

File your papers, to get the Co. Organization Bill in full. The Herpetian Student has changed its form and comes to us as a young magazine. It is a very pleasant reading only we had a double laugh at the story commencing, "One day the Senior Class..."

John McCall was executed on the 1st inst. at Yankton, D. T., for the murder of Jno. B. Nickock alias "Wild Bill" in the Black Hills on the 2d of Aug. last. He did not deny his crime and appeared to regard his sentence a just one.

The gentlemen that President Hayes is supposed to favor for his Cabinet are as follows: Sec. of STATE—W. M. Everts, of New York.

Sec. of TREASURY—John Sherman, of Ohio. Sec. of INTERIOR—Carl Schurz, of New York.

Postmaster General—Senator Key, of Tenn. Attorney General—T. W. McCarty, of Iowa.

The War and Navy departments are not decided as yet, a strong pressure is brought to bear to keep Cameron, but it is thought there will be an entire change.

The Herald supported a Bill creating a commission to thoroughly revise and condense our laws. We supported it because we believed it a great need and the very fact of the constant clashing between the old and new laws, and between the statutes and the constitution proves the want every day—provided competent men are appointed to do the work.

We did not advocate this law to make a place for some incompetent young lawyer to air his penmanship, nor to create a vacancy for somebody's political pet. The men chosen for this duty must be of the best material we have, or its work will not be accepted by a future legislature; in which case the people would lily bear the expense of such waste of time and money. There should be one competent democrat, at least, on the committee, and then as the republican party would have to bear the responsibility, nothing but the appointment of thoroughly competent men will justify the expense of creating the commission at all.

GRANT. No need for a front name, no disrespect, either, to the man. We don't stop to say Gen. Cassar or Consul Bonaparte. The gentleman who so quietly stepped out of the White House on Monday and retired to private life for the first time in sixteen years, needs no newspaper eulogy. His life, his deeds have shown his courage, his devotion, his patriotism. Amid calumny, amid storm, detraction and hate, he has moved, calm and serene. It must mortify the howlers of Caesarism and usurpation to have witnessed the quiet collapsing of their bubble last Monday.

To Gen. Grant we owe much, both as soldier and statesman, and his name will only grow brighter and dearer to the American people as the Union he helped so largely to preserve, grows stronger and greater.

For the HERALD. METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1877.

BY A. L. CHILD, METEOROLOGIST. Highest Barometer Feb. 13, 30.617 in. Lowest " " " 22, 29.547 " Mean " " " 30.141 " Highest Thermometer Feb. 18, 62° Lowest " " " 12, 10° Mean " " " 34.06° This is 10.25° warmer than the average of 15 years past.

To't rain-fall and melt'd snow, 43 in. Total snow, " " " 45 " Number of stormy days, 4. Number of cloudy days, 5. Prevailing wind, S. W.

As seen above, the month has been unusually warm and pleasant. The temperature a little above the average for March for many years; and we shall probably find March cold enough to restore the balance.

I append an announcement just received from the Signal Office at Washington: A COMPLIMENT TO THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The Treasury Committee of the British Parliament has submitted a report on meteorological observations, in which it suggests the adoption of the American meteorological system. The report sets forth the perfection of the Weather Bureau in the United States, and admits that we are ahead of all the rest of the world in the accuracy of our forecasts.

THE MARKETS. HOME MARKETS. REPORTED BY F. B. WHITE.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, Rice, Beans, Pork, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Hops, and Buckwheat.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS. NEW YORK, March 7. Money, 100. Gold, 102.

LATEST CHICAGO MARKETS. CHICAGO, March 7. Flour, 5.25. Wheat, 1.25. Corn, 35. Beans, 35. Rice, 4.00. Hops, 4.75. Buckwheat, 50.

Subscribe for the HERALD and No braska Farmer; only \$2.65. Subscribe for the HERALD.

SUNSHINE!

THE ELECT.

THE LONG AGONY OVER.

AT LAST WE HAVE A PRESIDENT!

New is the Winter of our Hazy Discontent made glorious Summer by this Son of Ohio.

And the Clouds that threatened to Compress us all are Lifted.

We Wheel our Haze away and the bright Sunshine of Peace and Freedom Appears.

We have at last the pleasure of announcing to the readers of the HERALD that we have a president of these United States. Lawfully elected, peacefully inaugurated; and the country prosperously on the road to peace and plenty. We have the proud satisfaction of announcing in this issue, seventeen weeks after the election, that R. B. Hayes is our President and W. A. Wheeler stands by his side as Vice President.

Believing the people would rather hear the man talk who has borne himself so patiently, so nobly throughout this terrific contest, than the HERALD, we omit much that we would like to say at this time in order to give our readers the President's Message.

The oath of office was administered to Gov. Hayes by Chief Justice Waite, on Saturday evening March 3d, in the presence of President Grant, members of the cabinet, a few Senators and Representatives. This was to avoid any quibble about taking an oath on Sunday and yet not leave an interregnum in the office of Chief Magistrate. On Sunday at noon President Hayes took possession of the White House, and ex-President Grant became for a day the guest of the nation, on Monday the inauguration ceremonies took place, and were attended by an immense concourse of people, more than have been in Washington on such occasions for years. Thus has patience finally met its just reward. We have a Chief Ruler, a grand and noble man. Already his words of peace and unity have poured balm upon the Nation's wounds.

The calm repose of conscious strength dwells with him, and has averted the troubles and disturbed to rest. The triumph of law and order is complete, and we hopefully, confidently look forward to a united, prosperous and glorious future for our common country.

With this brief statement of facts, step we now aside to hear

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors and now

TIME-HONORED CUSTOM, which marks the commencement of a new term of the presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on which I intend to govern, and to engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided. In the discharge of those duties I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocable principles or to speak of motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our national and essential to the welfare of our country. At the outset of discussions which preceded the recent presidential election it seemed to me fitting that I should fully

MAKE KNOWN MY SENTIMENTS in regard to several of the questions which they appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, as I now am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in practical administration of the government, so far as depends under the constitution and laws, on the chief executive of the nation. The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure complete protection of all its citizens in free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain; the immeasurable benefits which will surely follow sooner or later the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution, have not yet been realized.

DIFFICULT AND EMBARRASSING questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those states are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of a wise, honest and peaceful local self government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government is imperative, a necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those states; but it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all its true self-government. With respect to the two distinct races whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those states, it must be a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally; it must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the constitution and laws of the nation, and the laws of the states themselves, accepting and obeying faithfully the whole constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local governments can be built up, and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and spirit of the constitution and in behalf of all that attainment implies, all so-called party interests,

less their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those states of the Union is the question of government or no government, of social order and all the peaceful industries and happiness that belongs to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be in a partisan sense either republicans or democrats, either unionists and followers to whom the interests of a common country and common humanity are dear. The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large section of our country and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the greatest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the general government. That the

ACT OF EMANCIPATION was wise, just and providential fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country; that a moral obligation rests upon the nation to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted. The evils which afflict the southern states can only be removed or remedied by the harmonious effort of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of HONEST AND EFFICIENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

as the true resource of those states for the promotion of contentment and the prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose I ask the cordial cooperation of all who are interested in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and prejudices of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished in the important and necessary work of the south. It is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of country has been arrested through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves considerate care of national government within just limits prescribed by the constitution and wise public economy; but the best means of all prosperity for that as well as for every other part of the country, is improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION. To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by state governments, and, if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from national authorities. Let us assure my countrymen of the southern states that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their true interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people, both and equally, and put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line and distinction between the races. Let us remember that we may have not merely a united north or united south, but

A UNITED COUNTRY. I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service—a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of the several offices, but as to the whole service; that we may have the sanction of usage in several departments of our government, but a change of the system of appointment, use, removal, promotion, and discipline, and a complete re-formation of the government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service; they meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained unimpaired and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They held that appointments of office were not to be made or expected merely as

REWARDS FOR PARTISAN SERVICES, nor merely on nomination of members of congress, as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave prominent place to the subject of reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as conclusive argument in behalf of these means. It should be regarded as an expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually bound to support the President of the United States of necessity owes his election to the suffrage and zealous labors of a political party, members of which are entitled to the highest respect and consideration, and the importance of the principles of their

PARTY ORGANIZATION. But he should serve the country best, and in furtherance of the reform we seek, and, as in other important respects, a change of great importance I recommend an amendment to the constitution prescribing a term of six years for the presidential officer, and forbidding a re-election.

THE FINANCES. With respect to the financial condition of the country I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassments during the past three years; but I must not be forgotten that our commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country which began in September, 1873. Now there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times. Upon the currency question, intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance, that in my judgment the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations all values, is one of the greatest obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis and is convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of congressional legislation in behalf of early resumption of specie payments, and I am satisfied that not only is this wise, but the interests as well as the public sentiment

of the country imperatively demand it.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by international communications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non interference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in the past, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to a new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become beneficent examples of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If, unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus pointing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all nations of the world.

THE ELECTION. Fellow citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked by the excitement which usually attends contests between the great political parties, whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances of the harmonious effort of both races, and the primary save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best in view of the peculiar character of the case, that the dispute with reference to the counting of the electoral votes should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for that purpose.

That tribunal established by law for this sole purpose, its members, all of them men of long established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the supreme judiciary chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberation enlightened by the research and arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general opinion of the nation, for the present opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as of superior value, when the subject is one of great importance.

The fact that two great political parties have, in this way, settled a dispute in regard to which good men differ as to the law no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing.

Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment—that conflicting claims to the presidency must be amicably and peacefully adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought to follow.

It has been reserved for a government of the people where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world an example of the peaceful adjustment of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults to yield the issues of the contest to the arbitration according to the forms of the law.

Looking for the guidance of that Divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped, I trust that our Senators, Representatives, Judges, fellow citizens, here and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessings, not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace and union—a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon loving devotion of a free people, that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations.

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For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c. The celebrated Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any other mineral substance, but is PURELY VEGETABLE.

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I can recommend in an effusion a remedy for disease of the Liver, Rheumatism and Dyspepsia, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

Assistant Post-Master, Plattsburgh, N.Y. We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies, but none have done us any good, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief. It has cured us. Ed. Telegraph and Messenger, Mass., 1873.

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J. H. ZEILIN & CO. Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia, Pa. Your valuable medicine, Simmons' Liver Regulator, has saved my life. I was nearly blind for several months, and I have used it for Colic and Gravel, with my wife and child, and it has cured about half a bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to, you can recommend it to all who are afflicted with any of the ailments mentioned in the wrapper, and I will be glad to send you a bottle of it for all ailments that have been mentioned in the wrapper. J. H. ZEILIN & CO. Agents for Georgia.

Centaur Liniments.

The Quickest, Surest, and Cheapest Remedies.

Physicians recommend, and Farmers declare that no such remedies have ever before been in use. Words are cheap, but the proprietors of these articles will present a trial bottle to medical men, gratis, and will guarantee more rapid and satisfactory results than have ever before been obtained.

The Centaur Liniment, White Wrapper will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Frosted Feet, Chills, Swellings, Sprains, and any ordinary

PLAQUE, BONE OR MUSCLE AILMENT. It will extract the poison of bites and stings, and heal burns or scalds without a scar. Lockjaw, Pain, Weak Back, Caked Breasts, Earache, Tooth-ache, Fish and Cutaneous Eruptions, readily yield to its treatment.

Henry Black, of Ada, Harlan Co., Ohio, says: "My wife has had Rheumatism for five years—no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She was completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful you and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

John H. Zaneville, Ohio, says: "The Centaur Liniment cured my Neuralgia." Alfred Tush, of Newark, writes: "Send me down bottles by express. The Liniment has saved my leg. I want to distribute it, &c." The Centaur Liniment is increasing rapidly.

The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper is for the tough skin, flesh and muscles of HORSES, MULES AND ANIMALS. We have never seen a case of Spavin, Strains, Ring-bone, Wind-gall, Scratches or Full-Evil, which this Liniment did not cure. It will cure when anything can. It is fully as good as any other. It costs one dollar a bottle. The Centaur Liniment will do better.

"Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis, and they were very sickly. I used your Centaur Liniment, and I saved with such success that in two days the horse was active and nearly well. I have used your Centaur Liniment for thirty years, but your Liniment beats anything I ever used." J. M. STACY, Veterinary Surgeon.

For a postage stamp we will mail a Centaur Almanac, containing hundreds of certificates, from every State in the Union. These Liniments are now sold by all dealers in the country. Laboratory of J. R. ROSE & CO., 28-32 4th St., NEW YORK.

Mothers.

Castoria is the result of 20 years' experiments by Dr. Samuel Piercher of Massachusetts. It is a vegetable preparation, as effective as Castor Oil, but perfectly pleasant to the taste. It can be used by the youngest infants, and neither sours nor gripes. Dr. A. A. Green, of Boston, writes: "I have tried the Castoria, and can speak highly of its merits. It will, I think, do away entirely with Castor Oil, which is so objectionable, and is so wonderfully effective as a purgative for the young." It is very cheap.

The Castoria destroys worms, regulates the Stomach, cures Wind Colic, and permits of natural healthy sleep. It is very efficacious in Croup and for Treating Children. Honey is not pleasant in its effects. It costs but 25 cents in large bottles. J. R. ROSE & CO., N. Y.

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Our Stock was bought under extremely favorable circumstances and we are able to sell at the very bottom prices, and will give the best bargains to be had in Cass County. REMEMBER—ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS. Don't Forget the Place, ONE DOOR EAST OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Plattsburgh, N.Y.

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