THE HERALD.

J. A. MACMURPHY,.....EDITOR.

PLATTSMOUTH, FEB. 10, 1876.

OUR CLUB LIST FOR 1876.

We present our readers this week with a club list of papers which can be taken with the HERALD. In this way you can get two papers or magazines for little more than the price of one.

We should like to have all the subscribers we can get under these rates by the middle of December.

We also would like new subscribers to the HERALD, and all who propose taking it for another year to come forward now, for on the number of your subscriptions depends some changes we would like to make in the paper.

The HERALD and Harpers' Bazaar, Weekly, or Magazine,	$ 4.00
" " and Inter-Ocean, weekly,	2.80
" " " " " semi-weekly,	4.25
" " " Chicago Tribune,	2.80
" " " Post & Mail, weekly,	2.50
" " " " daily,	6.65
" " " Prairie Farmer,	3.30
" " " Daily Graphic,	12.45
" " " Hearth & Home,	3.50
" " " Louisv'le Courier Journal	3.05
" " " Scribner's Monthly,	4.85
" " " St. Nicholas,	4.00
" " " American Agriculturist,	2.70

Where's our Junior Senator on this South Platte matter.

Give him another hash house, Perkins; That'll fix him.

"Lycurgus Crounse"—That's a mistake. It's Lie-cur (&) cuss Miller, just now.

Whistle him off with the promise of a hash house, Crounse. Any dog will come at the smell of that.

Railroad meeting to-night at Fitzgerald Hall. Turn out everybody and bring your neighbor with you.

Grant talked of bottling Butler up; but with a bridge at Plattsmouth and one at Blair, we might Paddock Omaha out.

Dinna ye hear the Slogan?—It's the shriek of a Locomotive coming across the bridge of discrimination with Perkins on the safety valve.

"There's music in the air." It's the cut throats and robbers getting up steam to cross the bridge without discrimination.

Lo-rain-so Crounse—That's the name. It not only rains so, but Lo! it pours so, that a few more hail from a Crounse Thunder Cloud will fetch 'em.

Lewis S. Reed, of Omaha, the efficient county Clerk of Douglas county, sends the HERALD greeting, and we most cordially return the same.

Perkins—Don't you want the loan of a live newspaper a day or two?—"Cut-throat and Robber?" Traitor and Coward; how would that offset it?

If Omaha can be discriminated against so easily, she had better come south of the Platte. We'll give her a larger Paddock to run in, where she won't get short of grass so often.

How does that "sharp eyed and clear headed gentleman," Manager Perkins, like being called a "cut-throat and robber," by the leading paper(?) of the town where he established his *headquarters* not long since?

We have received from the Sec'y of the State Grange, the journal of proceeding of the Nebraska State Grange, 5th session, held at Fremont; also journal of proceedings of National State Grange, 9th session. Thanks.

Will MacMurphy, of the Plattsmouth HERALD, tell us how it happened that Cunningham didn't have the National Republican Convention held at Plattsmouth instead of Cincinnati?—*Blair Pilot.*

Couldn't vote loud enough—that's all.

Forsooth, a bridge at Plattsmouth, "discriminates against Omaha." Don't build it, Mr. Perkins, don't; Omaha might move away, commit suicide, or something. Don't ask it citizens of Cass and the South Platte; don't stand up for your interests. Dr. Miller might call you cut-throats and robbers.

The *Bee* flatters itself that the Omaha *Herald* only circulates 200 copies south of the Platte, so that but few of the people will see the mean things Miller says of us, and that help to widen the breach between Omaha and the rest of the State.

You can't draw our stinger that way, Mr. *Bee*,—we shall send out about a thousand copies to the people south of the Platte, that will tell the stings that help to widen the breach."

"We have no hesitancy in delaring that any man in Congress," either in the House or the Senate, who was or is to be elected by the votes of the *whole people* of this State, either directly or through a Legislature, who does not "support" by his vote the true interests of the whole of the honest hard-working toilers and tax-payers of this State, is not only an enemy to Omaha (and its little county), but to the best interests of *himself*, and his State, — and Cass County, has 2000 votes that says so; irrespective of party.

"It is of course, understood, as was fairly stated in our first article on the incorporated commercial cut-throats of the Iowa "pool" railways, that our designation of them is in no sense personal. The managers, general and local, of these lines, are all gentlemen, and are altogether to popular personally for the good of the people of Omaha, or, for that matter, for the good of each other. We speak of them as impersonal cut-throats, and only in a business sense"—*Omaha Herald.*

For God's sake, somebody lend him a little more mud to wallow in, and help cover up his brazen face if possible.

If we ever had occason to call a set of gentlemen "cut-throats" and robbers we would see them further in purgatory than a crow could fly in a thousand years, before we would crawfish in that style.

Woman proposes and man gits up and go, this year.

PRO RATING.

We have been as much surprised as pained by the reading of an article in last Saturday's Omaha *Republican*, on the attempt now making by the Burlington & Missouri River R. R. Co. to *force* the Union Pacific Co. to pro rate with it, and we are led to ask that paper if it considers the necessities and prosperity of Omaha so paramount to those of the rest of the State, and especially the South Platte portion, that it will descend from its claimed position as the leading newspaper of the State, to become the local journal of Omaha, even if that burg does have 20,000 souls?

We have had too much of this sort of assumption in the past, and it only needs a few more such articles to kindle a blaze of indignation that will hurt the *Republican* and Omaha more grievously than the success of the B & M. projects possibly can.

As to the Omaha *Herald* taking up the fight for the Union Pacific, we believe no one feels surprised at its course, for it wears the U. P. collar, and its editor is a standing evidence of the astronomical illusion which beholds the sun rise and set midway between Jay Gould's head and heels, always understanding the view to be a distant one and beheld posteriorly.

But for the Omaha *Republican* to lose its broad views on any matter of State importance, and suppress its boasted interest in the general welfare to gratify its Omaha readers, and because it is published there, and possibly because its proprietors have pecuniary interests at stake in Omaha, is a matter of painful surprise to us.

Without being grangers, we feel and know as do both the editors of the *Herald* and *Republican*, that the Union Pacific R. R. Co. is an immense monopoly, and that it holds the B. & M. at a fearful disadvantage by refusing rates to it, thus compelling a passenger who goes to Cheyenne, or any point beyond Kearney, to pay as much if he gets off the train of the B. & M. at Kearney, and goes aboard the U. P., as though he had got on the U. P. at Omaha.

If either of the editors above mentioned can call that *right* to the people of this State, they will prove themselves special pleaders of so high an order that we would consider them entitled to life passes on the U. P., to say nothing of silent partnerships in profitable hash houses along its line.

We would like to call the attention of our young friend Sup't Irving to a fact. When the management of the B. & M. saw fit to remove some of their offices to Omaha, although it was considered detrimental to this town, and unjust by many of our people, no harsh words followed them, no coarse epithets were applied to the officers of the road, and no idiotic threats of retaliation; but the chief paper(?) of the town they have chosen as their so called "headquarters," on the slightest provocation, on the mere assumption that they are looking after their best interests, designates its principal officers as "cut-throats" and robbers. How does it set, brother Irving?

SPEND YOUR MONEY AT HOME.

First.—It is your home; you cannot improve it much by taking money away to invest.

Second—There is no way to improve a place so much as to encourage good mechanics, good schools, and good people to settle among you, and this cannot be done unless you spend your money at home.

Third—Spend your money at home because there is where you get it. It is your duty.

Fourth—Spend your money at home, because when it is necessary for you to get credit, it is of your own town merchants you have generally to get it, and they must wait for it. Therefore when you have the cash in hand spend it at home.

Fifth —Spend your money at home It will make better merchants of your merchants; they can and will keep better assortment, and sell at lower rates than if only the business they can do is what is credited out, while the money goes to other places,

Sixth—Spend your money at home You may have sons growing up who may be some day the best merchants in town. Help lay down the foundaton now. It is a duty. It may be your pride in after years to say: "By my trading at the store I got my son a position as clerk and now he is proprietor." Then you will think it hard if your neighbor spends his money out of town. Set the example now.

Seven—Spend your money at home, set the example now. Buy your dry goods, groceries, meats, and everything at home, and you will see a wonderful change in a short time in the buisness outlook of the place, therefore deal with your home merchants.

Eighth—Spend your money at home; what do you gain by going off? Count the cost and see what you would have done by letting poor merchants have the cash. Strike a balance and see if you would not have been as well off, besides helping your merchants.

Ninth—Spend your money at home. Your merchants are your neighbors; your friends; they stand by you in your sickness—are your associates; without your trade they cannot keep in business. No stores, then no banks, no one wantng to buy property to settle on to build up your place.

Tenth.—Merchants should do their advertising at home. They should get their bill heads, circulars, cards, letterheads, envelopes, and all their printing at home, of their own newspaper, which aids them in many ways, and advertises them hundreds of times without any pay whatever. Merchants should set the example to their customers, by patronizing liberally their home newspapers. Men and women are imitative animals and prone to follow the example set them. How can merchants expect their neighbors to trade with them if they set the example of going away from home for their printing and advertising? Let merchants and people patronize home enterprise, home industry and home trade. So shall they all be prosperous and happy.

There is some talk of removing the headquarters of the Platte from Omaha, to some point in the vicinity of Salt Lake, Utah.

D. J. T. Reed, formerly of Crete, and now in West Las Animas, Colorado,—Remembers the HERALD and helps up out in these hard times.

The hardest kind of a chasm to get over—surcasm.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

Something about Newspapers in General, and Editors in Particular.

Among the notable events, in Cass County during the past few weeks, such as the discovery of immense coal beds, the collapse of the Weeping Water *Register* and the holding of a regular term of Court, we have have also struck a *rara avis*—in these parts—a new Democratic red hot reform Commissioner. His name is Ramsey; you may have heard of him. He beat our friend Hoover last fall and we think our doughty captain must have thrown some old world, Black forest, magic German spell over the hitherto unclouded intellect of the renowned Ramsey, in order that time in its celebrated "whirligig" may bring around to the Captain its oft-asserted and inevitable "revenges."

Mr. Ramsey has objected to every bill but one, we believe, that has been brought before their highnesses, the Commissioners, since his advent in the board. That one was for very "dirty work," he said, and he allowed it.

He beats all the lawyers we ever saw at objecting. When a lawyer objects, however, he must sustain his objection before an impartial judge. In this case of course the judge will be the people, and we understand Mr. Ramsey proposes to leave his case there next fall for them to decide in a race for Legislative honors, where he will have a still larger field to object in, and may become famous, should he happen to get elected, as the great american *objector;* even as Jim. Doom, another celebrated Cass County politician, became famous as the great *suggester.*

The HERALD at present, is of the opinion that Ramsey is wasting more time than he is saving money to the county, but we propose to help him along all we known how and when he gets done with all his objections, and has proved everyone else a rogue or a rascal but himself, and that next fall gets around here then that HERALD will calmly, dispassionately sum up the Dr. and Cr. side of ledger and if Mr. Ramsey has really accomplished any permanent and truly economical reform, then will the HERALD hold up both hands for him and shout: Ramsey! till the granite boulders in the great Weeping Water valley shall resound with our cries.

Mr. Ramsey, like many another neophyte, has suddenly found himself removed from the quiet and secluded haunts of a country schoolmaster, accustomed to contact with subordinate and inferior intellects, completely under his command, and where pleasant theories of abstract right are religiously taught and believed by both pedagogue and pupil, to actual contact with the great public world as it is; he finds himself confronted with the facts of public duties instead of the theories of how it ought to be done.

If he passes through this ordeal and comes out successful, he will have to become something more than a chronic objector.

Among the bills particularly objected to by the new commissioner, are the printing bills. First, for printing the bridge report, for which the HERALD kindly charged half rates, viz: $35.00. Whether Mr. Ramsey thinks we ought not to have published it at all, or that the Commissioners ought not to have ordered it published, or that the HERALD should have published it free of expense, his written protest does not say. Verbally, he makes just this three-fold obection, if we understand him correctly.

We join issue with our friend, the new Commissioner, and in giving our view of his objections we shall try and help him along the thorny road toward the calm and peaceful haven of true reform, by a few lessons in political economy.

First, the HERALD is a newspaper employing several persons, and with considerable capital invested. The persons so employed depend on our judgment and business tact to enable them to receive their wages. It is both our duty and our right to receive a fair compenstion for our own labor, and for the use of the money so invested. Therefore we certainly should not feel warranted in refusing any kind of a public report or any other legitimate business offered us, simply because one political party or the other, or a private party, does not like the substance of the report.

The people had petitioned the Commissioners for a published report on those bridges and we suppose they considered themselves bound, as servants of the people, to have the report published. At all events it is a matter the HERALD has nothing to do with, and can in no wise affect the justice of our bill.

Lastly,—If any logical reason can be given why the surveyors and the inspectors should be paid for making that report, or even the carpenters for building the bridges, and the Commissioners themselves, while sitting in judgment on these matters, should receive pay for their work, and a newspaper should not charge for its work in printing the same, we will withdraw the bill. Any reason that will lie in equity, in law or in moral obligations—if Mr. Ramsey, can educe any the editor of this papaer will refund the money cheerfully, but when we do we want all other employees of the county, the commissioners included, to donate their work for the public good also. We will stand that game as long as they can.

It should be given as an item of news Mr. R. urges, "we pay for the paper" says R. "and we are entitled to the news"—so! Let us see; that brings us around to a few words about

NEWSPAPERS,

and what constitutes news. It is a subject that has often been treated from both newspaper and the readers' view of it, nevertheless we shall try and add a few points to the arguments.

County commissioners proceedings and business reports published in extenso are not news. News is a saleable commodity; it must be a readable commodity. It must be something that is in universal demand.

It is a settled newspaper fact that readers do not crave these reports, they do not hanker after them, always excepting a very few, directly interested in the matter in hand.

They do not rush around the street to buy them; they do not squander wealth to get them. These reports are not even readable matter to the subscribers of the HERALD outside of Cass county, and it is safe to say that one half of its readers in the county *invariably skip them* and wish we would give them something else besides those tiresome reports.

We do not say it is right they should do so. We lament that our young men and young women do not take more interest in public affairs and Co. Commissioner's proceedings, but then we did not make the young men and young women of the county, nor mould their minds nor their tastes for reading;—in fact this last is rather in Ramsey's line, and if he could have taught the people to admire bridge reports, as works of great literary art, and caused the people to rush madly after the HERALDS containing them, buying thousands of copies, then would we gladly print them free, and donate a handsome subsidy to R. besides, as a public benefactor.

If we should try to make a purely literary paper here, we should ignominiously fail; every one knows that. If we should turn into a purely legal or advertising sheet, it would soon have no readers, except of that class—or worse yet, none at all, and in either case it would cease to be a *newspaper* and useful as a disseminator of county affairs to those who really want and ought to have the facts.

Only on rare occasions do the business details of a county or State become so notorious as to warrant their being published as items of news, and we hope the affairs of Cass county have not arrived at that pass. Even then it is generally the condensed and boiled down opinions of the editor, the gist of the matter extracted by his wit and brain labor, that is really read and becomes a marketable article of absolute value to the paper.

"WE PAY FOR THE PAPER"

And that entitles us to this matter—Do you? how and when do many of the readers, aspiring politicians among the number pay for it? Months and years after the news(?) has been published, after public officers and parties and men have been overthrown or made by the same and months after the editor has paid out *of some other earnings*, or some one else's pocket, for the paper and the printing and the press work and the ink, our tardy growler comes in perchance and deposits $2, and thinks he has done wonders towards paying for the news(?)

What does that $2 pay for? For the sake of real information let us examine and see.

Years ago, in England and in fact in all old countries, they printed newspapers for the rich. They charged what the printing and the literary work *cost*, and they sold their papers for a price to cover this charge, from 10c to 25c our money, or from $5.20 to $13 a year. Very small beside our papers some of them were too. The early papers of this country were printed and sold on the same plan. At these rates only those who had great natural tastes for reading, or who were pecuniarily "well off" could afford the luxury of newspapers and per consequence become possessed of the knowledge and education in public matters that they impart. As another sequence of this the rich and the aristocratic generally ruled the country, and the papers too, and all ungainly secrets that militated against these two classes were carefully excluded from public print and eye.

It remained then, for Yankee ingenuity to invent a universal newspaper, a poor man's paper at a poor man's price, one that was so cheap every one could buy, that was so readable every one must buy. He did it by adding to the reading or literary part of the paper the room and space for advertising and by charging for the space occupied by legal notices and all notices, ordered by the proper authority, that are for the regulation of order or the promotion of civil law and the general welfare.

Thus levying a tax, to a certain extent upon the willing and unwilling to promote the general good and the furtherance of general intelligence (not news.)

In no other way could papers be supported in the present day, giving the news and information on public affairs that they do. The subscription price does not cover the composition of the reading matter. If Mr. Ramsey will observe, papers devoted to purely literary matter charge much more, or the few weeklies that are published at any thing near the price of county weeklies have by sensation articles or otherwise obtained an immense general circulation, and in that case, they neither allow local advertisements or articles of special interest to a class of society only; nor would they sell any part of their reading space for county matter or public news at any reasonable rate.

Let us try a little arithmetic, the tryo in mathematics can work this out. If a weekly literary paper at $2 per year had 40,000 circulation and could make ¼ per cent, or one cent on each copy that would be $20,000, a very handsome income. On the other hand a county paper with 1,000 circulation making the same amount per copy, would get $500; a sum so ridiculously small that every one can see the result of running a county paper on subscription alone even if it were possible to make ¼ per cent on an issue of 1,000, which of course is preposterous.

Or another way, 1,000 copies of a county paper and very few Counties take to exceed 1,000—$3,000, one fourth of that is inevitably lost in bad subscriptions, say it netts $1500. It takes about $500 per year for white paper alone. Such a paper as the HERALD could not be run with less than three persons whose wag s at the lowest average would be $35 a week or $1820 per year. This is purely for mechanical work, add to that ink, wastage, the first investment, or the wear and tear of types and machinery, to say nothing of editorial work, and it must be plain to even Mr. Ramsay's capacity that a county paper of any dimensions and edited with any sort of ability cannot be run on the money from its subscription alone, and that the paying of $2 per year does not entitle the general reader or the county to have any amount and all kinds of reading matter inserted free of charge.

For these and other reasons, wise men, and men that have been called statesmen, have thought it better to to foster and encourage the press,—not cripple and hamper it.

BY POSTAL CARD.

AFTON FRONTIER CO., NEB., Jan'y 31st 1876.

ED. HERALD:— Will give notes of weather from Dec. 26th to Jan. 31st; notes taken early each morning. Average temperature for 31 mornings 12½° above zero; average temperature for month of Jan. 12°; coldest day, so far, 12° below zero, the only time below zero this winter. Warmest day this winter, Jan 4th, 32° above zero. Have had a few snow storms, but nothing severe. We are not feeding stock yet except milch cows. Some new settlers in the last week or two. General health good. Yours,

E. S. CHILD.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.

A number of State Granges are adopting the following resolutions for subordinate Granges:

Resolved, That the State Grange earnestly recommends to the subodinate Granges of the state to use their influence to settle all differences that arise among their members, by the selection of three or more disinterested members of the Grange, whose decision in the matter shall be final among the parties. The adoption of this resolution would, we think, be a great benefit and it points out the best means of settling differences which necessarily arise in the Order.

Subscribe for the HERALD and pay for it in advance.

R. R. RATES AND LAND GRANTS.

The following is the text of Mr. Crounse' Bills regarding R. R. rates and Land Grants:

A BILL

Limiting rates for the transportation of freight and passengers over the bridge constructed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company across the Missouri River at Omaha, Neb.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled; That after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, its lessees or assigns to charge more than five dollars for any car of freight, nor more than twenty-five cents for any passenger, passing over the bridge and approaches constructed by said company, between Council Bluffs, in Iowa, and Omaha, in the State of Nebraska.

A BILL

Declaring lands heretofore granted to certain railroad companies subject to State taxation.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no provision contained in either the act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal and military purposes," approved July 1, 1862, or the act amendatory thereto, approved July 2, 1864, shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation by State authority lands which either of the companies in said acts mentioned, or its successors, shall have earned by the construction of its road, or parts thereof: Provided, That such lands or parts thereof shall have been first accepted by the United States in the manner in said acts prescribed; and taxes assessed either before, or such as may be assessed, after the passage of this act, upon lands earned by said companies, or their successors, or either of them, shall be valid as against any claim or title of the United States in or to such lands.

Sec. 2. That if any company entitled to said lands or parts thereof shall fail to pay the costs of surveying and selecting the same, or the land officers' fees, the purchaser of any of said lands at tax sale may pay such costs and fees due upon the lands by him purchased to the proper officer, and thereupon letters patent shall issue to such company, conveying such lands to it, but subject to the legal rights and title of such tax sale purchaser.

VALUABLE TO EVERY HOME.

We shall do our readers a favor by calling their special attention to the value, the usefulness, and we may say the direct *profit*, of supplying themselves the present year, with one of the *cheapest*, as well as the most valuable Journals issued in the country. It costs hardly half a cent a day, a sum easily saved, while its practical hints and suggestions will be most likely to bring back that amount many times over. The 500 to 600 beautiful, instructive engravings, are alone worth many times the cost of the paper. We refer to the *American Agriculturist*, so called because started 35 years ago as a Rural Journal, but now enlarged and improved to suit the wants of every family in Country, Village, and City.—It is packed full of good things, useful, reliable, and instructive. Each number contains 44 large (double octavo), pages, beautifully printed. It has much for instructing and pleasing Housekeepers and Children, and Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants—indeed all classes. Its House Plans and improvements, with Engravings, and particulars as to cost, and the commonsense directions, are worth more than many costly architectural works. Its constant, persistant, fearless exposure of Humbugs and swindling schemes, is of great value to the whole country and to every individual. In short, it is full of good things for everybody, and we advise everybody to take it this year. It will be specially valuable in this Centennial year. Its circulation, which is a hundred fold greater than the majority of other journals, enables the publishers to supply the *American Agriculturist* at the very low rate of $1.60 a year, post-paid, or four copies for $5.40. Take our advice and send for it to the publishers, viz: Messrs. ORANGE JUDD & COMPANY, 44 Broadway, New York City.

STATE ITEMS.

Richardson County is going to have a distillery. Some three or four thousand dollars have already been pledged.

On Monday last an aged gentleman, whose name is supposed to have been Jones, boarded the B. & M train for Beatrice. Conductor Frost, in answer to his inquiries, told him that he should get off at Crete to take the train for Beatrice. Just after leaving Crete, however, Mr. Frost saw the old gentleman still on the train, and stopped it and let him get off. The old gentleman started to walk back over the railroad bridge to the depot. Just after crossing the bridge he was observed to fall to the ground, and parties on reaching him found him in a dying condition. He was conveyed to a hotel where he breathed his last in about two hours. Upon his body was found a letter introducing Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, to Mr. Baker, at Steele City, signed by ex-Congressman Sawyer, of Oshkosh, Wis. His pockets also contained a draft for $1,000 and about $150 in money. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease. The deceased was about seventy years of age.—*Journal.*

(Communicated.)

DIED OF DIPTHERIA.

LOUISVILLE, CASS CO., NEB., January 27th, 1876.

DEAR HERALD:—This morning finds us draped in mourning. The grim monster, death, lowered his dark pinions over our humble dwelling on the 18th inst., and laid claims on our dear little Julietta; who peacefully passed into the arms of Jesus 10 minutes of 11 o'clock p. m.—Aged 5 years, 4 months, and 15 days.

And again he returned and lowered his dark pinions on the morning of the 23d, and laid claims on our dear little Elijah Webster, who passed over the river, safe into the arms of Jesus, 20 minutes of 7 o'clock, a. m., aged 3 years, and 1 day.

Our bereavement is great; it seems almost greater than we can bear. But not our will, but the Lord's be done. Death has paled the fire of their little minds, and a convoy of Angels have sung their spirits welcome home to those bright mansions prepared for them, in the Paradise of God, and its annointed. Our dear little ones have bid earth adieu and have gone to their home. And we mourn their loss; "Because the silver cord is loosed, and the golden bowl is broken, and the pitcher has been broken at the fountain, and the wheel broken at the cistern, and dust has been turned to dust, and the spirits to God who gave them." Sleep, loved ones until God shall call you forth, in the resurrection morn.

Almost the same hour that announced the demise of one grave notice of the departure of the other. They were associated in life, and are now associated in death. I know it is said that it is wrong to weep, and mourn, and shed tears over departed loved ones, but we think not.—Jesus said, "weep with those that weep." We will now plant the cedar grove, and water it with tears. But we do not sorrow as do those who have no hope; the voice of the grave comes alike to all. Although death has laid under all that was mortal of little Julietta and Webster,—"yet Christ's dead shall live again." This the glorious promise of our Saviour is a consolation to us, and should be to every one who have been made to drink out of his same bitter cup. We admire not that lack dare spirits have sped to their celestial home, left our sorrow is that we shall see their bright little faces, and hear their little prattling tongues in the dells. But they are gone.

"Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons imparadise the night."

Although our little ones have been torn from our embrace by the ruthless hand of death, we would not wish them back, for we believe that their spirits are with harp and tuneful voice enchanting the soul of song, in the Paradise of God.

Yes, and if we will follow the teachings of the Bible, that brilliant lamp of life, of eternity, whose solid rays fall upon our earth, if we will take it as the man of our counsel, and follow its beacon light, it will guide us safe through the dangers that may threaten us on either side to the portal of eternal glory. May the Lord help us to live faithful unto death.

E. JEFFERS.

THE MARKETS.

HOME MARKETS.

REPORTED BY WHITE & DARRAH.

Wheat	40@70
Corn	20@21
Oats	16@18
Rye	40
Barley	20@50
Flax Seed	1 20@1 30
Hogs	6 00@6 25
Cattle	3 00@4 00
Buckwheat	50

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

Money	4@5
Gold	$1 13

LATEST CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.

Flour	5 00
Wheat	1 02
Corn	40½
Oats	31½
Rye	66
Barley	75
Hogs	7 60@7 85
Cattle	4 13@4 80

Rational Medication.

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Cures guaranteed or money refunded.

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Also Agent for the COMMON SENSE IRONING TABLES,—of which I have a number on hand; call and see them.

Careful Work and Prompt Attendance to Calls.

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At D. L. Morrow's old stand,

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We are prepared to do a general business in

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All Work Warranted to Give Satisfaction or Money Refunded.

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The Compliments of the season to all our customers, from

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For the increase in our trade and the large business we have done the last year, we desire to thank our numerous friends and hope they may continue the same as we expect to offer better and better inducements for them to do so.

We hope to see you at the old stand, the ensuing year, where we are prepared to do a large wholesale and retail business.

We have just received a large new stock of goods,

PURCHASED

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Right from

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FACTORIES

at the very lowest prices; which we intend to sell at such rates as will astonish everybody.

We do not pretend to say we sell the cheapest in the world, neither do we profess to say that we keep everything from an axe-handle to telegraph matches, and from pies to bologna sausage—as so many do—

BUT WE DO SAY:

we are the only

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In these lines, and in NOTIONS, we lead the trade.

We have the best assortment of the latest novelties—from the last patent needle to the most fashionable style of silk dress.

We sell at the lowest prices that can be found between here and San-Francisco, Cal. We think that few merchants

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3 cases of American standard prints, 12 yards for	1 00
1 case cotton flannel, at 10 yards for	1 00
12 cases domestic ginghams, at 10 yards for	1 00
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A very large assortment of black and colored alpacas, double warp, the finest in the city, from 25c a yd. up.

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We desire to dispose of our *HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, BOOTS and SHOES, TRUNKS and VALISES, FURS, BLANKETS, AND COMFORTERS.*

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Now come ahead, all of you; glad to show you goods, and gladder yet to

SELL TO YOU,

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Solomon & Nathan.

Plattsmouth, Neb., Jan'y 12th, '76.

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FAMILY MEDICINES

ARE the result of an experience of thirty years in the practice of a successful physician.

Bitter Tonic—An extract of roots and herbs so judiciously and medicinally combined, that every part of the diseased body receives the help required. It is not claimed as a panacea for all the ills of life, but for dyspepsia, billious and liver complaints, fever and ague, cholera, debility, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, and digestive organs. It is an effectual remedy. As a preventative against fever and ague and malarious diseases it is unsurpassed. It strengthens and builds up the debilitated system, and gives renewed vigor to all parts of the body.

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E. T. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Burlington, Iowa

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OUR

Saw Mill Yard

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AND

Building Material,

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Come when you need anything in our line, and get value for your money.

J. & H. Shera,

ROCK BLUFFS, NEB.

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Dr Foote, Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Diseases of Females, &c., &c., &c., may be consulted, free, personally or by letter, free of charge. A list of questions sent free to all applicants.

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As our advertiser has not made his advertisement altogether distinct, we will interpret and elaborate it as follows:

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Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue (cor. East 28th Street), New York, an EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN, treats all forms of *Lingering or Chronic* Diseases, and receives letters from all parts of the CIVILIZED WORLD.

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