

THE HERALD.

J. A. MACMURPHY, EDITOR. PLATTSMOUTH OCT. 1 1874.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For member of Congress: GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN, of Washington county. For member of Congress, (contingent): PATRICK O. HAWES, of Douglas county. STATE TICKET. For Governor, SILAS G. GARBER, of Colfax county. For Secretary of State, BEUNTESHUCK, of Barry co. For Treasurer, J. C. MERRILL, of Colfax co. For Sup't of Public Instruction, J. M. MCKENZIE, of Nemaha co. For State Prison Inspector, N. S. FORSTER, of Dixon co. For Attorney General, GEORGE H. ROBERTS, of Barton co. For District Attorney—1st Dist., G. A. DUNAWAY, of Phelps co. For District Attorney—2d Dist., W. J. CONNELL, of Douglas co. For District Attorney—3d Dist., W. B. HUBBS, of Colfax county. COUNTY TICKET. For Senator, SAMUEL M. CHAPMAN. For Representatives, JOHN L. BROWN, HENRY W. FARLEY. For ex-Commissioner, WILLIAM B. BARNUM. 23d Representative Dist., JOHN W. BARNES.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES IN CASS COUNTY.

SAMUEL M. CHAPMAN, the Gentleman nominated for State Senator is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, formerly a partner of Judge Maxwell and the firm is known as the State over "Sam" as his friends familiarly call him came to the State January 1st 1855, and settled in Cass County where he has lived ever since, his record here is well known. When the war broke out he left school and enlisted Apr. 18th '61 in 1st Iowa, three months, volunteers, fought under Lyon at Wilson Creek in his memorable campaign, and was honorably discharged. He immediately re-enlisted in the 14th Iowa Infantry and was present at the battles of Fort Mendon, Fort Harrison, and served until the discomfiture of Hood before Nashville. He has never received an office at the hands of the people, nor asked for one before. Mr. C. was Secretary of the Senate the first two sessions held at Lincoln. No better man nor truer Republican can be found in Cass County; Soldier, Lawyer, Citizen and friend to all who have proved himself true and true. Vote for him. J. L. BROWN, Candidate for Representative is a young man from Greenwood precinct he is now our Representative and has served his constituents with singular fidelity and unswerving faith. Mr. Brown has been sick for some time but is now on the high road to health. He is one of the best young men in Cass County. He has hosts of friends and will be elected by a large majority. Mr. Brown is the son-in-law of W. B. Porter, our State Finance Master and Lecturer in Colorado and elsewhere but we propose to add one more chapter to our John Brown's history on the 14th of October next and we have no doubt that it will be a glorious and successful chapter. HENRY W. FARLEY, the other nominee, is at present from Weeping Water. He has taught school there for some years. He then returned to Weeping Water entering into agricultural pursuits in which he has been successful every year and has proved himself an upright, conscientious and God-fearing man. No better representative could have been chosen and none ever better deserved to be elected. William B. Barnum, candidate for Co. Commissioner is a large farmer in Tipton precinct, he is a smart politician and has been successful in managing his own affairs and will undoubtedly make us a straight-forward economical and honest Commissioner. Mr. A. stands very high with his neighbors and every man that wants to reduce expenses and taxes must vote for him. JOHN W. BARNES, who was renominated Tuesday on the Platte representative district, is an old resident of Cass County having come here in 1855. He is so well known that we need not tell the Cass people who he is. The Herald will just endorse him as a persistent, hard working and sound Republican, a No. 1 man. He has served his once with credit and will again if elected. Give him your votes boys.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS IN CASS COUNTY.

At Plattsmouth Oct. 21 at 7 p. m. Speakers, Vandervoort, Roberts and others. Grand County Mass Meeting at Mt. Pleasant, Oct. 21, at 2 p. m. Speakers Gen. Thayer, E. L. Webster, and Silas Garber, and such home speakers as their committee may decide upon. The County appointments, those in which the speakers will discuss county politics and home affairs mainly are as follows: Beaver School House, Oct. 23, at 7 p. m.—Chapman and Smith. Louisville School House, Oct. 20th, 7 p. m.—Sprague and Chapman. In Liberty precinct at Taylor's School House at 7 p. m.—Smith, Cannon and Cunningham. At Grand Prairie School House Monday Oct. 27th at 7 p. m.—Sprague, McCallum and Farley. Other meetings may be announced by the Committees and Republicans of each precinct and we will endeavor to find speakers. This is merely an outline designating one or two points in order to give some plan to our campaign. We earnestly desire committees and Republicans every where to organize and place before the people the true issues of this campaign. An net and a vigilant enemy are in the field combing and savoring from day to day. Then rally every man to his post and let us make this a contest long to be remembered in Cass County. A grand final rally will be held in Plattsmouth on Monday evening, before election. Distinguished speakers from abroad, and the best home talent will address the audience. By order of Central Committee.

W. L. HOBBS Chairman.

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Judging by the Reports from the District Fair at Lincoln and the County Fair at Douglas County: Cass County held a very creditable Fair this year.

The B. & M. R. R., our railroad, it used to be, has been very liberal in "passing" donations for western sufferers.

Cap. Palmer, our Insurance man has formed a partnership with Mr. Contant in Omaha, taking the place of Thomas Clark. The new firm of Palmer & Contant are highly spoken of by all the Omaha papers, and they seem to think Cap. Palmer will make a strong horse in the team.

Mr. Stocking is the leading Conservative candidate for the Governorship of Nebraska, and the funny man after him. One says his name is received with Holo-anims. Another thinks his party has got a sheer thing. His opponent call him a damned old humbug, but acknowledge they can't pull him off. On the whole, we think it will prove that somebody has put his foot in it.—Boston Advertiser.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

Now that the County Fair has come and gone, it may be proper to tell the good people who complain of the high price of the Family tickets, why they were placed at that price. The society was in debt. The society commenced operations without a dollar of cash capital on hand. When a man runs in debt for a farm, and then borrows money to make the necessary improvements, he finds it a hard struggle for a few years. This has been the condition of this society. Now that the struggle is past, Family tickets will in all probability be furnished cheaper unless too many should insist on loading three or four generations on one wagon and passing them in on a family ticket.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican Central Committee of Cass County organized by electing W. L. Hobbs Secretary, on motion the following committees were appointed: On Finance—McMurphy, Cunningham and Hobbs. Executive committee—G. S. Smith Plattsmouth; M. B. Murphy, Plattsmouth; S. B. Hall, Bluffs; E. A. Kirkpatrick, Rock Bluffs; Saml' Barker, Eight Mile Grove.

A PROGRAMME FOR SPEAKING was decided upon and each Committee man is hereby called upon to exert his whole influence to see that speakers are provided, halls secured, &c. and that every man in his precinct is out on Election day and votes. We must be up and ready to leave and true. Vote for him.

JOHN W. BARNES, Candidate for Representative is a young man from Greenwood precinct he is now our Representative and has served his constituents with singular fidelity and unswerving faith.

HENRY W. FARLEY, the other nominee, is at present from Weeping Water. He has taught school there for some years. He then returned to Weeping Water entering into agricultural pursuits in which he has been successful every year and has proved himself an upright, conscientious and God-fearing man. No better representative could have been chosen and none ever better deserved to be elected.

WILLIAM B. BARNUM, candidate for Co. Commissioner is a large farmer in Tipton precinct, he is a smart politician and has been successful in managing his own affairs and will undoubtedly make us a straight-forward economical and honest Commissioner.

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A PAGE OF CREDIT MOBILIER HISTORY.

MAJ. J. W. DAVIS.

Independent Reform!—Candidate for Congress, as Railroad Contractor.

EXTRACTS.

From the report of the select Committee (No. 2) on the Credit Mobilier.

From the report of the select Committee (No. 2) on the Credit Mobilier. This was a contract made with J. W. Davis, a man with little, if any, pecuniary ability, (and not expected to perform the contract), for the construction of that part of the road, beginning at the western terminus of the Ames contract, and extending to the western terminus of the Road, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five and twenty-three hundredths miles. It was upon the same terms as the Ames contract. Under it the residue of the road was constructed, and from a balance sheet taken from the books of the railroad company, it appears that it cost the railroad company \$223,431,888.10. And from a balance sheet taken from the books of the trustees that it cost the contractors \$15,620,633.62.

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THE CITY SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Council, Acting as School Commissioners of the Public Schools of the City of Plattsmouth.

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with the requirements of the First Section of the General Regulations adopted by the Mayor and Council, presenting the Dates of the Superior Session of 1873, no uniformity of system prevailed in our schools. The teachers, by no means deficient in scholarship and skill, pursued courses of instruction in accordance with their individual views and preferences, and without the facilities necessary to keep pace with the improved methods in the domain of common-school education. This condition of things was fast becoming a great matter of concern to the public, while our children were sustaining an irreparable loss from the want of good mental and moral training. The friends and advocates of reform took counsel together, and by their united efforts, secured the passage of a law, which provided for the improvement of our schools. Improved accommodations and facilities were needed, and now a new High School building crowns one of the eminences of the city, and its commanding location is at once an ornament to the place, and an honor to the enterprise of our people.

In consequence of the embarrassments generally incident to the starting of a new enterprise, the public schools of the city did not open until the middle of September—two weeks after the time prescribed by the manual. On the 15th of September, 1874, the school opened its doors under a full corps of teachers, consisting of a principal and eight assistants to whom a month was subsequently added. The work of instruction was prosecuted with untiring energy and commendable degree of fidelity and energy. The progress made, though not perhaps equal to the expectations and wishes of those who were most interested in the success of the new school, has nevertheless been highly gratifying.

In the first efforts in any reform doubts and fears are entertained because of a common repugnance to what are esteemed as untried and expensive innovations. Many of us are reluctant to surrender old and cherished notions however antiquated, and feel that it is better to follow the beaten track trodden by our fathers, than to be the first to venture upon a new path. But despite these doubts, and fears we have reached the close of the first year's work under the new organization, and feel assured that good progress has been made.

Among the chief obstacles to the successful working of any school system is the irregularity in attendance; and this has been a serious hindrance to the desired progress of our school. Many of our parents think that a day's, or even a week's absence from school can not necessarily work prejudice to the improvement of the pupils, forgetting that the mind of a child is like wax, and that the impressions made at the same time, pace kept with the advancing class. Another cause of embarrassment has been the restlessness of pupils under discipline and the disposition to leave school without the proper authority, and without the proper record of the fact. Again, many pupils returned to school after a period of sickness or absence from town in the midst of the year, and find themselves behind their own classes, but still in advance of those below them. Still another serious trouble has been in classifying those who have come from other schools, so that they have been carried far in advance in some branches and have been allowed to neglect others. There is a disposition on the part of many teachers to give undue prominence to some particular branch of study and to pass others over as of minor importance; and this disposition to follow the lead of individual preference, was perhaps too prominent. It is some instances in our school, in the middle of the past year. In some of the departments assigned did not receive the attention required by the manual; in others music was neglected, and in some the manual was neglected; great irregularity in geography, especially that of Nebraska. To all these deficiencies and departures from the course laid down in the manual the attention has been directed, and many of them have been carried far in advance in some branches and have been allowed to neglect others. There is a disposition on the part of many teachers to give undue prominence to some particular branch of study and to pass others over as of minor importance; and this disposition to follow the lead of individual preference, was perhaps too prominent. It is some instances in our school, in the middle of the past year. In some of the departments assigned did not receive the attention required by the manual; in others music was neglected, and in some the manual was neglected; great irregularity in geography, especially that of Nebraska. To all these deficiencies and departures from the course laid down in the manual the attention has been directed, and many of them have been carried far in advance in some branches and have been allowed to neglect others.

The examinations, in which his honor, the Mayor, took an active part throughout, were prosecuted with much vigor, and the results were highly gratifying, and proved a source of profit to the pupils and of great interest to the examiners. They were designed not only to ascertain the progress made by the pupils in their studies, as a means of gratification and classifying, and as a stimulus to future diligence, but also as a test of the skill and fidelity of the teachers. In the course of these examinations many bright minds were found in the various departments, which under proper direction and training give promise of the scholarship; and we are rejoiced to remark evidences of such excellence in the progress of our pupils, many of whom are so fortunate as to have had the opportunity to attend the examinations. It is a source of regret that so many were absent from these concluding exercises. It is sincerely hoped that parents and guardians will redouble their efforts, and that the attention of the pupils under their care to absent themselves from school before the close of the term.

The design in grading is to place in the same room, under the same teacher, a class of pupils as nearly as possible of the same stage of advance in their studies, so that the discussions and illustrations of subjects and principles may be adapted to the level of all alike. This desirable end is accomplished at a large cost of time and labor, and the work at the close of the last term, with preparation for the incoming school year, has been rendered doubly arduous and perplexing to both superintendent and pupil by the withdrawal of such large numbers on the approach of the examination.

Our entire system has been arranged by regular gradations in all the departments with a view to the symmetrical development and strengthening of all the faculties of the mind. Too much importance should not be attached to the cultivation of the perceptive powers in connection with those of memory and of reasoning in the schoolroom drill. Many of our most notable men of the past have been distinguished in the youth, were thrown upon their own resources without money or advice, but who are indebted to the diligent exercise of their perceptive powers for the knowledge of a wide walk from the common. This knowledge is of a practical nature, and gives them a great advantage over the most diligent book-learned scholar whose training has never been allowed to take range beyond the metaphysical and the abstract. This thought has been kept steadily in view in the arrangement of the system adopted, and in the selection of apparatus and appliances for the use of our schools, with like provision for the development of the physical as well as the mental constitution. As far as possible all the exercises of the school room are to have a practical bearing.

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In accordance with the requirements of the First Section of the General Regulations adopted by the Mayor and Council, presenting the Dates of the Superior Session of 1873, no uniformity of system prevailed in our schools. The teachers, by no means deficient in scholarship and skill, pursued courses of instruction in accordance with their individual views and preferences, and without the facilities necessary to keep pace with the improved methods in the domain of common-school education. This condition of things was fast becoming a great matter of concern to the public, while our children were sustaining an irreparable loss from the want of good mental and moral training. The friends and advocates of reform took counsel together, and by their united efforts, secured the passage of a law, which provided for the improvement of our schools. Improved accommodations and facilities were needed, and now a new High School building crowns one of the eminences of the city, and its commanding location is at once an ornament to the place, and an honor to the enterprise of our people.

In consequence of the embarrassments generally incident to the starting of a new enterprise, the public schools of the city did not open until the middle of September—two weeks after the time prescribed by the manual. On the 15th of September, 1874, the school opened its doors under a full corps of teachers, consisting of a principal and eight assistants to whom a month was subsequently added. The work of instruction was prosecuted with untiring energy and commendable degree of fidelity and energy. The progress made, though not perhaps equal to the expectations and wishes of those who were most interested in the success of the new school, has nevertheless been highly gratifying.

Among the chief obstacles to the successful working of any school system is the irregularity in attendance; and this has been a serious hindrance to the desired progress of our school. Many of our parents think that a day's, or even a week's absence from school can not necessarily work prejudice to the improvement of the pupils, forgetting that the mind of a child is like wax, and that the impressions made at the same time, pace kept with the advancing class. Another cause of embarrassment has been the restlessness of pupils under discipline and the disposition to leave school without the proper authority, and without the proper record of the fact. Again, many pupils returned to school after a period of sickness or absence from town in the midst of the year, and find themselves behind their own classes, but still in advance of those below them. Still another serious trouble has been in classifying those who have come from other schools, so that they have been carried far in advance in some branches and have been allowed to neglect others. There is a disposition on the part of many teachers to give undue prominence to some particular branch of study and to pass others over as of minor importance; and this disposition to follow the lead of individual preference, was perhaps too prominent. It is some instances in our school, in the middle of the past year. In some of the departments assigned did not receive the attention required by the manual; in others music was neglected, and in some the manual was neglected; great irregularity in geography, especially that of Nebraska. To all these deficiencies and departures from the course laid down in the manual the attention has been directed, and many of them have been carried far in advance in some branches and have been allowed to neglect others.

The examinations, in which his honor, the Mayor, took an active part throughout, were prosecuted with much vigor, and the results were highly gratifying, and proved a source of profit to the pupils and of great interest to the examiners. They were designed not only to ascertain the progress made by the pupils in their studies, as a means of gratification and classifying, and as a stimulus to future diligence, but also as a test of the skill and fidelity of the teachers. In the course of these examinations many bright minds were found in the various departments, which under proper direction and training give promise of the scholarship; and we are rejoiced to remark evidences of such excellence in the progress of our pupils, many of whom are so fortunate as to have had the opportunity to attend the examinations. It is a source of regret that so many were absent from these concluding exercises. It is sincerely hoped that parents and guardians will redouble their efforts, and that the attention of the pupils under their care to absent themselves from school before the close of the term.

The design in grading is to place in the same room, under the same teacher, a class of pupils as nearly as possible of the same stage of advance in their studies, so that the discussions and illustrations of subjects and principles may be adapted to the level of all alike. This desirable end is accomplished at a large cost of time and labor, and the work at the close of the last term, with preparation for the incoming school year, has been rendered doubly arduous and perplexing to both superintendent and pupil by the withdrawal of such large numbers on the approach of the examination.

Our entire system has been arranged by regular gradations in all the departments with a view to the symmetrical development and strengthening of all the faculties of the mind. Too much importance should not be attached to the cultivation of the perceptive powers in connection with those of memory and of reasoning in the schoolroom drill. Many of our most notable men of the past have been distinguished in the youth, were thrown upon their own resources without money or advice, but who are indebted to the diligent exercise of their perceptive powers for the knowledge of a wide walk from the common. This knowledge is of a practical nature, and gives them a great advantage over the most diligent book-learned scholar whose training has never been allowed to take range beyond the metaphysical and the abstract. This thought has been kept steadily in view in the arrangement of the system adopted, and in the selection of apparatus and appliances for the use of our schools, with like provision for the development of the physical as well as the mental