THE HERALD.

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THE HERALD.

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B. & M. R. R. Time Table.

Corrected Sunday, January 30th, 1876.

OR OMAHA FROM PLATTSMOUTH.
Leaves 5:45 a. m. Arrives 8:50 a. m.
" 2:30 p. m. " 5:45 p. m.

FROM OMAHA FOR PLATTSMOUTH.
Leaves 9:05 a. m. Arrives 10:24 a. m.
" 1:00 p. m. " 2:05 p. m.
" 6:00 p. m. " 7:45 p. m.

FOR THE WEST.
Leaves Plattsmouth 9:40 a. m. Arrives Lincoln, 12:45 p. m.; Arrives Kearney, 8:00 p. m.
ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—Leaves Plattsmouth, 4:25 p. m. Arrives, Lincoln, 6:40 p. m.
Freight leaves 7:10 a. m. Ar. Lincoln 12:25 p.m.
" 3:50 p. m. " 3:50 a.m.

FROM THE WEST.
Leaves Kearney, 6:40 a. m. Leaves Lincoln, 12:45 p. m. Arrives Plattsmouth, 3:15 p. m.
ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—Leaves Lincoln, 7:20 a. m. Arrives Plattsmouth, 10:24 a. m.
Freight leaves Lincoln 11:15 a. m. Arrives Plattsmouth, 4:12 p. m.
Leaves Lincoln 7:10 p. m. Arrives Plattsmouth, 11:10 p. m.

GOING EAST.
Express, 6:40 a. m.
Passenger, (train each day) 3:50 p. m.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PLATTSMOUTH MAILS.

EASTERN, NORTHERN & SOUTHERN	
Arrive at - 9:50 a. m.	Depart at - 5:30 a. m.
	" " - 3:00 p. m.
OMAHA VIA B. & M.	
Arrive at 10:30 a. m.	Depart at - 2:15 p. m.
WESTERN VIA B. & M.	
Arrive at - 3:15 p. m.	Depart at - 9:00 a. m.
WEEPING WATER.	
Arrive at 12:00 m.	Depart at - 2:00 p. m.
ROCK BLUFFS & UNION MILLS.	
Arrive at 12:00 m.	Depart at - 1:00 p. m.

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(Main St., under First Nat. Bank.)
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BEST WINES, LIQUORS,
CIGARS
BEER, ETC., ETC. 40y1

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For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Adopted at Cincinnati, June 15th, 1876.

When in the economy of Providence, his land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories and high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party, in national convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

1. The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the National and State Governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

2. The Republican party has preserved those governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now the embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle: That all men were created equal; that they were endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Until those truths are cheerfully obeyed or, if needed, to be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of its citizens in the enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and securing to every American citizen the full liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a vigorous and an honest Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its duty to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments.

5. Under the constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office; the Senate is to advise and to consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representative who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointee, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration requires its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

6. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trust shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public fund or property for the benefit of any school or institutions under sectarian control.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations which, so fas as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public land to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted american citizen that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect emigrants in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by the Republican legislation in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall procure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

14. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled.—The grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for their country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feelings and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party, counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of the united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus acheived would reopen sectional strife and imperil national honor and human rights.

16. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and the opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the national capital the sentiments of unrepented rebellion; sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing ends of justice by its partisan management and obstruction of investigations with proving itself through the period of its ascendancy in the lower house of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the goverment.—We warn the county against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

17. The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and peace.

NEBRASKA JOURNALISM.

Rosewater's Attempts to Label the Press ---The Missing Link Found---The Senatorial Issues and Other Topics Discussed.

"A PUNY INSULT."

The Omaha *Bee* offered a puny insult to the decent and respectable newspapers of the State by labelling them "Hitchcock" and "anti-Hitchcock." The *Journal* bears cheerful testimony that with the exception of about a half dozen, including the *Bee*, the Republican press of Nebraska cannot be ticketed in this way. No State in the union has a press less subject to a charge of being "personal organs" than Nebraska, and the effort of the *Bee* to force the newspapers of the State into the senatorial contest at this time, is the effort of the fox that lost his tail in a trap, to induce the other foxes to bob their caudal appendages also.—*Lincoln Journal.*

"THE MISSING LINK."

Rosewater confesses that he is the "missing link" that Darwin tells about. We merely stated that he was a mouse or a monkey, and he didn't hesitate to pronounce himself the latter.—*Beatrice Express.*

A BAD RECORD.

The *Journal* wrings out some pretty severe charges against Rosewater, accusing that gentleman of receiving money, while a member of the State central committee, from the candidates, and appropriating it. The *Journal* has exhibited a great deal of caution in its remarks in the past, and has gained a reputation for prudence and truthfulness, which gives telling effect to its accusations.—*Red Cloud Chief.*

A CONUNDRUM.

Conundrums are the order of the day, and we propound this simple one to the Omaha *Bee:* If the anti-Hitchcock issue does not mean Crounse, what does it mean? And this one: Who is the *Bee* pledged to? And this one: What is the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee?—*Beatrice Express.*

TALKING RAILROAD.

Omaha is talking railroad again, and we do hope that Hitchcock will keep away from the project, so that our highly esteemed friend Rosewater can rest easy.—*Beatrice Ex.*

THE ISSUE.

The issue now between the State papers is the senatorial question. One side says this is not the time to bring it up, and the other side says it is just the time. In the meantime every one will do just as he pleases.—*Kearney Press.*

NEEDS A RAILROAD.

After examining the corn crop in different parts of the county we are fully satisfied that all the damage by the hoppers—will not exceed twenty-five per cent. of an average crop, and that we will yet see corn of this years growth sell for fifteen or twenty cents per bushel.—*Butler Co. Press.*

FOR CONGRESS.

The Dawson County *Pioneer*, Plum Creek, after quoting a number of favorable notices from the State Press concerning Mayor Chase for congress, says: "Our slight acquaintance with Colonel Chase and the business transactions we have had with him give us the assurance that he is an honorable man, and one that is fitted and well worthy the support of the people of Nebraska for any position of honor and trust in their power to bestow."

We are forced to believe that the Omaha *Herald's expose* of the patriotic Perky, of Saunders, in his railroad enterprises has more of truth than poetry in it. It charges in short that Perky offered to sell his "influence" to get some bonds voted for the construction of a narrow guage road as a branch of the U. P. R. R. through Saunders and Butler Co's. for $10,000, and said it need not cost the U. P. men anything to pay his fee — they could add it to the amount of the bonds they should ask the county for building the road. The company thereupon turned its back upon Perky and he went home and told his constituents that the U. P. had offered him $10,000, but like a patriot he refused to sell. If Perky told his constituents that, there is hardly any doubt of the truth of the accusations. Patriots like Perky never refuse an offer of that kind. The Omaha *Bee*, which is a partner of Perky in the railroad business, is almost as indignant over the matter as Perky himself. The people of Saunders, if they are wise, will hereafter conduct their negotiations for railroads without the agency of patriots of the Perky school. The *Herald* rather ungenerously adds that Perky is the individual who, as a legislative reformer, made so much noise in the State Senate during the last legislative session. He is the identical Perky that Sam Chapman crucified for stealing a paper from the desk of an investigating committee. The *Bee* is expected to come immediately to the rescue of Perky.—*State Journal.*

To the Editor of The Inter Ocean.]

Is there any proof of Hendricks ever being a Greenback man? Did he ever make a speech in advocacy of such? My Democratic friends denounce the report as false, and declare that no evidence can be brought to substantiate such report. Please enlighten an OLD SUBSCRIBER.

REPLY.

The nearest and best friends of Hendricks have been trying for years to ascertain what his views were on the currency. In his speeches heretofore he has thrown sop to both "hards," and "softs," leaning a little to the latter because they were in the majority in his State. He never pronounced a positive opinion on anything in his life. Like the old apple woman, who, when asked whether her fruit was sweet or sour, replied that it was a kind of a low tart, inclined to be sweet." Hendricks is sweet or sour as the occasion demands. His own wife to this day cannot tell whether he prefers butter or sugar on his watermelon.

The great powers of Europe are busying themselves just now in the poultry business. They have gone to Turkey-raising.—*Post and Mail.*

TWAIN ON THE SITUATION.

[*Elmira Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.*]

After a rather dusty ride of five miles up hill from Elmira the *Herald* representative met Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), temporarily residing at Quarry Hill farm, the property of one of the Langdon family, into which Mark happily married. He took me to his studio, an octagonal structure, still further up hill, and commanding a romantic view of Elmira for miles surrounding.

Mark was attired in a summer dress of snowy white, not dissimilar to that worn by Abraham Lincoln when the same correspondent interviewed the great lamented at his house in Springfield, Ill., in the memorable campaign of 1860, when Lincoln was first elected President of the United States.

Herald correspondent—Well, Mark, now that we are in your cosy and breezy studio, suppose I interview you in regard to your opinions respecting the present political situation?

Mark Twain—Politics are rather out of my line, yet not outside of my interest. I am not much of a party man, but I have my opinions. I should never have pushed them before the public, but if you want to catechise me I will answer, but I want easy questions—questions which a plain answer will meet.

"You shall have them. First, which platform do you prefer?"

"That is easily answered. Platforms are of such a secondary importance that I have not thought it necessary to build up a preference. In most essentials the creeds of both parties are good enough for me. But there is something back of the written creeds which is important. For instance, inflation and repudiation may be glossed over in a creed, but there are a good many erring people who want these things and would vote for them."

"What do you think is more important than platforms?"

"I think the men are. There used to be a party cry, 'measures not men.' That was in an honester day. We need to reverse that now. When you get below the political scum—or above it, perhaps one ought to say,—you will find that the solid men in both parties are equally good and equally well meaning. Both will furnish platforms which the country can survive and progress under. But of what use are these excellent platforms if the men elected upon them shamelessly ignore them and make them a dead letter? A sound and good democratic platform was powerless to save New York from the ravages of the Tweed gang; an excellent republican platform has no more been able to save the country from the ravages of the present administration's highwaymen than the pasting of the four gospels on a bad man's back would be to save him from the tropical end of eternity. Platforms are not the essential things now—men are."

"Then how do you judge of your men?"

"Only by common reports and their letters of acceptance."

"Which candidate do you prefer upon these grounds?"

"Hayes. He talks right out upon the important issues. You cannot mistake what he means concerning civil service, second term, and the honest payment of the national debt. If you can understand what Mr. Tilden means it is only because you have got more brains than I have, but you don't look like it. Mr. Tilden is a very able man; therefore I hold that he could have made himself understood. Why didn't he? Because one-half of his party believe in one thing and the other half in another, I suppose, and it was necessary to be a little vague. But Mr. Hendrick is not vague. He is in no hurry to have the national debt paid."

"Is there a democrat whom you would have preferred to Hayes?"

"Yes; Charles Francis Adams—a true man, a proved statemen. I would vote for him in a minute. I wouldn't need to know what his platform was; the fact that he stood upon it would be sufficient proof to me that it was a righteous one. I want to see an honest government established one more. I mean to vote for Hayes because I believe, from his own manner of talking and from all I can hear of his character and history, that he will appoint none but honest and capable men to office. I don't care two cents what party they belong to. I never tried to get an office for but one man, and I forgot to ask him what his politics were, but he was a clean man and mighty capable. Mr. Tilden is an old politician, dyed in the wool. History has tried hard to teach us that we can't have good government under politicians. Now, to go and stick one at the very head of the government couldn't be wise. You know that."

"People speak well of both candidates, don't they?"

"I will tell you how it looks to me. I read a lot of newspapers of both creeds every day. The republicans tell me a great many things which Hayes has done; the democartic papers explain why Tilden didn't do a great many things. They keep on apologizing and apologizing all the time. I think that the woman or the candidate that has to be apologized for is a suspicious person. So do you. Now, let me urge you as an old friend to vote for Hayes—a man you don,t have to apologize for."

"Well, what do you think——"

No, excuse me. You can't get any political elaborations out of me. I simply want to see the right man at the helm. I don't care what his party creed is. I want a man who isn't near-sighted. I want a man who will not go on seeing angels from heaven in such buzzards as Delano, Belknap, Babcock, and the rest of that lot, long after 40,000,000 ordinary people have detected and come to loathe them. I want to see a man in the chief chair who can not only tell a buzzard when he sees it, but will promptly wring its neck. I feel satisfied that Mr Hayes is such a man; I am not satisfied that Mr. Tilden is. There, now, let us take a smoke. My opinions are important only to me. If they were important to others we would spread them all over the *Herald*. Here is your pipe. Now we will talk of things less harrowing."

The Flag.

The *Inter-Ocean* gets off the following most excellent hit:

"By a discreet use of that 'bar'l o' money,' they have prevailed on some one to write a Tilden & Hendricks song, and the democratic papers are nearly crazy over it. The democrats can't sing, but they lean quietly against saloon counters and gaze at it by the hour. The song begins: 'We'll gather round the good old flag.' This is all right enough, but we can't held thinking what a terrible beating it took to make the rascals 'gather.

To Nebraskans there is a redeeming feature in the Congress which adjourned on the 15th last. We have reason to feel proud of the effort made by Senators Hitchcock and Paddock in behalf of the state they represent. Not one of the senators who began actual work at the beginning of last winter, has gained for himself a better reputation than has Mr. Paddock. He went into the nation's highest legislative body pledged to no faction's interests, and he has steered clear of old political hacks who are so generous with their advice and opinions. His election was clean-handed and honorable; his official career has been brilliant and satisfactory to the whole State. Nebraska has been honored with national attention, and we shall be benefited by it. We cannot call attention to all the legislation enacted that affects us specially. Let us simply mention the bill providing for the removal of the Otoes, and the sale of their reservation; the sale of the Kearney reservation and improvements along our eastern boundary.

A state's reputation abroad lies largely in the hands of its representatives. That Mr. Paddock has fully appreciated this fact is clearly evidenced by his labors in our behalf—He has worked faithfully, in season and out, to meet every one of Nebraska's demands upon him.—*Saline County Post.*

Gen. Boynton has discovered evidence at Washington which is calculated to quiet the fears of persons who believe that a democratic congress would attempt the payment of the rebel debt. For several years congress has made an annual appropriation of $6,000 to pay for the examination and arrangment of the captured rebel archives. Gen. Boynton claims that the democratic house, in cutting off this appropriation, did it for a specific purpose, and not for economy, as pretended. He says that the discoveries already made in the archives have saved the government millions of dollars by disclosing proof of the disloyalty of claimants. Adjutant Gen. Townsend reported one claim of $700,000 defeated by the records and another of $350000, and the southern claims commission reported one of over $100,000. There are now pending before the latter commission 10,000 claims, and the suits, chiefly cotton cases, now before the court of claims, represent over $10,000,000. Proof of disloyalty constitutes a complete bar to a claim, and the democrats have cut off the chief means of obtaining this proof. They have saved the government $6,000, and have put it in danger of being robbed of millions.—*Omaha Republican.*

George B McClellan, after approaching the situation by parallels, has decided to support Tilden with the force he has at his command, vigorously protesting, meanwhile, that he cannot move securely nor attain any lasting victory unless reinforcements are promptly forwarded.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PLANT CASTOR BEANS.

We do not vouch for the truthfulness of the following item, but would like for some our friends to try the experiment, for if it works well in Colorado it may do the same thing in Nebraska. We copy from the Pueplo *Chieftain:*

"The most effectual way we know of to get the upper hand of the grasshoppers is for every farmer in Colorado to plant a good sized patch of castor beans. In a few minutes after attacking this vegetable the grasshopper will be seen retireing behind the fence, and they will never come back for another dose. Will some of our granger friends please try the experiment and report how the thing works?"

Horse Pulling at the Halter---Remedy.

Any kind of a rope or halter will answer the purpose, having sufficient length to pass around a post and back passing between the fore legs, under the girth, to the hind leg. Fasten just below the knee joint. Have something on the opposite side of the post to prevent the halter from dropping to the ground, allowing the halter to slide around the post, when the horse commences to pull.

The first effort at pulling will bring forward the hind leg, and leave the horse in a sitting posture, unless he should spring forward, which he is almost certain to do. After the first pull not being fully convinced but what he ought to break loose, he may be induced ed to try the second time, but the pull will be light. After the second trial, there is no rattle-trap yet invented that could frighten a horse bad enough to make another effort. A few trials will effectually break any horse. It is simple, cheap and perfectly safe.—*Western Rural.*

Poultry Cholera.

Reader, Montmorcy, Ind., writes the same journal: "If you want chickens to get well of the cholera in two days use my remedy: Take good clear water and put in a bucket of any kind; then get white-oak bark (that from an old tree is the best), put it in the water and let it steep until the water is of a copper color, and then pour it in your drinking-vessels or fountain, and do not let the fowl drink any other water. Give them their usual feed, and a cure will be effected in a short time. I have tried this for five years, and it has never failed.

The recent census shows that Nebraska has more than doubled her population since 1870.