

# HERALD EXTRA!

## The Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, AUGUST 17, 1876.

### HENDRICKS' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE AT LAST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 4.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, in which you have formally notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, as their candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. It is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the Convention. It is with this feeling and trust, also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen. It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartily endorse the platform of the convention.

I rejoice that the Convention at St. Louis has so nobly raised the banner of reform. Nothing can be well with us or with our affairs until the public conscience, shocked by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail, shall have demanded and compelled an unsparing reformation of our national administration in its head and in its members. The President alone must not be made the scape-goat for the enormities of the system which infects the public service and threatens destruction of our institutions. In some respects, I hold that the present executive has been the victim rather than the author of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the President. No man could have created it, and the removal of no one man can amend it. It is thoroughly corrupt, and must be swept remorselessly away by the action of a government composed of elements entirely new and pledged to radical reform. The first work of reform must evidently be the restoration of the normal operation of the constitution of the United States with all its amendments. The necessities of the war cannot be pleaded in time of peace. The right of local self-government, as guaranteed by the constitution, must be ever restored and centralized almost. Personal imperialism, which has been practiced, must be gone away with the first principles of the republic will be lost.

#### THE FINANCES.

As I have heretofore said, no one desires return to specie payment more than I do, but I do not believe it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures or contraction of the currency, any more than I believe that wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by inflation of currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the government—if indeed it deserves the name of policy at all—has been in disregard of these laws, and therefore has disturbed commercial business confidence as well as hindered return to specie payments. One feature of that policy was the resumption act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the anticipation of

#### A COMPULSORY RESUMPTION,

for which no preparation has been made, and without any assurance that it would be practicable. The repeal of that clause is necessary, that the natural operation of financial laws may be restored, that the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that a return to specie payment may be facilitated by the substitution of wise and more prudent legislation which shall mainly rely on a judicious system of public economies, and, above all, on the promotion of prosperity in all the industries of the people. I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payments, but the recovery of a false step, and although the repeal may for a time be prevented, yet the determination of the democratic party on the subject has been distinctly declared in that there should be no hindrances put in the way of return of specie payments.

#### THE BURDENS OF THE PEOPLE

must also be lightened by a great change in our system of public expenses. Its prodigal expenditures, which has increased taxation from five dollars per capita in 1860, to eighteen dollars in 1870 tells its own story of our need of fiscal reform. Our treaties with foreign powers should also be revised and amended in so far as they leave citizens of foreign birth in any particular less secure in any country on earth than they would be if they had been born upon our own soil, and the iniquitous coolie system which, through the agency of wealthy companies, imports Chinese bondmen and establishes a species of slavery and interferences with rewards of labor on our Pacific coast, should be utterly abolished in the reform of our civil service.

#### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I most heartily endorse that section of the platform which declares that the civil service ought not to be subject to change at every election, and that it ought not to be made a brief reward of party zeal, but it ought to be rewarded for proved competency, and held for fidelity in public employ.

### THE HANFORD MURDER IN CHICAGO.

#### Evidence of Mr. McMullen.

Business Manager of the Chicago Post, residing at No. 328 North LaSalle street, was then called upon to testify. He said: About 7.30 o'clock last evening I started with my brother to call upon Mrs. Sullivan. In passing the residence of Mr. Francis Hanford, we stopped to speak with him. He was standing on the sidewalk in front of his house. My brother remarked, "I guess you have got yourself in trouble." Mr. Hanford replied, "Why?" and my brother said, "Van Osdel read your communication to the Council this afternoon, and gave your name as author." My brother then laughingly said, "You'll probably have a libel suit or a slander suit." Just as Mr. Hanford was about to reply, a carriage drove up to the curbstone in front of his residence and stopped there. Two gentlemen got out of the carriage and walked about half way up the steps. My brother said to Mr. Hanford, "I guess there is somebody wants to see you." Mr. Hanford replied, "I guess not; I don't know them." My brother then started east toward Clark street. Just at that moment I heard Mrs. Hanford, who was sitting on the front door step of the house, say, evidently in answer to a question: "That is him on the sidewalk." With that Mr. Hanford started towards the steps to meet the visitors, and they turned down the steps, at the foot of which they all met. I was just turning to follow my brother toward Clark street when I heard some one in the carriage call: "Mr. McMullen." I turned toward the carriage and saw Mrs. Sullivan sitting in it. I walked up and shook hands with her, and remarked that we were just going down to her place. She replied, "I meant your brother when I called; tell him I left some manuscript at the house." The witness here stated that his brother had engaged Mrs. Sullivan temporarily to work for the Post, the work to be done at her own residence. I then asked her what she was doing there. She answered, "That dog has outraged and insulted me." I said, "Is that your husband?" and she answered in the affirmative. I then asked, "What is he here for?" and her answer was, "To get satisfaction, and he (pointing towards the group at the foot of the steps) will be lucky if he gets off with a whole hide." I said to her, "Why Mrs. Sullivan, what do you mean? Has he come here for a personal encounter?" She answered, "I don't know, but I hope Aleck won't hurt him." I then said, "Why, that is no way to settle such matters;" and she replied, "You don't know all about it; that dog has insulted me." Almost instantly thereafter, I heard Mrs. Hanford scream, my back having previously been toward the parties. Just as I turned, Sullivan struck Hanford in the face and knocked him down. He then stood over him with his left hand on his (Hanford's) throat. I immediately sprang to Sullivan's side, and put my arm around his neck and took hold of his left hand with my own left hand, jerking him away from Hanford. Sullivan struggled to get away, but did not strike me. I threw him around, and it was scarcely an instant before I had turned my back and faced the carriage again. I then saw Mr. Hanford, Mr. Sullivan's brother and Mrs. Sullivan standing close up by the side of the carriage. They were clinched. I could not tell how, but it was a sort of triangular clinch, each having hold of the other. Almost instantly Mr. Hanford got loose from them, and then I saw Mr. Geo. B. Dunham come up and try to get hold of Mr. Hanford. I don't think he got hold of Hanford who was in a stooping posture, and was reaching toward Sullivan, (of whom I still kept hold) and myself. I placed myself in front of Sullivan, with my left hand against Hanford's breast, still retaining hold of Sullivan, in order to keep the men apart. At this moment the pistol was fired. Mrs. Sullivan was then standing beside the carriage, five or six feet from us. As I skated before the three, Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. Sullivan's brother, and Mr. Hanford, were clinched when I saw them. Immediately after the shot was fired Mr. Hanford clasped his hands across his abdomen and sunk down on the sidewalk. I did not see the pistol until after I heard the report. As soon as the shot was fired I let go of Sullivan and tried to raise Hanford up. He said to me, "Dave I am dying; I am shot." Just at that moment Mr. Wm. H. Bush came out of his residence next door, and with several others who came up assisted me to raise Mr. Hanford. I turned around and saw Sullivan with the pistol in his right hand, pushing his wife toward the carriage, and saying to her, "Get into the carriage and go home." She replied, "Send the carriage for a doctor." I went and took hold of Sullivan by the arm, saying, "you must not go." He turned round and looked at me, and I said, "McMullen is my name; don't you know me?" or "I suppose you don't know me?" I cannot say exactly what expression I used. He replied, "It is a wonder I did not shoot you, for I thought you were some friend of his who would attack me." The revolver was a medium-sized pocket revolver—I think a six shooter, and was afterward handed by Sullivan to the officer.

A frontier Texan who was asked if he was going to attend the Centennial Exhibition guilelessly replied: "I'd like to, but I'll have to put it off till next year".

### ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We heard an excellent characteristic story of Honest old Abe a few days ago which we have never seen in print:

During the war, it will be remembered, the iron clad Merrimac caused considerable consternation among the sea board cities along the atlantic coast, and fears were entertained at New York that she would steam in some fine morning and capture the city. This was before the little monitor had shown its mettle. Accordingly, a delegation of twelve wealthy New York merchants was sent down to Washington to wait on the President. Audience was granted to them, and they marched into the presence of Lincoln. The spokesman of the party stepped forward and commenced:

"Mr. Lincoln, we represent among us here the sum of \$50,000,000. We are large tax payers and supporters of this government. We do not come here to beg of you any privileges otherwise than those we have a right to claim. We demand of you protection for our lives and for our property."

Lincoln stood at the end of a long table, and at the conclusion of this bombastic speech, he said:

"Gentlemen, we have no boat at present, which is equal to the Merrimac, or which can compete with her. But if I was as rich you say you are, and as scared as I know you are, I would build an ironclad and give it to the government."

Then the representatives of \$50,000,000 went out and cooled off.

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