver. That's easy. They want everybody to be dependent on the banks for their money and with bimetalism they know that they could not control the volume of money—the people could then get money from other sources besides the banks, hence the kick.

CONGRESSMAN HARTMAN of Montana came nearer cutting the lights out of Cleveland Thursday on the floor of the house than any man who ever tackled the old fraud, because of a gratuitous insult offered by him to the western states and territories, in his recent address to the Presbyterian home mission society, in New York. It was a most deserved rebuke, and will do much to show up in fitting colors the narrowness and hypocrisy of the chief magistrate—the idol of the money power.

The fact that with very inadequate advertising and with no political party at its back an audience that not only filled but overflowed the biggest hall in town could be brought together and kept there for nearly four hours at a time when no campaign is on, as was that of Saturday evening, is a sufficient answer to the carping of those who assume that the interest in the cause of free coinage is on the wane. On the contrary it proves that the interest is intense and is growing. The people are satisfied that it is the gold standard that has brought on the hard times, and they want relief; and they are going to have it, too.

The republicans pretend that they want a protective tariff. In their national platform at Minneapolis they declared that "The American people, by tradition and interest, favor bimetalism and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money." Yet when an opportunity to secure this result, coupled with a protective tariff, in the present congress, the great majority of the members of that party in both houses,

rejected the proposition. They would rather have the Wilson bill than protection, coupled with bimetalism. Which proves that their pretenses are false, and that they are hypocrites, as a party.

LONG before the war the slaveholders of the south very much deprecated the agitation of the slavery question.

"But for these abolition agitators this country can live in peace and quietude," said the southerners, "and there would be no trouble between the north and south. But if they keep up this agitation and helping our niggers to run away we will be compelled to secede from them and set up a government of our own, and then we can enjoy ourselves and our institutions without their consent." History tells how the matter terminated. History is now repeating itself on the money question. In 1873, when the people were not looking for it, the gold-grabbers, by the aid of a few plotters in both houses of congress, destroyed the free coinage of silver, got the gold standard adopted and ever since have found the people disturbing their peace by keeping up an agitation for the return of the country to the bimetallic standard. In 1893 Mr. Cleveland, voicing the sentiment of the gold men, declared that this agitation was ruining the credit of the nation, and it must be stopped. If the Sherman act were abolished and the purchase of silver bullion for coinage purposes was stopped, the panacea for the hard times and the panic, (just then brought on by a conspiracy of the New York bankers) would be over at once. Just stop coining silver, stop this agitation, and we will be all right. There are men in this town today who believe such folly. "Why don't you stop stirring up this money question," say they; "it is you silvery cranks that are making all this trouble and these hard times." "You stirred up the mud in the brook," said the wolf to the lamb. Such men ought to begin to realize that this agitation will be kept up, will never cease, until the great wrong to the people is righted; until the money of the constitution is restored to its ancient landmarks, and power to corner the money of the world is taken out of a combination that is endeavoring to enslave the human race. While Liberty bleeds she will find defenders.

SINCE President Cleveland's vicious speech at the Presbyterian home mission meeting, in which he insulted the western states and territories by alluding to them as "undesirable territories" and "unsafe states" he has been taken to task in many quarters; but it fell to the lot of the Rocky Mountain News to bring out the fact that the worst and most "abounding corruption" in the land is to be found right in New York city, within a few blocks of the place where Mr. Cleveland stood when he spoke. Not only this, but in the report of the board of home missions these "fetid pools" may "overflow and devastate the surrounding country," and are far more dangerous than the "rural districts" anywhere "to the future peace and prosperity" of the country. Here it was that the mission board have found it most difficult of reform. The home of the social evil in its most revolting forms and every form of vice which goes with it, within a stone's throw of Wall street, and seems to be its counterpart and possibly not a necessary out a product, nevertheless. If the president had informed himself of the fact that there was a far greater percentage of crime and immorality right in New York city than in any other part of the country he possibly might not have attributed the small amount of wildness there is in the western states and territories to the product of the silver "craze," or as productive of it. The spirit of that Pharisee who, when he went up to temple to pray, began to say, "Lord, I thank Thee that I am not as other men are," seems to be possessed by the occupant of the white house.

A young woman living on Mission street makes a living by selling her skin for grafting purposes. A year ago she first contributed a little skin to a friend who was in need of a whole hide, and, finding that she could stand the pain and that her skin was particularly healthy, she concluded to profit by it. She sent a letter to nearly every physician and surgeon in this city and Oakland, calling their attention to the fact that she had healthy skin for sale. Since then the young woman has had all the orders she could fill at very reasonable rates. She charges \$1 a square inch, and usually parts with twenty-five or thirty square inches at a time. Altogether she has had nearly seven square feet of her skin removed from her body, and has now got around to the second growth. She is probably the only woman on earth who has been flayed alive.—San Francisco Post.

MANY WERE THERE

The Bryan-Laws Meeting Crowds the White Opera House.

A MOST CONVINCING SPEECH.

Hon. W. J. Bryan's Speech on Bimetalism Conceded to be the Most Logical and Convincing One Ever Made in the City.

A Great Popular Demonstration. Notwithstanding very inadequate advertising, the meeting given in behalf of the non-partisan Bimetallic League on Saturday evening brought about a great outpouring of the people. White's hall was crowded to the doors, and standing room was at a premium when it was called to order.

Previously the High School band played several airs in front of the hall, and demonstrated that the boys are making commendable progress in the production of good music.

A. N. Sullivan, Esq., presided at the meeting, by invitation of the committee, and introduced the speakers. A letter, received from Professor F. C. McClelland explained his absence, which was because of his necessary absence from the city on account of important business. In his letter he says:

"I shall be sorry to miss such a treat, but I am already convinced that the free silver movement is a very important one and I am ready to join any organization that has for its object the advancement of the cause and the presentation of the truth on the subject to the people."

Hon. Gilbert L. Laws was the first speaker, and although not an orator, he presented an interesting array of facts and reasons for his own course, as a life-long republican, in favoring bimetalism. He was listened to with close attention for nearly an hour, and left the impression that he was a man of earnestness and sincerity.

After the applause which greeted the close of Mr. Laws' speech, Mr. Bryan was introduced and at once put himself en rapport with the audience, which greeted his appearance by hearty applause, and then for two hours he held the crowd by what is considered the greatest effort ever made from a platform in this city. Much as has been said in Mr. Bryan's favor heretofore as an entrancing orator it is conceded that since he was here before he has greatly improved both in method and manner.

THE JOURNAL would not attempt to give even a synopsis of Mr. Bryan's speech, but it is sufficient to say that it was in every way worthy of the cause and the man who made it, and resulted in making many converts to the free coinage and in strengthening the faith of others. There is no man living who can state a proposition more clearly or can treat it more logically or dispassionately than he, and although he courted inquiries from his auditors, no one ventured on asking him a question.

A certain prominent politician in town, is reported as saying that Mr. Bryan is "a demagogue, and who ever listens to him for five minutes is a blatant ass." It seems that there are a large number of blatant asses in town, then. The trouble with such people is that they cannot answer him and dare not combat him. It were far better if the whole country were made up of such demagogues as W. J. Bryan.

SOME member of congress has evolved the fact that 87 pages of the Congressional Globe were taken up in the discussion of the bill which demonetized silver in 1873, and then he asks, with a flourish of rhetoric, "How could it be that that measure was passed in the dark, and that nobody knew about it?" The writer of this paragraph has carefully scanned over every page of that record, and knows for himself that the demonetizing of the silver dollar was not discussed at all; that various details of the bill were discussed, as it was a act for the revision of the mint laws, but the only reference to the dollar in the debate was as to whether the eagle should be left on the trade dollar, for which the bill provided. There was no talk, even upon the subject of bimetalism or the single standard, and it is a mystery how the bill was changed so as to leave the silver dollar out. In his talk on the measure John Sherman left the impression that the dollar was provided for as of old, and nowhere specifically avowed that the bill made gold the only standard. In some form it was before congress several years, and in all that time the real evil in contemplation was not discussed at all. John Sherman seemed anxious for its passage and impatient of delay. When the last discussion took place on the measure, but he never disclosed the real reason for that anxiety, and after the bill passed the senate it went to a conference committee where it was amended in many particulars, and when reported it was passed without a roll-call or any discussion at all. Thus the most important and disastrous act

of that or any session during the century was passed without a single member of either house calling attention to the fact that the bill as passed left out the coinage of the silver dollar, and made gold instead of silver the unit of value. Who shall say that this was done in innocence?

"A Republican Aid Society."

The Papillon Times very aptly denominates the Euclid Martin coterie of bolters the "republican aid society," and referring to the proposition made by the democratic committee to submit the money question to a primary election of all the democrats of the state, says:

"The issue is plain. No man who claims title to the proud appellation of democrat can for a moment affiliate politically with Martin and his traitorous band and still lay lawful claim to be designated as a democrat. There is but one democratic organization in this state. Martin and his gang of bolters have no more claim to title as democrats than has the devil to wear a christian's crown. They are not even to be dignified by recognition as belligerents, for they are a pack of guerillas, too cowardly to fight in open, hurling their shafts always from behind republican breastworks, always retreating when pursued by true democrats into republican swamps and quagmires, the foul effluvia from which is poison to those of the household of faith, but meat and raiment to impostors of the Martin name and brand."

Some days ago this office was the recipient of a pamphlet from the secretary of agriculture, being the copy of an address delivered by J. Sterling Morton to the New York "Board of trade and transportation" on Jan. 18, 1896, and directed to "Col. Free Silver Sherman," in the characteristically bold hand of the secretary. We confess not to have read it closely, and fled it away for a more leisure time. Tuesday's World-Herald, however, contained a letter from George A. Abbott of Tecumseh, which caused us to examine the book, and Mr. Abbott's criticism is true. In substance, he states that Mr. Morton misquotes sec. 2 of the Sherman purchase act of 1890, and deliberately states that that act gives to the noteholder, and not the secretary of the treasury, the option of demanding gold or silver for the redemption of the treasury notes issued under the act. This charge is true, astonishing as it is. The law specifically gives this option to the secretary of the treasury. By leaving out a part of a sentence Mr. Morton attempts to deceive his readers into believing that this option rests with the note holder, just as Carlisle has been doing. The falsehood is palpable, and one can only wonder that a man of Mr. Morton's character and standing would find himself so hard pushed for facts to sustain his contention that he would resort to a forgery and falsehood like that to bolster it up. The Mortonian coat of arms should be changed and its motto, "plant trees" be supplanted by one that would remind the secretary of the fate of Ananias and Sapphira. Mr. Morton is not in a position to plead ignorance of the law, for he carefully quotes, in italics, the last clause of the section in question. Besides, he is a lawyer, and knows too well what plain English means. Mr. Morton owes the world a very humble apology.

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