

The Plattsburgh Weekly Herald.

KNOTT'S BROS.,
Publishers & Proprietors.

Lincoln's Cooper Institute Speech.

The following is condensed from the account of this speech in the August Century: Among the many invitations to deliver addresses which Lincoln received in the fall 1859, was one from a committee asking him to lecture in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, in a course then in progress there, designed for popular entertainment. "I wrote," said Lincoln, "that I could do it in February, provided they would take a political speech, if I could find time to get up no other." "Your letter was duly received and handed over to the committee," was the response, "and they accept your compromise. You may lecture at the time you mention, and they will pay you \$300. I think they will arrange for a lecture in New York also, and pay you \$200 for that."

Financial obstacles, or other reasons, brought about the transfer of the engagement to a new committee, and the invitation was repeated in a new form:

"The Young Men's Central Republican Union of this city (New York) very earnestly desire that you should deliver what I may term a political lecture during the ensuing month. The peculiarities of the case are these: A series of lectures has been determined upon. The first was delivered by Mr. Blair, of St. Louis a short time ago; the second will be in a few days by Mr. Cassius M. Clay, and the third we would prefer to have from you rather than any other person. Of the audience I should add that it is not [that] of an ordinary political meeting. These lectures have been contrived to call out better, but busier citizens who never attend political meetings. A part of the audience will also consist of ladies."

Lincoln, however remained under the impression that the lecture was to be given in Brooklyn, and only learned after he had reached New York to fulfill his engagement that he was to speak in the Cooper Institute. When, on the evening of February 27th, 1860, he stood before his audience, he saw not only a well-filled house, but an assemblage of listeners in which were many whom, by reason of his own modest estimate of himself, he would have been rather inclined to ask advice from than to offer instruction to. William Cullen Bryant presided over the meeting; David Dudley Field escorted the speaker to the platform; ex-Governor King, Horace Greeley, James W. Nye, Cephas Brainerd, Charles C. Nott, Hiram Barney, and others sat among the invited guests. "Since the days of Clay and Webster," said the *Tribune* next morning, "no man has spoken to a larger assemblage of the intellect and mental culture of our city." Of course the presence of such a gathering was no mere accident. Not only had Lincoln's name for two years found constant mention in the news papers, but both friendly and hostile comment had coupled it with the two ranking political leaders in the free states—Seward and Douglas. The representative men of New York were naturally eager to see and hear one who, by whatever force of eloquence or argument, had attracted so large a share of the public attention. We may also fairly infer that, on his part, Lincoln was no less curious to test the effect of his words upon an audience more learned and critical than those collected in the open-air meetings of his Western campaigns. This mutual interest was an evident advantage to both; it secured a close attention from the house, and insured deliberation and emphasis by the speaker, enabling him to develop his argument with perfect precision and unity, reaching perhaps the happiest general effect ever attained in any one of his long addresses.

If any part of the audience came with the expectation of hearing the rhetorical fire-works of a western stump-speaker of the "half-horse, half-alligator" variety, they met novelty of an unlooked-for kind. In Lincoln's entire address he neither introduced an anecdote nor essayed a witticism; and the first half of it does not contain even an illustrious figure or a poetical fancy. It was the quiet, searching exposition of the historian, and the terse, compact reasoning of the statesman, about an abstract principle of legislation, in language well nigh as restrained and colorless as he would have employed in arguing a case before a court. Yet such was the apt choice of words, the easy precision of sentences, the simple strength of the propositions, the fairness of every point he assumed, and the force of every conclusion he drew, that his listeners followed him with the interest and delight a child feels in its easy mastery of a plain sum in arithmetic.

The smiles, the laughter, the outbursts of applause which greeted and emphasized the speaker's telling points, showed Mr. Lincoln that his arguments met ready acceptance. The next morning four leading New York dailies printed the speech in full, and bore warm testimony to its merit and effect.

"Mr. Lincoln is one of nature's orators," said the *Tribune*, "using his rare power solely to elucidate and convince, though

their inevitable effect is to delight and electrify as well. We present herewith a very full and accurate report of this speech; yet the tones, the gestures, the kindling eye, the mirth-provoking look defy the reporter's skill. The vast assemblage frequently rang with cheers and shouts of applause, which were prolonged and intensified at its close. No man ever before made such an impression on his first appeal to a New York audience."

A pamphlet reprint was at once announced by the same paper; and latter, in the presidential campaign, a more careful edition was prepared and circulated, to which were added copious notes by two members of the committee under whose auspices the address was delivered. Their comment printed in the preface, is worth quoting as showing its literary value under critical analysis:

"No one who has not actually attempted to verify its details can understand the patient research and historical labor which it embodies. The history of our earlier politics is scattered through numerous journals, statutes, pamphlets and letters; and these are defective in completeness and accuracy of statement, and in indices and tables of contents. Neither can any one who has not traveled over this precise ground appreciate the accuracy of every trivial detail, or self-denying impartiality with which Mr. Lincoln has turned from the testimony of 'our fathers' on the general question of slavery, to present the single question which he discusses. From the time to the last, from his premises to his conclusion, he travels with a swift, unerring directness which no logician ever excelled, an argument complete and full, without the affectation of learning, and without the stiffness which usually accompanies dates and details. A single, easy, simple sentence of plain Anglo-Saxon words contains a chapter of history that, in some instances, has taken days of labor to verify, and which must have cost the author months of investigation to acquire."

Faith.

From the Christian Enterprise.

Some have an idea that a minister is the only person that should put the word into general use. Think that faith is essential to all good when accompanied by work. While this is all true, yet they carry it still farther than the Great Teacher taught its significance. To be sure the minister should have faith. If he does not, who should? But faith without works is dead, and the minister and his dear good wife are chuck full of faith; their hands are also ready to work, but their line of business will not permit the pastor to hoe corn, cut wood by the cord, make hay, work on the road, &c. &c., or his wife to take to the wash-tub or go out to days work, &c. &c., in order to bring about the fruit of faith. This would ruin the future good of that charge of the pastor and his wife. But something must be done. The flour out of the sack, the wife's dress is in threads, Willie's stockings and shoes out at the heels; the pastor's only pants is more holey than righteous, his shoes laugh at the sides; and his dear old mother, miles away, cannot get a letter from the son (the pastor), because he has no stamp with which to mail one. No; that living word faith, is all the pastor or his family needs. But before we concede this the truth, let me say, faith will not fill a flour sack, buy baby shoes, wife a dress, pastor pants. Neither will it pay that four weeks old grocery bill, nor for the last cord of wood he got. The rent bill will never pay itself. Yes; faith is a grand attainment; the minister needs it, so, also do the people. With that attainment works will put clean cash in the hands of your pastor, so that he can be honest in behalf of those who have for your sakes befriended him and fed him, warmed him and housed him while you did not. Most times your pastor has been more than faithful, and you have found fault about his sermons. It may be that your pastor had no time to prepare a sermon, his mind under a cloud. Debts to pay, nothing to pay them with; not much, if anything to live on over Sunday. Salary behind six months; no wonder you had poor sermons. It is a wonder that you had a sermon at all. Now, with your faith and christian work for your pastor, you will have no more poor sermons while he is in health, if you will lift this financial matter from his mind, advance a quarter of his pay, so that he can discount his bills and have something in his house to live upon, and scatter the anxious look. Then truly, faith and works are one, for pastor and for people. Let the people remember, how many, many times they neglect their pastor.

A Pastor.

THE WHIPPING-POST.—A Delawarean moved to Ohio, and was elected to the Legislature there. A bill relative to the penitentiary being before the house, he took occasion to compare the penal system of his former state to that of his adopted one, giving preference to the order of things to which he had formerly been accustomed. Among his arguments in favor of the whipping-post, he said that the same culprits were seldom whipped a second time, the disgrace of the punishment causing them to leave the state and begin life anew elsewhere. At this point of the new member's speech a voice from the other side of the chamber called out, "Is that the reason why we have the gentleman from Delaware among us?"—In *EDITOR'S DRAWER, Harper's Magazine for August.*

Japanese Railroads.

"Now, you have mentioned a subject that all Japan is interested in."

The reporter was talking last night to Heihachi Tenaka and Maoman Oyatsu, wealthy Japanese on a tour of the globe, who had arrived at the Palace, and the subject was railroads.

"Roughly estimating," said the latter gentleman, "we have now about 500 miles of railway in Japan, and we are at this moment building railroads into 24 different places. Hitherto our roads have been detached and disconnected—a few miles projected here and there. We are now uniting these detached sections in continuous lines, and pushing out with other lines as well."

Railway building is the topic uppermost with everybody. The Mikado is most enthusiastic regarding it. In the next five years we shall have many roads constructed, and Tokio will be the great center. It has five already. Both narrow and standard-gauge roads are being built. We get the rails from various countries, but chiefly from England and Germany, as well as the cars and locomotives from the latter. As we are a very imitative people, however, we shall be able to make our own cars and locomotives in five years."

Messrs. Tanaka and Oyatsu left their home in Tokio in May, crossed the Indian Ocean, thence to Marseilles, Paris, London, and the cities of this country.

"We are now faster than ever adopting American customs," said they. "We are now wearing clothes in the same style and building the same kind of houses. We have street cars in Tokio, and are going to have more there, and also in Nagasaki and other cities. The cars we get from America."

We would have had more street cars ere this, but we use the Jinrikisha, or manstrength cars. It is a cart on two wheels, drawn by a man. It is very convenient. Japan is the only country that has it.

Literary Training of Children.

Perhaps the most important duty of the present generation is the careful education of their offspring. And doubtless, too, as startling as the assertion may seem, it is the most difficult. This is a progressive age and it has without question multiplied the facilities and the means of education as well as revolutionized the mode. The primitive log cabin school house with its Webster's spelling book and birched rod have given place to the stately edifice, the law of moral suasion and vast tomes of typographical beauty, backed by models of every conceivable variety, illustrative of science and philosophy. These are all great and desirable innovations, but their very profundity creates a danger. It may not be hurtful but really beneficial to supply the infant stomach with a reasonable supply of bon-bons and confections, but who would think of turning the little toddlers loose in a confectionery store to help themselves at their own free will? Likewise it may be said of the mental food and sweet meats. Too much care cannot be exercised in selecting such mental food as is not only wholesome, but fitted to the mental capacity of the child with a view of its healthful political growth. Neither can too much care be used to prevent it from obtaining such hurtful and poisonous literature as is found almost everywhere, and the effect of which is fatal to the mental and moral growth as arsenic candy is to the physical well being. Perhaps, however, the greatest danger of laxity in these respects lies less in the school than in the home, where well-filled libraries of every conceivable character of literature are found. It is the duty of parents to encourage a taste for reading in their offspring, but they should not forget the benefit of that taste depends entirely upon the character of the literature it secures and craves. Indeed, the future destiny of the embryo man or woman depends more largely upon a judicious training in this respect than upon any other one thing—*Omaha Herald.*

No Fear of the Old Man.

"Well-er," said the youth rising, "I-er-gess I'd better go. It's 10 o'clock." "Oh! you need not hurry unless you want to," said the young lady. "But-er-your father may object to my staying any longer," rejoined the youth. "I have-er-read so much about stern fathers coming down stairs and-er-forcibly ejecting from their houses young men who stayed rather late in company with their daughters that-er-I am rather afraid to remain longer." "Oh!" exclaimed the beautiful maiden, with a laugh "you needn't be afraid. There are seven girls of us still unmarried, and pa would rather invite you to a late lunch than do anything to render your visit unpleasant. He always keeps himself carefully out of the way when young men call at the house."—*Boston Courier.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by

[301y]

F. G. FRICKE & CO.

A Case of Deafness Cured.

Office of Shaw & Baldwin's Wholesale / Notion House, Toledo, O., Dec. 11, 1879.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.—Dear Sirs: About three months ago, noticing a letter addressed to you in the *Bee* from Gen. Slevin, in reference to the cure of his son by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure, we were induced to commence the use of it for our daughter Nellie now fourteen years old, who has been suffering from catarrh about eight years, during which time she has been treated by one of the best physicians in the city. We have also tried the use of almost all the known remedies for catarrh, with no more success than temporary relief. Many nights have we laid awake to hold her mouth open to keep her from strangling. Her hearing had also become affected. We were afraid that she would never recover. We have now used six bottles of HALL'S CATARRH CURE, and we believe Nellie to be entirely cured. In a few days after commencing the use of it we noticed a decided change for the better, and from that right along she has improved, until now she breathes as easily as any one. She sleeps well and her hearing is perfectly good. We feel that the disease is entirely removed. We write this unsolicited letter, feeling that it is due you, and with the hope that others may be benefited in like manner. We can hardly realize that such a change could be effected in so short a time after battling with the disease so long. We are still using the remedy at intervals, as it seems to build up her system. You are at liberty to use this in any manner you see proper. We are yours, truly,

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Beldwin,
229 Franklin Avenue,
Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. 20ml
—The increase in immigration is so enormous that a good deal of alarm is expressed throughout the country lest the labor market will be overstocked, to the great injury of both the industrial classes and the capitalists,—the one in the crowding out of the old employees, the other in the fomenting of strikes and boycotts. The figures are: first six months of 1886, 148,707; first six months of 1887, 212,655. These newcomers are largely from central Europe, and not a few have been deported at the expense of the home government. The old-world despots seem to think it is cheaper to ship their surplus population to America than to kill them off by war, as was formerly done. The prospect now is that congress will be urged to take measures to prevent the United States from being a dumping ground for the human refuse of Europe. There is nothing of the religious fanaticism or the political folly of know-nothingism in the rising demand for the regulation of immigration.—*Banker's Monthly.*

In Brief And To The Point.
Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order. Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy. Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents. (2)

He Hadn't Started.

A sullen looking man with a horse whip entered a Nebraska newspaper office and asked the boy where the editor was. The boy "sized him up" and answered:

"Gone to Ohio; won't be back for six months."

"Where's the foreman?"

"He's gone to Washington with an invitation to the president. Won't be back 'fore cold weather. What do you want—want to paralyze 'em?"

"No, no; I owe \$4.00 and thought I'd pay up."

"That so? Hold on a second; perhaps the editor hasn't started yet."

He whistled, a long, dark form crawled out of a wood box, and the editor was ready for business.—*Lincoln Journal.*

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficial influence of

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young. As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle.

JONATHAN HATT

J. W. MARTIN.

JONATHAN HATT & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CITY MEAT MARKET.

PORK PACKERS AND DEALERS IN BUTTER AND EGGS.

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON AND VEAL.

THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Sugar Cured Meats, Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.

of our own make. The best brands of OYSTERS, in cans and bulk, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GIVE 'EM A CALL!

LUMBER! LUMBER!

RICHEY BROS.,

Corner Pearl and Seventh Streets.

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

Lumber, Lath, Sash, Blinds,

MIXED PAINTS, LIME,

Cement, Plaster, Hair

BUILDING PAPER:

Lowest Rates. Terms Cash

THE :: HERALD

—HAS THE BEST EQUIPPED—

JOB OFFICE

IN PLATTSMOUTH OR CASS COUNTY.

We are prepared, to do all

kinds of JOB PRINTING

on short notice.

IF YOU WANT ANY

Letter Heads, Note Heads,

Bill Heads,

Envelopes, Business Cards,

Visiting Cards,

Circulars, Posters,

or any other class of printing.

SEND US YOUR ORDER.

PRICES THE LOWEST

—AND—

Good Work Done.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The Plattsburgh Weekly Herald has the largest circulation of any paper in Cass County. Republican in politics. Advertise in it and if you have not already, subscribe for it.