THE HERALD.

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# NEBRASKA HERALD.

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THE HERALD.

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National Bank
OF PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA,
SUCCESSOR TO
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HE IS A
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has given good satisfaction, so far and
*PROPOSES TO STAY!*
if the people give him the requisite encouragement.
GOOD FITS,
WARRANTED.
*AND ALL ORERS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.* 14ly

CLOTHING!
THE OLD STAND OF
WM. STADELMANN,
*Nearly opp. Saunders House, Main St.*

At the old stand I still hold forth, and for the Centennial year I offer goods at '76 prices—1776, I mean. If you do not believe it, come and see.

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PONY PHAETON,
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*FARMERS CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK FOR SALE.*
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Better you call on dot
Ben Hempel.
HE'S THE MAN,
KEEPS AN EATING HOUSE.
ON LOWER MAIN STREET.
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stimulatef the secretive organs, thus purifying the blood and striking at the root of the disease. It is the medicinal extract of the plant of that name found in Brazil, and is one of the most wonderful tonics and invigorators known and is used in their regular practice by the physicians of that and other countries.
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Always on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. The highest prices paid for Wheat and Corn. Particular attention given custom work.

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LIVERY,
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Corner 6th and Pearl Sts.
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HORSES BOUGHT,
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GROCERY STORE
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SUGARS, TOBACCOES, FLOUR, &c.
Remember the place, oppo ite E. G. Dovey's on Lower Main Street.
21-1y *STREIGHT & MILLER.*

J. V. Weckbach,
GENERAL DEALER IN
*Groceries,*
DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes,
Cutlery,
QUEENSWARE!
AND ALL KINDS OF
GOODS
NEEDED BY THE
FARMER
—OR—
Householder.
Corner 3d and Main Sts.,
PLATTSMOUTH,.....NEBRASKA.
(Guthman's old stand.)


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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. " 3:45 p. m.

FROM OMAHA FOR PLATTSMOUTH.
Leaves 9:05 a. m. Arrives 10:24 a. m.
" 4:00 p. m. " 5:05 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, 3:00 p. m.
St. LOUIS EXPRESS—Leaves Plattsmouth, 4:25 p. m. Arrives, Lincoln, 6:40 p. m.
Freight leaves 7:40 a. m. Ar. Lincoln 12:25 p.m.
" " 11:50 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, 6:00 a. m.
Passenger, (train each day) 3:50 p. m.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PLATTSMOUTH MAILS.

EASTERN, NORTHERN & SOUTHERN
Arrive at - 9:30 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.
J. W. MARSHALL, P. M.


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Always at the office on Saturdays. 40y1

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Dealers in
Dry Goods & Groceries,
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'GRAND CENTRAL'
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Largest and finest Hotel between Chicago and San Francisco.
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OMAHA, NEB.

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NEW LIVERY STABLE,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.
The old BONNER STABLES in Plattsmouth Neb., have just been leased by Dr. Jones, and he will open a new and handsome livery on and after this date. The finest and best of horses and carriages always ready to let.
SADDLE HORSES CHEAP.
Horses kept for Sale or to Trade.
HORSES TRAINED AND BROKE.
ALSO
I desire to give notice that I have a large, handsome brick barn, with plenty of room for horses and wagons. I can put farmers stock and wagons, loads of grain or anything all under cover, in the dry. Remember this.
Thanking all my old patrons for their many favors, I solicit their trade in the new place, satisfied I can accommodate them better and do better by them than ever before. 3-y1.


REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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. Inspired 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 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 citzen 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 to 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 cause of discontent on the part of any class, and securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To maintain this we imperatively demand a Congress and a chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or peril.

4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to repudiate any doubts of its ability to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period for the resumption of the 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 Territorpes 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 achieved 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 appleading 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 government.—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.

OUR GLENDALE LETTER.

GLENDALE, NEB., Sept. 23d, '76.

ED. HERALD—We see from a perusal of the *Chronicle* that our last from this place seems to have touched them, (the editors) on a tender point.

If a newspaper can flaunt the Democratic ticket at its masthead, while its columns are teeming with Democratic bosh and sham reform, if it can do all this and is still an independent paper it *must* be an independence peculiar to the whisky proof democracy; an independence which means nothing more than the most abject servility for the sake of furthering their own nefarious interests. The talk about addled brains idiotic, simple, &c., only shows the dedeplorable condition of the speaker. When we said the *Chronicle* was a milk and water sheet we only referred to the *utterances* of its editors', not to their diet as we have proof positive that they are NOT milk and WATER men in the least.

W. L. Tennant has sold his farm to M. P. Williams and will soon move on to the old Thomas farm. We still have a few grasshoppers. The farmers are now threshing between showers. Much of the wheat is badly damaged. Yours occasionally. C. S.

The supporters of Tilden and Hendricks are a queer set, and among their number are found a great many of that class known as "the fancy." Two of these, one a gambler named Morris, and the other a pugilist named Hollywood, both of Indianapolis, and both warm supporters of Hendricks for the first place, were inclined to bolt the ticket at first because they had bet on the oily Thomas; but they have come into the fold now and all is peace. The Rev. George Harding gives room in his paper, the Indianapolis *Herald*, to the speeches of these two worthies on the occasion of Mr. Hendricks' return from Saratoga. Mr. Morris is reported to have said:

When your Excellency left us some weeks since for Saratoga, I little thought that I should be the one called to cut and deal on this occasion, but orders from my banker, Mr. John Morrissey, have left me no option. I therefore pass the blind, straddle the buck, and welcome you with a full hand. When I braced your game at St. Louis, playing you for the Presidency, I little thought the dealers would run a cold deck or they needs so use it. I never saw a fairer game. Had I thought otherwise I would have coppered on Tilden, the noble trump who hands our glorious ticket. But, Governor, I made my bet when I called the turn on your nomination for the second place. Again, Governor, in behalf of the great Democratic party of this State I extend to you a most cordial welcome.

Mr. Hollywood "put in" as follows:

Governor Hendricks, permit me on behalf of "the fancy" to extend to you a heartfelt welcome. My blinkers fill with the briny when I contemplate the preliminaries for the approaching mill. I have seen many a gamer man in the ring, but I do not know a lower, easy than take punishment better than your gracious ollis. Tip us your daddie, old boy!—*Inter Ocean.*

FROM OUR SURVEYORS.

IN CAMP, AT NORTH PLATTE, NEB., September 20th, 1876.

My last letter left us at Lincoln.—We passed through the salt basins west of Lincoln,—through Lancaster county into Seward county; here the crops are better. Then into Filmore county,—the corn through this county will average about one-quarter of a crop; Fairmount, the county-seat, we find a thrifty little village, of 1,000 inhabitants; it is situated on the B. & M. R. R. A few hours recreation and on we roll next into Clay county; here we find about a one-quarter corn crop left. We pass through Sutton City; they have 1,200 inhabitants. Thence into Adams county; here the corn fields look as if a Surveying party had been through every field shooting buffalo and antelope; there is nothing but the stubbles left to tell there had ever been a corn crop there. Still on we go to Hastings, a lively city, (somewhat larger than Fairmount) situated at the crossing of the Denver & St. Jo. R. R. Here we met our handsome and enterprising grain-buyer, Thatcher,—"head over heels" in grain. Sad and slowly we bid Hastings adieu; on through Kearney and the silent, sleeping city of Lowell, is left behind,—thence to Kearney Junction, the terminus of the B. & M. R. R. in Neb. This is a lively point, about 1,500 inhabitants; Potatoes are worth 35c, and corn 50c per bushel.

Like the wandering Jew of old, still on we go; now up the famous valley of the Platte, to Plumb Creek! here we find an old pioneer of Cass—Jacob Betts, proprietor of a dry goods and hardware establishment. We are induced again by the sweet and plaintive notes rolling from the gifted tongue of Dr. Drummond to resume our westward march. At mid-night we found ourselves in North Platte, a city 2,000 inhabitants. This is the second division of the U. P. R. R., they have their machine shops here. The train west to-night, the 19th, dropped Fairfield, Dorrington, Wells, Lon Cunningham & Co., amongst us. Here we leave civilization and go north to the Dismal River. All is hustle-bustle about camp, preparing to depart. Don't think we will have any trouble with the Indians. We number 75 men, all told, in our crowd.

More anon, JOE.

Sims Reeves has a son who is as fine a tenor as his father. Musical genius is not always hereditary, however. We know a famous Iowa vocalist who has tenor eleven sons and not one of them can sing a note, nor even play bass bawl. One of them in fact has been trying to lift a note for the past two years, and can't even lift the interest on it.—*Hawkeye.*

The Law of Horse-Hire.

The *Rural Sun* has the following: It has been decided that when a horse or carriage is let out for hire for the purpose of performing a particular journey, the party letting, warrants the horse or carriage fit and competent for such a journey. If the hirer treats the horse or carriage as any prudent man would do, he is not answerable for any damage that either may receive. But he must use the horse for the purpose for which he hired him. For instance, a horse hired for saddle, must not be used in harness. If the hirer violates this express condition of the contract he is liable for any damage that may occur. If the horse is stolen through the hirer's negligence, such as leaving the stable door open all night, he must answer for it. But if he is robbed of it by highwaymen, when traveling the usual road at usual hours, he cannot be held for damages. As these questions are frequently in dispute, these decisions may be interesting.

Bennett on Horseback.

Whatever may be James Gordon Bennett's faults, says a Newport letter, he is certainly a splendid rider, and never appears to better advantage than on the polo field. He rushes about, utterly bold and fearless, looking more like Buffalo Bill, or some wild Indian chief, than a Gothamite of the nineteenth century. In about the middle of a recent game poor Mr. Bennett received a terrible blow; he was seen making for his tent at his pony's utmost speed, his face absolutely covered with blood. He wouldn't allow anyone to help him as long as he was in sight of the ladies, but walked into the "Blue" tent unassisted, where he dropped upon the ground. His injuries, however, were not of a serious nature, as he appeared afterward, though looking very pale and with his face bound, and took his seat on one of the drags.

Said Bob Ingersoll at Columbus: If there is one thing makes me mad it is a man claiming to be superior because he robs somebody else. [Laughter]. I believe I am superior to the average Democrat and to the average negro, so superior that I will try to make a living without stealing from him. The south are afraid the negro will pass them, and they will pass them if they don't cease trying to strike them down. He is the most honest; he is in favor of liberty; he is in favor of the government. I tell Mr. White man of the South, you have got to look out or the negro will become the superior race in the south. The only way you can beat them is by being juster than he, more patriotic than he, and you don't seem to be doing much at that lately. [Laughter]. Mr. Democrat, if you can't climb don't bother other people—let the deserving negro pass. [Laughter]. Suppose here is a race open to all kinds of horses, mules, oxen, and donkeys—for I want to be fair to all parties. [Laughter.] There is the blooded horse, and there is the scrub, and the mule and the donkey, and they all come on to the race course, and it is a beautiful day, and the drum taps and they all start off together. Will the blooded horse that is ahead of all the rest, with his fine neck, with his high withers, with his thin, tremulous flanks, with his mane flying, with his eyes flashing, with his nostrils distended, will that horse care how many mules and donkeys they run on that track? [Laughter But old Cuckleberry, with his tail full of burrs, jumping high and digging down into the ground with little short jumps, when he feels the breath of the coming mule upon his cockleberry tail he flies the track and says, "I am down on donkey equality." [Laughter.] Allow me to say, the Republican party is the blooded horse of this race. [Applause.] As I said, I am not afraid of their passing us. We will protect them. As long as they are citizens of this government they shall be protected.

Make Way for the "Boss."

WASHINGTON, September 23.—An order has been telegraped to Captain S. R. Franklin, of the United States steamer Franklin, to proceed to New York with Tweed, instead of going to Hampton Roads, as he was at first directed, before it was determined to bring Tweed home on that vessel. On arrival of the Franklin at New York, Tweed will be surrendered to the authorities.

Lemonade for Scarlet Fever.

An eminent physician says he has cured ninety-nine out of every hundred cases of scarlet fever by giving the patient warm lemonade with gum arabic dissolved in it. A cloth wrung out in hot water and laid upon the stomach should be removed as rapidly as it becomes cool.

"How much will your new school books cost, Johnny?" Johnny calculates to himself: "Lemme see; 62 cents for the singing book, 75 cents for a new 'rithmetic, $1.25 for a new 'joggraphy, 25 cents for a hockey, harf a dollar for a new hat, and a quarter for candy." Then aloud says: "'Bout four dollars, pa!"—*Omaha Republican.*

Tilden is getting thinner and thinner. His body is thin, his hair is thin, and his voice is thin, but the thinest thing of all is that latest effort of his to explain away that income fraud.

Atty. Carrigan availed himself of the treat of a ride to Tekamah in the cars and is in much improved health. Mr. Carrigan is erecting the finest residence in Blair and as a lawyer is, in natural ability, peer to any in the State.—*Burtonian.*

"My bark is on the sea," as the cut said when the captain threw him overboard.

A Frenchman got exceedingly angry with a waiter at an English hotel.—"You rascal!" exclaimed he. "I blow your nose for you!"

A BOOK WORTH HAVING.

History of the United States from the Aboriginal Times to the Present Day. By John Clark Ridpath, A. M., Professor of History and Belles-Lettres, Indiana Asbury University. Royal Octavo. Illustrated with Maps, Charts, Portraits and Diagrams. Sold only by subscription. Price $3 00. Jones Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati.

The whole broad sweep of our Colonial and National life, from the birth of Columbus to the admission of Colorado as the "Centennial State" is presented to the readers in a volume of convenient size, written in a style that maintains ones interest from first to last. And yet nothing is omitted, nothing is slurred over, nor is the record thrown loosely together as a mere dry annal of disconnected facts, without the informing spirit of the original historian. On the contrary, the author unites the style of the annalist and the philosopher, closing his account of each subject with a masterly summary on character and motives which the reader at once recognizes as the fitting moral of the preceding narrative.

This volume will supply a want long felt. It has often been a matter of regret that we have hitherto had no history of our great country at once comprehensive and popular. Between the brief and unsatisfactory school histories on the one hand and the bulky volumes on the other, there has been a great gap—a gap which is filled by this work. Here we have a delightful narrative in which every material fact is set down without those dry details of scholastic research which repel rather than attract the mass of readers.

While the history of each Colony is complete in itself, the chain of cotemporary events is shown by a new and ingenious device in the form of historical Charts; finely drawn and colored Maps also show the political divisions of this country from time to time. It is rather startling to turn to the fine map on page 169, and again to that on page 557, and see that more than four-fifths of this great country was once in the undisputed possession of the French! Again it appears that we have acquired from Spain and her Colonies an area thirteen times the size of Ohio.

But if our territorial growth has been wonderful, what are we to think of the amazing development of late years, as shown in the author's brilliant summary:

"During the year 1871, there was laid and put into operation in the United States no less than *seven thousand six hundred and seventy miles of railroad!* There is perhaps no fact in the history of the world which exhibits so marvelous a developement of the physical resources of a nation. Ere the mutterings of the civil war, with its untold destruction of life and treasure, had died away in the distance, the recuperative power, enterprise, and genius of the American people were revealed, as never before, in establishing and extending the lines of travel and commerce. In 1830 there were but twenty-three miles of railway track in the New World. In 1840 the lines in the United States had been extended to two thousand eight hundred and eighteen miles. Ten years later there were nine thousand and twenty-one miles of track. According to the reports of 1860, the railroads of the country had reached the enormous extent of thirty thousand six hundred and thirty-five miles; and in the next ten years, embracing the period of the civil war, *the amount was nearly doubled.* Such is the triumphant powers of free institutions—the victory of free enterprise, free industry, free thought. There stands the fact! Let the adherents of the Old World's methods, the eulogists of the past, take it and read it. Wherever the human race pants for a larger activity, a more glorious exercise of its energies, let the story be told how the United States, just emerged from the furnace of war, smarting with wounds, and burdened with an enormous debt, built in a single year more than twice as many miles of railroad as Spain, ridden with her precedents of kingcraft and priestcraft has ever built in her whole career."

Our space will not permit a more extended review, but our examination of the book justifies us in saying it is altogether superior to any other History of the United States ever published. In addition to the excellence of its subject matter, its mechanical appearance is superb. Beautifully printed and elegantly illustrated, it also possesses the additional requisite of cheapness. We have never seen so valuable a work offered for so little money, and we heartily recommend it to all.

Star spangled banner underskirts will be worn by the ladies during this centennial year. "Oh, say can you see?"—*Democrat.*

Yes, "By the dawn's early light."—*Reporter.*

We'll take our chances "In the twilight's last gleaming."—*Tecumseh Chieftain.*

We'll pass.—*Sutton Times.*

We won't. We'll "see" that, and go one better.—*Harvard Advocate.*

The following is the Democratic platform condensed:

Reform!
Separation of Church and State.
*Reform!!*
Repeal of the resumption act.
REFORM!!!
Free trade for the protection of foreign industries.
REFORM!!!!
Prohibition of Chinese immigration.
The Republican party is a fraud.
The administration is a failure.
We demand a change of administration, of parties, of measures, of men.
*Resolved*, That we would like to run the machine for four years in order to paralyze home industries, pay the rebel debt, give the States the right to withdraw from the Union, expunge the Republican party, and kill off the "niggers."

In response to the call of Abraham Lincoln for volunteers to put down the slaveholders rebellion Governor Hayes enrolled his name, and said: I would perfer to go into this war, if I knew I was to die or be killed in the corse of it, rather than live through and after it without taking any part in it.

In the midst of the struggle against treason and rebellion Samuel J. Tilden was applied to by a young man of high eharacter for recommendation to certain State Officers with a view of raising a regiment of volunteer Union soldiers. Mr. Tilden replied: Young man, you need not come to me for any such letter of reccommendation. This war is a perfect outrage, and I will lend no assistance whatever to its prosecution.

There is no equivocation about this reply to the young man who wanted to serve his country. Mr. Tilden said flatly: I will render no assistance whatever to the cause of the Union against the Confederacy—not even to the extent of writing a letter.