

Nebraska Herald.



"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot."

VOL. 4.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1868.

NO. 27.

THE HERALD
PUBLISHED
WEEKLY,
BY
H. D. HATHAWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office, corner Main street and Levee, second floor.

Terms:—\$2.50 per annum.

Rates of Advertising

One square (space of ten lines) one insertion, 10¢
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Six months, 45¢
One year, 80¢
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Three months, 25¢
Six months, 45¢
One year, 80¢

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Work done by order, and in a style that will satisfy.

Willitt Pottenger, Attorney at Law, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

T. M. Marquet, Attorney at Law, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

S. F. Cooper, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

W. R. Livingston, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Platte Valley House, Ed. B. Murphy, Proprietor, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

H. S. Jennings, Attorney at Law, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

General Land Agent, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Maxwell & Chapman, Attorneys at Law, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Clarke & Erwin, Attorneys at Law, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Joseph Schlatter, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Irish, Calhoun & Croxton, Attorneys at Law, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

National Claim Agency, Washington, D. C.

F. M. Dorrington, Attorney at Law, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

J. N. Wise, General Life, Accident, Fire, Inland and Transit Insurance Agent, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Hillinery & Dressmaking, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

DWELLINGS at all prices.

Any person wishing to purchase farm property, or residences in town will find lists for sale at all prices. By
DORRINGTON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

G. R. McCallum,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
Saddles and Harness,
Of every description, wholesale and retail, No. 136 1/2
Main street, between 5th and 6th streets, NEBRASKA
CITY.

NOTICE.

JAMES O'NEIL is my authorized Agent for the collection of all accounts due the undersigned for judicial services, his receipt will be valid for the payment of any monies on said accounts.

August 14, 1867. R. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D.

REED, BEARDSLEY & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
WEEKING WATER, NEBRASKA.

Lots bought, managed and sold. Valuable Tim
ber Land for sale. Taxes paid for Non-residents
Collections promptly attended to.
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, March 26 1868.

WASHING & IRONING

—BY—
Mrs. M. Nieman.

In the rear of City Bakery.

Fancy articles washed and done up in the neatest
style. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, June 25th—1867.

Sheridan House,
Wm. W. Inish, Proprietor,
Corner of Main and Third Street,
Plattsmouth, Neb.

Heard by the day or week. Charges moderate.
Stages leave this House daily for all points
North, South, East and West. [12124.]

WOOLWORTH & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS,
STATIONERS,
Binders & Paperdealers,
SAINT JOSEPH, MO.,
222 1/2

F. P. TODD,
SEWING MACHINE AGT
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

A good assortment of machines and machine and
accessories on hand. [12124.]
Cottages, St. Joseph, Mo.,
Dec. 4 '67.

Machines repaired on short notice.

Plattsmouth Mills.
C. HEISEL, Proprietor.

Have recently been repaired and placed in thor-
ough running order. Custom work done on short
notice.

100,000 Bushels of Wheat
Wanted immediately, for which the highest market
price will be paid. [12124.]

SHANNON'S
Feed, Sale and Livery
STABLE.

MAIN ST., — PLATTSMOUTH.

I am prepared to accommodate the public with
Horses, Carriages and Buggies,
Also, a nice Hearse.

On short notice and reasonable terms. A Hack will
run to steamboat landing, and to all parts of the
city when desired. [12124.]
J. W. SHANNON.

FURNITURE!

THOMAS W. SHRYOCK,
CABINET MAKER,
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Furniture and Chairs.

THIRD STREET, (Near Main),
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

Repairing and Var-nish-ing neatly done.
Furniture attended at the shortest notice. [12124.]

Wm. Stadelmann & Co.,
One door west of Donelan's Drug-store,
Dealers in
Ready-made Clothing,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
TRUNKS, VALISES,
and a general stock of
QUINCY GOODS
For the Plains; also, a large lot of
**RUBBER CLOTHING, REVOLV-
ERS AND NOTIONS.**

We bought low and will sell cheap for cash. Cal-
and examine our stock before you buy any where else!
J. W. STADELMANN & CO.

W. D. GAGE. W. R. DAVIS.

CENTRAL STORE.

Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Provisions,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Main Street, two doors above Fourth,
Where the public may find
THE BEST OF GOODS,
and prices as low as can be found in the city.

We return thanks for the liberal patronage we
have received, and hope to merit its continuance.
Oct. 7, '67 GAGE & DAVIS.

GERMANS, READ

*Speech of Carl Schurz, the Greatest Ger-
man Orator and Statesman in
America.*

Among the many able and efficient
speeches on the Republican side during
this campaign, we have read none which
rises to such a height of earnest and
thrilling eloquence as that delivered by
Carl Schurz at Chicago. It is masterly
in its logic, presenting the case which
is now submitted to the arbitrament of
the American people, in the clearest
order of thought, and in the tersest
language; and the production is truly
worthy of the noble cause in which this
distinguished patriot and ardent lover of
liberty has devoted himself for the few
past years, with so much zeal, and so
much success. The disinterested devo-
tion of Gen. Schurz to the work to
which his life is consecrated—the prac-
tical extension of freedom and equal
rights to the human race—has been
sufficiently evinced by what he has done
in the past, but never, we think, has he
been so much in earnest—never has he
displayed so much ability in his contest
for right against wrong—never has he
struck such heavy blows in behalf of
human liberty, as the present season.
His Chicago speech is electrifying both
in its matter and in its tone from begin-
ning to end, and it should be placed
within the reach of every man who is
to cast a ballot at the coming election.
He speaks as follows, in one of his
thrilling appeals to the Democracy:

"Brave as the Southern people may
be, they would scarcely have dared to
raise their hand in rebellion against
this republic had they not been assured
that the people of the North would not
fight, or, if they did, that there would
be Northern people enough to raise in
aid of the rebellion. You, Northern
Democrats, caused them to indulge in
this fatal delusion; you goaded them
on to the path of rebellion, blood and
destruction. But still more, in 1864,
when the back of the rebellion was al-
ready broken, and when speedy sub-
mission might have spared us many
grievous sacrifices, you Northern Demo-
crats, declared the war a failure on
our side; you then encouraged the
Southern people to persevere to hope, to
fight on. And thus the slaughter and
destruction continued. But still more.
At last the rebellion was vanquished,
and the Southern people lay prostrate
at the feet of the conqueror—exhausted,
impoverished, lacerated, bleeding. So
far your friends—I had brought them.
There was but one way for them to rise
to new life, peace and prosperity. It
was by giving up all those old wild
dreams of sectional power; by aban-
doning all thoughts of a possibility of a
reaction; by accepting readily all the
new order of things would bring; by
devoting themselves, without looking
back, to the reparation of their losses;
by averting their eyes from the past
and turning them full upon the future.
And who will deny that after the first
stunning effect of their defeat, such was
their disposition, and that this disposition
would have been strengthened by a firm
and uncompromising attitude on the
part of the North. Thus their wounds
might have been quickly healed, and
their life restored to health and vigor.
But what did you do, Northern Demo-
crats? No sooner was there a chance
for their regeneration than you hastened
again to pour into their minds the
poison of false hope. You stimulated
their feverish imaginations by show-
ing them the dreadful picture of a pos-
sible reaction. By wild harangues you
excited them to stubborn resistance to
the new order of things. You inflamed
their worst passions by appealing to
their worst prejudices, and, alas, they
believed you once more. And now see
what you have done. The South in a
new attack of that delirium which the
defeat of the rebellion had happily
abated, and the repulsive manifestations
of which you yourselves now endeavor
to restrain; the old terrorism, the old
violence, the old mania for the exercise
of unrighteous power. And thus three
years since the end of the war, have
been wretchedly squandered, three years
which might have given them peace but
for you. And yet, if you are not blind
to the signs of the times, you know that
all the hopes you have excited are vain.
You know what they are struggling for
can never be restored, and what they
are struggling against is bound to come.
You must know that this will be a re-
public of free labor and equal rights
(Applause.) And yet you are still
pouring oil into the flame of their mad-
ness—may you are urging the sword
into their hands, which you know they
can raise only for self destruction—
Democrats of the North, are your con-
sciences dead? Have you no hearts,
no pity for your Southern victims? Have
they destroyed cities, their devastated
fields, had the hundreds of thousands
of sons whose blood they have sacrificed
at your instigation not yet given you
your fill? Shall the agony of those
whom you have goaded on from error
to error, from crime to crime, from dis-
aster to disaster, be continued forever?
Will you never give them a chance to
return to reason? What have the poor
Southern people done to you that you
should never cease to persecute them

with your cruel, relentless, murderous,
fiendish friendship? [Tremendous ap-
plause.] Is it not as if the policy of
your party were born of the love of
mischievous mischief's sake? When
contemplating this appalling spectacle,
does it not appear questionable to your-
selves, which was the more terrible
course for the South, the institution of
slavery, or the friendship of the Demo-
cratic party? Is there no human feel-
ing in your hearts which moves you no
voice of conscience which compels you
to desist from this most cruel wicked-
ness?"

The orator then refers to the evi-
dences of Republican success this fall,
and the splendid march of the Repub-
lican hosts to victory, and closes with
the following stirring peroration:
"American patriots, now is your
time! Your duty calls you with trum-
pet tones. Let no true man to whom
speech is given ever be silent. Let
none whose heart ever was fired by the
divine breath of liberty now stand idle.
There are those who are still wavering
between right and wrong. Not a mo-
ment let there be lost. Speak to them
the language of great principles; as
a result of the understanding with irrefrag-
able arguments; storm their hearts with
solemn appeals. The greatest victory
ever achieved is within our grasp. It
rests with us to make it a final one.—
Up, then, and be doing! Now is the
time to make the American people
brothers once more by writing on the
very frontispiece of this Republic, in
characters of burning light, that even
the wickedest must read it and bow his
head; that even the blind must feel the
electric flash, the great law of our fu-
ture: Liberty and Equal Rights for all
and forever! Peace through Justice:
[Tremendous applause.]

THE DEBT AND ITS PAYMENT
The Democratic misrepresentations
of the actual financial condition of the
country have been once more, and most
conclusively, exposed by Mr. Edward
Atkinson, of Boston, in a speech at the
Republican State Convention in Massa-
chusetts. His statements are very clear,
and are founded upon data furnished
by the Hon. David A. Wells, Mr.
Atkinson himself is known as a care-
ful student of all financial questions.

First, as to the actual debt in 1865.
The sum entered upon the books of the
Treasury on the first of August of that
year, and published as the whole debt
was \$2,757,689,571. But this was not
the real total. There was a further
liability by which the Government was
as much bound as if the bonds had
been already issued. This was for
back pay for the pay of the troops to
the time of their possible discharge,
their transportation, and for the settle-
ment of contracts. This liability brought
the true debt at that time to \$3,287,-
733,329, of which, since that date, the
Republican party has paid more than
\$800,000,000.

The revenue, meanwhile, from April
1, 1865 to June 30, 1868, has been
from customs \$548,978,848, from the
internal revenue \$812,336,278, miscel-
laneous, chiefly direct taxes, premium
upon gold, and sales of military and
naval stores and captured and abandon-
ed land, \$178,743,769, making alto-
gether \$1,540,058,895. How has this
sum, equal to three fifths the amount of
the present debt, been spent?

In April, 1865, the military and na-
val tones of the Union were enormous
and most efficient. There were nearly
a million of men in active service, and
preparations for vigorous war had been
made. Suddenly the armed rebellion
ended. The Government could not at
once dismiss its soldiers and sailors, turn
off the wounded and disabled to shift
for themselves, and repudiate its prom-
ise to those who had contracted to build
ships and had them half finished, or
those who had engaged to furnish food,
clothing and ordnance. Yet the credit
of the Government was very low. On
the 1st of April, 1865, there were over
due more than \$120,000,000; and
large payments of what were strictly
war expenses were carried over into
the year after the war. Within fifteen
months from April 1, 1865, the dis-
bursements of the Army and Navy De-
partments were \$774,565,851, and not
less than \$400,000,000 of this sum
was for expenses incurred and accounts
rendered from three to twelve months
before the end of hostilities. The rest
of the whole amount was made up of
pay of the army, prize-money, com-
missary and quartermaster's accounts,
bounties, arrears, and medical depart-
ment. This was in every sense a war
expenditure; and to this might be added
pensions, equalization of bounties,
reimbursement of States, and claims of
loyal men, etc. amounting to \$145,-
912,401. And this, added to the sum
upon the books of the Treasury, makes
the maximum of the war debt \$3,287,-
733,329. The net debt on the 30th of
June 1868, was \$2,485,000,000 show-
ing that we have already paid off \$802,-
733,329, being a payment in three years
of such peace as we have had of a
quarter of the whole war debt. But
we have also paid the interest on the
war debt for that time to the amount of
\$438,484,883; and these sums, deduct-
ed from the revenue of that time al-
ready mentioned, and about whose dis-
position Mr. Horatio Seymour and his

friends are so anxious, leave the ordi-
nary expenses at \$298,810,371, or a lit-
tle less than \$92,000,000 a year. Those
of the last Democratic fiscal year under
James Buchanan, computed in the same
currency, were \$107,577,400—and that
money was largely used to arm and
equip the rebel States against the Gov-
ernment.

Mr. Atkinson justly claims that this
exposition shows that the Republican
party have managed the finances with a
success hitherto unprecedented. His
statements of the present situation are
worthy of the most thoughtful attention.
The taxation has been reduced \$167,
000,000, and when Mr. Peledion says
that they amount to \$500,000,000 a
year he says what he might know to be
untrue. Moreover, taxation at the
present rate of \$8 60 per head will pay
our debt before the end of the year
1884. Immigration is constant. The
increase since we gave \$63,000,000
000 directly and \$90,000,000 indirectly
to our resources. Industry is multi-
plying; railroads extending; agricul-
ture improving; even in the present
condition the Southern States grow
their own food, and during the last year
a crop of 3,000,000 bales of cotton, to-
bacco enough to be one of the chief
dependencies of taxation, and rice
enough to supply the home market for
the year. With Grant and assured
peace and consequent investment of
capital and quickened production, the
result may be easily foreseen.

The country is greatly indebted to the
misrepresentation of the Democratic
leaders for the lucid and conclusive
statements of Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Wells,
and Mr. Fessenden. And there is not
an honest man in the land, however
heavily pressed by the taxation which
the rebellion of the Southern Demo-
cratic party has imposed upon us all,
who does not ask the Democratic orators
who paint the horrors of taxation,
"And how will your policy of civil war
lighten the taxes?"—Harper's Weekly.

The charge of Know Nothingism
against Mr. Colfax has received a re-
futation from the highest authority.—
The Boston Pilot says:

A correspondent of ours at South
Bend, Ind., Thomas McGrath, who is
not a politician, says that the charge
advanced against Schuyler Colfax of
having been sworn into a Know-Nothing
organization in 1864 is not true. He
further incloses to us an extract from a
speech of Mr. Colfax at South Bend,
July 30, 1868, relative to this very
charge, to which the speaker responds
thus: "You know it is a falsehood; you
know that never in my public life,
from the commencement to the close, in
any year, month or day, have I held
any other doctrine than that principles
and character, not birthplace and creed,
were the true test for official promotion.
Men who may resort to forgery may
sign my name with their felonious fig-
ures, for a forgery is a felony. You
here know that there has not been an
election for the past twelve years that I
have not gone to the polls, not with a
closed ballot, but an open one, and voted
for men of foreign birth, and who
worshiped at a different altar from my-
self. Here is the only place where I
will answer that calumny; let it be
buried in the tomb, where are buried
calumnies and forgeries like it, in the
graves of the past."

Horace Greeley closes one of his
"Recollections" by saying: "The moral
I would deduce from my experience is
simply this: Our farmers' sons escape
from their fathers' calling whenever
they can, because it is made a mindless,
monotonous drudgery, instead of an
ennobling, liberalizing, intellectual pur-
suit. Could I have known in my youth
that a business farming sometimes is,
always may be, and yet generally shall
be, I would never have sought nor
chosen any other. In the farmer's
calling, as I saw it followed, there was
neither scope for expanding faculties,
incentive to constant growth in knowl-
edge, nor a spur to generous ambition.
To preserve existence was its ordinary
impulse; to get rich, its exceptional
and most exalted aim. So I turned
from it in dissatisfaction, if not in dis-
gust, and sought a different sphere and
vocation."

Grace Greenwood compares Grant
to fifty fathom water on Lake Huron
—so clear and yet so deep. Why not
say the deep blue sea, at the bottom of
which you may see the coral a thousand
and fathoms down?—St. Joe Herald.

Why compare Grant to anything?
There is no figure more sublime on
earth than the name.

Seymour said in a speech that he
never dealt in bonds or was ever en-
gaged in banking of any kind. We
have the authority of the *Utica Herald*
for saying that he was a director in the
Oneida County Bank from its organi-
zation in 1836 until it was remodelled
as a National Bank. Does he tell the
truth?

The wealthy Democrats demand
equal taxation for all kinds of prop-
erty. As it is, the wealthy pay the
taxes and the poor do not. They want
the laborer's tools, clothing, furniture
and income taxed as well as their lux-
uries. How do you like it?—Pres.

PARTISAN EXPENDITURES.

We have to shoot so many lives on the
wing around home, that we can only
afford to spend our powder on distant
game when it is very large. A Mr.
Eden, who is running against Gen.
Palmer for Governor of Illinois, some-
what as a bull would run against a lo-
comotive, has discovered that the re-
venues of the Government for three
years have been \$600,000,000 a year,
and he calls on the Republican party
to explain what they have done with
the \$1,500,000,000 of the people's money.
The question displays the same charm-
ing modesty which Judas Iscariot might
have shown had he demanded of the
eleven in what manner of dissipation
and devilry they had squandered the
apostolic treasury, when Judas himself
carried the bag. But the minority apos-
tle did not venture to put a question
which would have placed him eternally
a par with the modern Democracy.
However, as Mr. Eden probably does
not know what the money was paid for,
and as *The Chicago Tribune* asserts
that it was "squandered for partisan ob-
jects," it is well to see what objects the
Democratic party regard as being of
interest only to the Republicans. Dur-
ing the three years beginning July 1,
1865, there were paid out of these
revenues for interest on the public debt
an average of \$140,000,000 a year, or
for the three years exactly \$420,000,000.
Therefrom we infer that to pay
the interest on the public debt is a Re-
publican partisan object, in which Demo-
crats have no lot nor sympathy. They
loaned no money to feed, clothe, and
pay our soldiers; they own no bonds
and would pay no interest.

In the first six months after the close
of the war, there were paid \$233,491,
778 as back pay and transportation to
send our soldiers to their homes. This,
too, according to Gov. Eden and the
Democratic journals, was a Republican
"squandering of money on partisan ob-
jects." In order to make it Democr-
atic or non-partisan, our soldiers should
have been sent home beggars and pen-
sioners, or the amount paid should have
been equally divided between the ar-
mies of Grant and those of Lee. Still
more Democratic would it have been to
lump the Union and Rebel debts into
one, and then repudiate the whole.

Out of the same sum \$49,382,869
were paid in bounties to Union soldiers
only. Clearly a Republican "squander-
ing of money on partisan objects," as
no million dollars more were paid to
Union men for property lost and de-
stroyed during the war. As none of
this was intentionally paid to Rebels for
property destroyed by the Union armies
this also was "money squandered on
partisan objects."

Should the Democrats come into
power they would rectify this injustice
by paying Rebels for the devastation
committed by the Union armies on the
property of Rebels. This is what the
Albany Argus means by saying that
the "unascertained" debt of the United
States amounts to about two and a half
times the ascertained debt, or \$6,000,-
000,000. The balance of the debt will
never be "ascertained" until the Demo-
crats come into power.

Ten million three hundred and thirty
thousand dollars were reimbursed to
Northern States for sums advanced by
them to aid in suppressing the Rebel-
lion. This is clearly partisan and Re-
publican, as not a dollar was reimbursed
to the Rebel States, nor to the New
York rioters, nor the Sons of Liberty,
nor the St. Albans raiders, nor the
Confederate bondholders, nor the Eng-
lish pirates and blockaders, for the
losses incurred by them in sustain-
ing the Democratic rebellion.

Sixty million dollars were paid to the
navy, the brave sailors of Farragut,
Porter, and Foote, for back pay, and
contracts made during the war. As
nothing was paid to Semmes, Lynch,
and the Rebel pirates, this is evidently
"money squandered on partisan ob-
jects."

So are the \$156,426,127 paid in
army expenses, including those of our
Indian war, and the \$50,000,000 paid
in pensions, and \$73,000,000 paid in
the expenses of the navy, and the \$247,-
000,000 paid toward reducing the prin-
cipal of the debt.

It is rather more difficult to explain
now the \$147,373,969 paid during the
three years as the ordinary expenses
of the Government or civil list, almost
wholly to John's 41,000 Democratic
office-holders, who are now contribut-
ing to pay the expenses of buying votes
for Seymour and Blair, can be re-
graded as "money squandered for partisan
objects," though doubtless some of it
may inadvertently find its way into po-
litical channels.

Then the expenses of Reconstruction,
\$2,344,700, were so equally divided
between the Democratic "policy" gov-
ernments set up by President Johnson,
and the final State Governments author-
ized by Congress, as to render the pick-
ing moderate, when it is considered
that the officers of both governments
have stood nearly as much chance of
being murdered by the Rebels and Ku
Klux as of being paid.

Finally, \$914,560 has been expen-
ded in removing the exposed bodies and
bleaching bones of both the Union and
Rebel soldiers, without dis-

function of the cause in which they fell,
and burying them decently in the Na-
tional Cemeteries.

Having answered their inquiry, will
the wisecracks of the Democratic party
inform us what are the other and
Democratic objects on which they would
have expended the same money?—Tri-
bune.

Keep it Before the People.

That the Republican party has re-
duced the national debt over five hun-
dred millions of dollars since the close
of the war account.

That the Republican party has light-
ened the burdens of taxation more than
two hundred millions of dollars since
the close of the war.

That the Republican party has reduc-
ed the rate of taxation to about one half
what it was during the war.

That the Republican party saved the
Union from the results of Democratic
treason.

That the Republican party is the only
party pledged to the support of equal
rights for all—the poor as well as the
rich, and the ignorant as well as the
learned.

That the Democratic party, through
open and covert rebellion, has cost the
country over three thousand millions of
dollars and the annual interest thereon.

That the Democratic rebels took the
lives of three hundred thousand of the
bravest patriots the world ever knew.

That the Democratic rebels crippled
for life over three hundred thousand as
pure patriots as ever lived.

That the Democratic party gave to
the North a million weeping widows
and mourning orphans, our friends, our
neighbors, and our relatives.

That the Republican party will re-
store peace and prosperity to the coun-
try.

That the Democratic party is pledged
to revolution and repudiation, and that
this policy means more debt, more blood,
and overwhelming ruin.

Frank Blair's Position in 1864.

"I, Francis P. Blair, of St. Louis in
the State of Missouri, a native-born
citizen of the United States, and of
Protestant faith, in the presence of
Almighty God and these witnesses, do
solemnly promise and swear that I will
not vote, nor give my influence for any
man, for any office in the gift of the
people, unless he be an American born
citizen, in favor of American ruling
America, nor if he be a Roman Cath-
olic.