The Plattsmouth Daily Herald

KNOTTS BROS.,
Publishers & Proprietors.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Supreme Judge,
SAMUEL MAXWELL.
For University Regents,
DR. B. B. DAVIS,
DR. GEORGE ROBERTS.
For Judges of Second Judicial District,
HON. SAMUEL M. CHAPMAN.
HON. ALLEN W. FIELD.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Treasurer
D. A. CAMPBELL.
For Clerk
BIRD CRITCHFIELD.
For Recorder
WM. H. POOL.
For Judge
CALVIN RUSSELL.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction
MAYNARD SPINK.
Sheriff
J. C. EIKENBARY.
For Clerk of District Court
H. J. STREIGHT,
For County Commissioner
GEORGE YOUNG.
For Surveyor
A. MADOLE.
For Coroner
HENRY BŒCK.

The Republican State Platform.

The republican party of Nebraska, while ever careful of property rights, and holding no sympathy with those who would with the communist divide, or with the anarchists destroy, reasserts its determination that the great railway corporations of this state which hold relations of closest interest to the people shall be the fairly paid servants of the state and not its masters. The work of legislative control in the state and nation shall continue until all cause of complaint of exorbitant rates and unjust discrimination in favor of individuals or localities shall cease to exist. Assuming the responsibility which fairly belongs to it of having originated all legislation looking to railroad control and the creation of those tribunals or commissions which have been enabled to grapple with corporate power, the republican party will see to it that by all needed enlargements of power these commissions, national and state, shall be armed for battle and for victory. While favoring such change in the constitution of this state as will permit the railroad commissioners to be elected by the people, it hereby voices its confidence in the existing board of transportation, and commends its efforts to obtain for Nebraska the same tariff of rates for freight and carriage of passengers as is accorded to neighboring states similarly circumstanced. It is grossly unjust and a grevious wrong that Nebraska should pay more for the transportation of her products and the carriage of her supplies than her neighbors, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, with its 2,000 miles of easily constructed and cheaply maintained lines of railroad and the republicans of this state will not cease their efforts until all wrongs be righted.

We reaffirm our adherance to the American system of tariff, under which, with its broad protection of American labor, our country has prospered beyond any other. As the business of the country now demands revision, the republican, alive to the demands of every material interest, will see to it that such revision shall be made at the earliest practical day.

We condemn the action of the democratic majority in congress in that after repeated pledges of tariff reform, it has utterly failed, while having a large majority in the house of representatives, where tariff bills must originate, to bring about such reform, which must come from the party that has ever been the friend of the American laborer and producer.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to those who defended the union in the late war and we are in favor of providing suitable pensions for soldiers and sailors who were disabled in its service or who have since, without their fault or vice, become objects of public or private charity and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense.

We heartily sympathize with the ambition and efforts of the patriots of Ireland in their endeavors to obtain for their country the blessings of free institutions and local self-government. We recognize in Charles Stewart Parnell and the Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone worthy champions of the fundamental principals of the Declaration of Independence.

We condemn the action of the president in his attempt to return the trophies won by bravery on the field of battle.

We condemn the narrow, intolerant and partisan action of the democratic party in excluding from the privileges of state citizenship the half million people of Dakota, solely on the unmanly and indefensible ground of a difference in political views. Not content with their efforts to exclude the negro from the elective franchise, they now seek to proscribe an intelligent, prosperous and patriotic people because of their political opinions.

We view with alarm the abuse of the veto power by the president of the United States. A power from the use of which England sovereigns have abstained for two centuries; a power used but six times during the first forty years of our national government, a power by the people intrusted to the president for the purpose of preventing hasty legislation, has by the present incumbent of that office been used to thwart the well ascertained will of the people and to resist their repeated demands. He has, in one-half of a single term of office, used the power more times than all the predecessors combined. He has sought by all the precedented use of extraordinary power, to constitute himself a co-ordinate branch of the national legislature. He has frequently exercised this "one man power" by the cowardly method of the "pocket veto" by which important measures have been defeated without any reason being given for withholding its approval.

THE REBEL KING AND THE SOUTH.

"*The Memphis Appeal*" in a sudden burst of eloquence and idiocy, mingled in about equal proportions, mounts the stump and waves the bloody shirt in the following emphatic manner:

Yes the day will come when the interpretation of the federal constitution by Calhoun, by which he defined its limitation, will be the univesally accepted one It must come, if truth and justice are to survive, and a government of and for the people is not to perish from the earth.

The idea of the old secession doctrin of Calhoun being again resurected in this country is enough to make a patriotic man hold his nose while the *Memphis Appeal* holds the floor.

But such breaks as the Memphis paper has been guilty of, demonstrates what few northern democrats are prone to believe, namely, that the old south holds a firmer grip upon the hearts and minds of that section, than the much talked of "new south." The presence of the old traitor at different points in the south, and the red hot receptions tendered him, should at least, awake the intelligent democrat to a realization of the fact that the war is not yet over. So long as southern journals continue to prophesy he coming of a future day when secession and treason will triumph over truth and patriotism, just so long will the loyal north hesitate to trust the management of this government to their hands.

Over sensitive democrats, who are constantly apologising for their having been in the Union Army, better tute their horns to some other tune than criticising republicans for waving the bloody shirt.

For if condeming the south in their efforts to keep alive the sectional hate engendered by the war, if pointing out the fact that the south still persists in honoring Davis as a patriot "whose life is without stain or blemish", if denouncing the removal of union soldiers to make ready for confederates, if devotion to the old flag and allegience to the constitution. If this is "waving the bloody shirt", then let'er wave.

OUR JUDICIAL TICKET.

THE democratic press of this district, will from this day until Nov. 8th, insist on Sawysr's election as district judge in Allen Field's place, basing their request to republicans to turn over a judgeship to Mr. Sawyer on the ground that it is a very pretty thing to have a non-partisan judiciary—so called—when the demacracy are in the minority.

Were the democracy in the majority in this district, nothing but a straight democratic ticket would be tolerated, but, being in the minority the sweet strains of non-partisan music will be piped on the man Sawyer's account from this on till election day. Personally THE HERALD has no attack to make upon Mr. Sawyer further than that he is a democrat and has been a chronic office seeker ever since he settled in Nebraska. He is, we are told, a fair average lawyer and a pleasant man yet plastic in the hands of the small politian. He is not as strong a man as Allen Field nor as broad a lawyer, and would not make as able a judge. However, placing the two men on a par as to standing and ability, what good reason is there for any republican to desert his ticket and vote for Sawyer? It can't be done honestly on non-partisan grounds, for Mr. Sawyer is running, and he is the only man who is running for the office of district judge, on a purely partisan platform. The demoracy of this district would have observed the non-partisan idea and would not have nominated a judicial ticket had it not been for Mr. Sawyer, who walked into the democratic judicial convention at Lincoln and in his speech, accepting the nomination, stated specifically and with great particularity that he did not want the office, but that, he accepted it purely as a democrat to keep the party organization up, for said he, "*the time may come very soon in this district when the democrats will be able to elect judges and then it is our duty to do so.*" This is the man who is running on a non-partisan dodge and wants to steal enough votes from republicans to occupy a seat on the bench *as a democrat.*

But the most serious charge made against Mr. Sawyer is that he is a demogogue, who rides *any hobby* for office. He masquerads as a *strict* democrat with democrats; as a Van Wyck republican with Van Wyck republicans: as a prohibitionist with prohibitionists, and stands in with the saloon elements when it is to his interest to do so, always receiving its support in Lincoln. In other words his lightning rod is always hoisted and from its barbs the single motto may be always discribed, "Sawyer!" "Sawyer!" "Sawyer!"

Allen Field is a strait-forward man whose worth will be attested by the vote he will receive in Lincoln and Lancaster county on Tuesday week and we want our readers to remember that THE HERALD speaks by the law when it promises the voters of this district 1200 majority for Allen Field in Lancaster county on Nov. 8.

IF, as Gen. Jackson, of Georgia, who was chosen by President Cleveland to represent this nation in an important foreign mission, declared in his speech at Macon Ga.,—if "slavery was the gentlest and by far the most civilizing and humanizing relationship ever borne by labor to capital," then the true purpose of the south must be to again put labor in the relation of slavery. If the south does not design to reduce labor to slavery then it is false to its own convictions of duty. For there are at least 5,000,000 of laborers of black skin in the states of the solid democratic south. Not being slaves, they are, according to Gen, Jackson's statement of the belief of the south, deprived of the blessings which would result from again being reduced to "the gentlest and by far the most civilizing and humanizing relationship ever borne by labor to capital." Such reasoning then requires the south as the supreme end of its dealing with the great question of labor, as the dominating force of a great political party now in possession of the national government, to strive to put labor in the relation of slavery. Do the laboring men of the north flatter themselves that they know the true belief and purpose of the solid democratic south better than Gen. Jackson himself?—*Sioux City Journal.*

TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

WHAT AN ARMY IS LIKE WHEN ON THE ROUTE.

A Large Body of Soldiers Cannot Move Over Twelve or Fifteen Miles a Day—The Unavoidable Causes of Successive Halts.

It may at first seem strange that a body of troops cannot move, even under the best of conditions, over twelve or fifteen miles a day, when a man can easily walk, if he is anything of a walker, from twenty-five to thirty miles a day. It only requires, however, a little experience to prove the figures above given, though they may be arrived at by calculation. A company of infantry moving in column of fours, the usual marching formation, takes up about 33 yards of depth. A regiment of ten companies will require 330 yards, a company of cavalry about 100 yards, and a battalion of four companies about 450 yards. A six gun battery of field artillery in column of sections, and accompanied with the usual baggage, requires about 225 yards. From these figures we calculate the length of a column moving on a single road. An infantry brigade of four regiments will take up exclusive of baggage 1,350 yards. The baggage, including ammunition, will require nine six mule wagons to each regiment. Each wagon with its team requires twenty yards depth, and for the entire brigade the depth will be over 700 yards. Add this to 1,350 yards, and we have nearly 2,100 yards, or a mile and a quarter for the depth of the column. If we allow but three regiments to the brigade, we can reduce the depth to about 1,600 yards. For the baggage belonging to different headquarters we must allow a depth of 200 yards.

Now, coming to a division of infantry, we have but to multiply the foregoing total by the number of brigades in the division. But when we take up an army corps, we have to make calculations for artillery and cavalry, extra baggage and supply trains. Suppose we take as a maximum figure an army corps composed all told of 42,000 men. It has four divisions of infantry, eight to twelve batteries, and at least four regiments of cavalry. Were it able to march close up, on a single road with all its trains, including reserve supplies, it would stretch out, at the least calculation, about eighteen miles. But it is impossible for a column of this length to keep from stretching, or "lengthening out," as it is technically termed, and so the best authorities make an allowance of 25 per cent., which, added to the eighteen miles, makes twenty-two and one-half miles, or a distance which would take a mounted messenger moving from the head of the column to the rear, if he made good speed and met with no obstruction, at least three hours to make, or moving from the rear to the head, nearly half a day.

WHAT GEN. M'CLELLAN SAID.

Gen. McClellan, in one of his reports, says: "If I had marched the entire army, 100,000 men, in one column, instead of on five different roads, the column, with its trains, would have stretched out fifty miles." In the Franco-Prussian war it was found that a Prussian army corps of 42,512 men, 90 guns, 13,800 horses and 1,300 vehicles took up on a single road twenty-seven miles, eighteen miles occupied by the troops and nine miles by the trains.

If roads were all broad enough and in good condition, columns could march with a far greater front, and the depth be vastly reduced. But in this country, at least, there are few roads where there is room for a column of greater width than a set of fours to move and leave sufficient space for the unimpeded progress of orderlies and staff officers, or for vehicles which have to go in an opposite direction. It may be asked why the column cannot be kept closed up, why it has to lengthen out? Sometimes a wagon breaks down. It is hauled to one side for repairs and the others pass on. But to haul it to one side consumes some time, mayhap only a few moments, and a few moments again when repaired to reenter the column. The consequence is a halt of everything in the rear. Neither men nor horses can be marched steadily without a halt and rest every hour, and a halt at the head of the column, or in resuming the march, occasions loss of time to all regiments in rear, which cannot halt or start at once, but must do so successively.

Again, perhaps, a bridge has to be crossed, and time is lost by the breaking of step, or, perhaps, the change of formation. Perhaps the stream has to be forded, or some obstacle is met with in the road. It must be remembered that, in addition to the actual distance accomplished in marching, many other things are required of the soldier. He has to go on guard or picket, he is sent out perhaps as a flanker on the march, or arriving at camp he has to collect fuel and water; moreover, he carries a heavy load, his kit, gun, ammunition and day's rations, averaging from fifty to sixty pounds. So that perhaps were we able to calculate all that he has done, we should find he has expended as much strength as would take the ordinary pedestrian over twenty-five to thirty miles of road.—W. R. Hamilton in New York Post.

He Had Reached the Limit.

A Detroit peddler of tinware took out some egg beaters on his last trip, and as the price was only fifteen cents each, and they worked on a new principle, he calculated on big sales. His first experience will answer for all others. He drove up to a farm house in the western part of Wayne county and took a beater in to exhibit. The people liked it exceedingly well, but the old farmer said:

"Young man, I want to see your patent."

"I have none."

"Then your written authority to make sales."

"Don't need any."

"Then you must give me a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of $1,000, that you will stand between me and any trouble."

"But I can't do that."

"Then I can't buy. I've just had to pay royalty on a drive well, damages for using an infringement on a patent gate, and have a lawsuit about a hayfork and another over a windmill, and we don't even buy a dishpan without a bond that it don't infringe on somebody's patent bathtub."—Detroit Free Press.

A Singer Makes Restitution.

An inheritance of 150,000 francs has just fallen to the czarowitch. This sum was left him by a Russian singer named Maria Fillo. In her will she says: "This legacy is only a restitution. A near relation of his imperial highness gave me this money. I return it to him who would have had it if I had not lived." The czarowitch has accepted the legacy, and has distributed it among the Moscow hospitals.—Chicago Times.

The art of paper making has reached a point where a growing tree may be cut down, made into paper and turned out as a newspaper, all within thirty-six hours.

A beautiful eye makes silence eloquent; a kind eye makes contradiction an assent; an enraged eye makes beauty deformed.—Addison.

Jeff Davis' True Claim.

Chicago News, aug., 28: Although Jefferson Davis was welcomed to Macon, Ga., as the "knightly champion of state rights and southern honor" his true claim to public attention is at the living monument to a great nation's magnanimity.

The south boasts its chivalric blood and spirit. It passes comprehension, then that the south does not appreciate the indecency of its hysterical displays of enthusiasm over a man whos life for nearly a quarter of a century has been one long snarl of ingratitude.

If ever a man had cause to retire to the caves and hold his peace, Jeff Davis is that man. If ever people had a reason to turn their faces from a false, deceitful and selfish leader it is the people of the south.