THE HERALD.

JNO. A. MACMURPHY, - EDITOR.

PLATTSMOUTH, AUG. 5, 1880.

National Republican Ticket!

1880.

For President,

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

Of Ohio.

For Vice-President.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

Of New York.

Republican District Cen. Committee.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., August 4th, 1880.

The District Republican Central Committee of the 2d Judicial District will meet at the Commercial Hotel Parlors, Lincoln, at 7 o'clock, p. m. August 9th, A. D. 1880. By order of

C. W. SEYMOUR, Chairman.

E. P. HOLMES, Secretary.

Central Committee Meeting.

The Republican Central Committee of Cass County is called to meet on Monday, August 9th, 1880,

AT EIGHT MILE GROVE,

at 1:30 p. m., sharp, to designate the time and place of holding the County Convention (or Conventions), and to transact such other business as may legally come before it.

H. M. Bushnell, G. S. Smith, M. B. Murphy, L. C. Stiles—Plattsmouth.
S. D. Thomas—Plattsmouth Precinct.
Wm. Lloyd—Rock Bluffs "
Samuel Cannon—Liberty "
J. H. Becker—Eight Mile Grove "
James Hall—Mt. Pleasant "
J. W. Cox—Avoca "
J. T. A. Hoover—Louisville "
I. N. Woodford—Center "
D. C. Fleming—Weeping Water "
H. J. Streight—South Bend "
Jos. McCaig—Elmwood "
G. W. Hilton—Stove Creek "
A. A. Laverty—Tipton "
Isaac Tolland—Greenwood "
E. J. Mathias—Salt Creek "

GEO. S. SMITH, Ch'n Rep. Central Com.

H. M. BUSHNELL Sec'y.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets at Eight Mile Grove, next Monday.

GRAND RALLY, to-morrow night, at Plattsmouth. All turn out!

THE Republican State Convention meets at Lincoln, September first, and Cass Co., has ten Delegates.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat says Gen. Hancock's letter is simply a Democrat caucus resolution on dress parade

THE cities of Nebraska now rank in population, Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, with 4,000 and upwards.

THE Lincoln papers are getting quite lively. The Leidtke matter, and the Bank back room, and Cobb, and Hancock, and Eaton fill up with lively matter.

BILLY PAXTON is really going to rebuild the Grand Central at Omaha, it seems, and call it the Paxton House. You'll have one guest when it's done, anyway, play or pay, Billy!

WE acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the State Fair for self, wife, horse and vehicle.

Thanks, Major! Say, s'pose we come in an ox-cart, or on a bicycle! How then?

MRS. H. C. BRITTENBENDER, who has for some time had charge of the Osceola Record now retires in favor of Mr. H. C. Bittenbender and Mr. E. B. Brown. The change she says is brought about by the desire to follow a chosen profession, much more congenial to her taste.

PAUL ROTTER lies in a critical condition and is not expected to live. He went to bed in his dugout on his claim one night last week, where, it is supposed, he was bitten by a snake or some poisonous insect. He was there alone for a day or two, when a neighbor found him and brought him to Mr. Schuh's, since when he has been delirious, and is now unconscious.—Ex.

THE military has been called out in Alabama to prevent the negroes from lynching the masked men who pummeled negro Thompson and murdered his daughter the other night. Does Alabama forget that the military should be subordinate to the civil power?—[Ex.

What business has the "trupes" out in a Democratic State? Hancock don't believe in it; he says so in his letter.

THE Republican party proposes to hold a monster mass meeeting in New York City soon. GEN. GRANT is to preside, and Senator Conkling will make *the* speech of the occasion and the campaign, backed by Logan and a host of others—some of whom have been called disaffected—that can make the welkin ring with good old Republican wisdom. We're going to win this campaign, we tell you.

AGAIN the Benders have turned up, and this time it looks as if they were the genuine Benders, and no mistake. Sheriff Gregg, of Dodge County, captured them near Fremont, where they are now in jail awaiting identification. There are two parties, an old man and an old woman, supposed to be old man Bender and his wife. John and Kate, the son and daughter, have not yet been captured, but are reported to be not far distant, traveling in a wagon, and diligent search is kept up for them. The parties arrested at Fremont were afoot. The woman confesses everything.

A Lincoln Lurge.

The Auditor of State, Mr. Leidtke, has been depositing the fees received from examination of Insurance companies' standing, &c., to his own account.

The Governor hearing of it requested him to turn them over to the State. Mr. Auditor replied that he thought under the Constitution he was entitled to these fees and should keep them until the Supreme Court ordered him to give them up. The Governor then ordered the Attorney General to commence suit at once for the recovery of these fees.

The Journal calls it a difference of opinion; the Globe a steal.

The fees from other sources returned by Auditor Leidtke to the Treasurer of State, amount to $1,103, from January 9, 1879 to August 1, 1880, and the disputed fees from Insurance business in the same time is $7,498. It is plain and clear that the Constitution did not contemplate that the Auditor should keep this large amount, and it is strange to us that he should for a moment so consider.

If the Court allows this proceeding, Auditor Weston can come in for some $6,000 of the same kind of fees, which he returned to the Treasurer during his term as Auditor.

There is no quarrel between the Governor and the Auditor and there need be none. Gov. Nance is doing his duty; Auditor Leidtke evidently thinks he has the right to keep those fees; we, the people think differently and he ought to have known that; but to characterize it as a "steal" and telegraph all over the country that there is another "defalcation" of State officers is a shame and a disgrace to those who have no better sense than to aid and foster such scandals against the State of Nebraska constantly; we have had enough of that.

Whatever may be the opinion of Mr. Leidtke's endeavor to grasp these fees under the law, and however it may affect his future political career, there is no steal and no defalcation, because a theft is something secret, something denied. The Auditor made no secret of those fees, never denied receiving them; but at once furnished an itemized account of the same, with the statement that he believed they belonged to him, or, at least, that he could and meant to claim them under the law. There is no defalcation, because if he has spent the money and cannot replace the funds, should the Court decide he must, his bondsmen will have to, and unless gross negligence in selecting these has been displayed, the State cannot lose a cent.

These are the facts, and it is idle to distort them for personal or party purposes. On the propriety of the Auditor's course the people will determine hereafter.

WE stated some time ago that we wanted to see Cass County run herself this fall, and gave notice that we meant to try to have her, if possible. We feel just that way yet. It has been said by some irreverent though tolerably observant wag that the Cass Co. eagle generally appeared perched with one claw in Otoe, one in Douglas, the beak in Lancaster, and only the tail feathers drooping sorrowfully over poor old Cass. This has indeed been too true, and we want to see men sent to the State Convention and to the Legislature this time that have sand enough and brains enough to run our own machine for U. S. Senator and on every other important question, without dictation from abroad, and we will not support any other kind of candidates, if we know it.

We want to support men, too, that will help elect a U. S. Senator who owns himself, and will be an honor to the Republican party, and not the mere mouthpiece of a clique at Lincoln or Omaha, or the agent of any corporation or faction, but an honest agent for the State, the whole State, for the people, the whole people, and not a part of the people.

This idea that when a U. S. Senator is elected he belongs only to a little faction who may have happened to vote for him or to the man that happened to shout his name first in Caucus or Legislature is about played out. It has cursed the Republican party long enough and ought to damn any party forever that commits such injustice. This kind of man and these kind of Legislators will not receive our hearty, honest support and we hope not of the honest voters of Cass.

INSTEAD of a three cornered Republican fight in Nemaha, they are going to have a right angle triangle this time, that is to say, the Hon. Wm. Daily will be a candidate for State Senator, and he is a right angle always. Tom Majors will form the base for Daily's operations, and Church Howe and the Democratic Independents, or the "other fellows," will toss up for the hypothenuse, John L. Carson and a good Republican majority will form the other side of the triangle'

It's out of our bailiwick, but we would remind friend Howe that he was an ardent Blaine man, and one of their prime legends was, "No third term!" also, "Down with the bosses!" Guess he'd better step aside this time and let the boys have their way.

DR. TANNER still holds his own, although growing daily weaker, his stomach refusing to retain most of the water he drinks. As his fast closes Saturday at noon, he will doubtless be able to carry it through; but the point of difficulty seems to be whether the stomach will be able to digest the nourishment then taken, as the frequent retching and vomiting of mucous indicate a very bad state of that organ. Should that be accomplished he will have still another trial of will-power in resisting the cravings of appetite when it is again aroused; for, to use a vigorous but not elegant phrase, "he will be hollow clear to his toes."

THE Republican State Central Committee met at Lincoln last week and set the Convention for September 1st. In our judgment it makes too long a Campaign, necessitating two Conventions in many Counties, or else a longer campaign on County Candidates than has generally been the custom.

We think the Committee under somebody's dictation it seemed to us, dismissed too summarily the motion to embody in the call a vote for U. S. Senator as contemplated by the Constitution and the Statute. It seemed to be contemptuously considered by many, which to say the least is not complimentary to the Convention that passed the clause, nor the Legislature that saw fit to endeavour to enforce it by appropriate legislation.

But a few years ago we had an almost Universal demand from "reformers," and theoretical politicians, at least that purity of Legislatures and the good of the people demanded the election of U. S. Senators by the people.

In obedience to this supposed demand of the *people*, a Constitutional Convention of both parties in solemn conclave assembled—and in spite of considerable protest from outside—incorporated in the organic law of the State the provision allowing a vote for U. S. Senator to be expressed.

The Legislature (of both parties) following the same reasoning and supposed to indicate the wish of the people, trumped the trick and backed the C. C. up by appropriate legislation. The first time the people have a chance to test this, a mere committee of a party organization, coolly says, the law is a nuisance, it is inoperative, can't do any good, and we'll ignore it entirely; or let the Convention attend to it. It seems to us, Gentlemen, with all due respect that the proper course would have been for the Committee to embody the voting for U. S. Senator in the call and then let the Convention—supposed to represent the people when elected—act as it saw fit.

Every one knows that voting for a Senator does not elect him, but the law says we "*shall* by ballot, express (our) preference for some person for the office of U. S. Senator," and the votes be canvassed and returned as other votes are, (page 242, Sec. 9, laws 1879.)

Twenty days previous to an Election the Clerk shall make out and deliver to the Sheriff notices of Election and Sec. 12 provides for the form of such notice and it shall contain the titles of the Candidates to be voted for as "Governor," all State Officers—"and other officers to be balloted for." Suppose the Clerk or Commissioners choose to embody U. S. Senator in their call, in fact are they not obliged to, and if so shall we not vote even if politicians and some Editors declare it a foolish, silly and inoperative law.

The best way to prove that and expunge it from the Statutes is to try it, and get enough of it.

We do not blame the Committee for not embodying it in their call (as the Convention can act on it any way, or the people without either Committee or Convention) but for the manner in which it was treated as if the expressed will of two legally elected bodies in this State was of no account and void. However we can stand it, if the Con. Con. and Legislature can.

LOT BROWN is mad. Says the enumerators in Nebraska City hadn't good sense, couldn't spell beans, were blind in one eye and deaf in the other, one-legged and crippled, and couldn't write Dutch and Scandinavian names, and so left them off the Census roll rather than display their ignorance of the Celtic tongue. Go it, Lot! You wasn't sharp, though. We didn't count the bridge men, "honest Injun," Lot, nor go over in Iowa; but we did hire seven interpreters to go along with Fairfield and square up the names, hold the babies while he enumerated 'em, and run in the scattering and hire them with lemon drops to stand still till he counted 'em. That's all we did. It's an honest count, for George wouldn't swear to a lie for fifty Bohemians. No, sir! Fact is, Lot, you don't know all the ways by which we have been increasing the population up here in the last few years, while you lay still down there.

WE are asked why we don't give the facts in full about Gen. Garfield's connection with the Credit Mobilier, and DeGolyer contracts. Because, many of our readers get the large dailies or city weeklies, in which the whole charge has been treated over and over, and shown to be false in warp, woof and thread; and mainly, because if we were to take a column or two to defend our candidate, now, it would only be to do over in three weeks. It is too early; we want to get all the opposition powder burned out, and then we'll charge to their utter demoralization.

THE Rosewater "Republican" fight still continues in Omaha. The Republican claims Rosy has got the primaries fixed, and Rosey says the Republican outfit ain't Republicans to hurt, anyway; and so she goes in old Douglas. Meanwhile the Democrats, with one good newspaper for their side to lead and advise, are ready and willing and anxious to take the contract of electing the next legislature, and may fill the bill—possibly.

A Useful Book.

We are in receipt from the publisher of a neat little volume, entitled A MANUAL OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE, which has so much to commend it that there ought to be no question as to its favorable reception. It is a model of conciseness and of clearness of expression, and entirely free of the usual rigmarole of foreign grammars. In it, the principles of the German language are represented in a simple, plain way, peculiarly adapted to the wants of the American student, and all persons interested in the study of that tongue will be sure to welcome it as a valuable aid. It may be had by addressing A. Knoflach, 228 Post Street, San Francisco, California. Price, 75 cents.

HANCOCK'S LETTER.

Let Us See!

July 30th Gen. Hancock gives us his letter of acceptance. It is not long. It does not need to be; there is not much in it. But he says this among other things:

"The 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable."

He may think this, believe it, mean, now, to enforce these laws. Let us see what they contain, however, and what the record of the party before him, behind him, around him, really has been and is on these points:

"No amendment of the Constitution proposed as this (the 14th) has been, and adopted as it must be, if at all, can ever be held to be valid by a firm and upright Judiciary."—Alexander H. Stevens, in 1867.

"It was violently injected into the bowels of the Constitution."—Jeremiah S. Black, in 1880.

No sensible citizen can doubt that any amendment of which conspicuous Democrats, like Stevens and Black, speak in this manner, will ever be respected by them if they should get into position where their opinions could be made availing against it. What does that amendment contain?

The amendments were to be enforced by appropriate legislation, and in pursuance thereof Congress from time to time did legislate as follows:

"The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties, for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned."

We warn soldiers that the bulwark of their pensions and bounties is this 14th amendment, with its legislation. If the Supreme Court of the United States should be revised(?) by a Democratic Congress and President and they should pronounce it unconstitutionally adopted, with it would perish those pensions and bounties.

Any bill, too, which might be passed by Congress, in the event of its being Republican, for appropriating money to such purposes, may be vetoed by a Democratic President who shares Stephens' and Black's opinions.

It must also be remembered that Black, who has already assisted Hancock in his labors of statesmanship, will exercise over that inexperienced person, should he become President, a sinister ascendancy.

But the 14th amendment backs another important provision:

"But neither the United States, nor any State, shall *assume* or *pay* any *debt* or *obligation* incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any *claim* for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations or claims shall be held illegal and void."

Only a little more and a little later, and the record is complete:

"We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as *illustrated* by the *teaching* and *example* of a long line of Democratic statesmen."—Cincinnati Convention, 1880.

"Officers in command often find it difficult to act wisely and safely when superiors have different views of the law. * * * *Superior* officers of the army are held to such responsibility, especially those at or near the head of it, that it is necessary on such momentous occasions to dare to determine *for themselves* what is lawful and what is not lawful, under our system."—Hancock's letter to Sherman (just published).

The counting of the vote next March and the inauguration of a new President will be a "momentous occasion." Who will vouch that the Blacks, and Stevenses, and Millers, and Mortons, and Gen. Hancock may not think the time has come to "dare" to determine for themselves what is law under our system.

The Great Moral Show

Came to Omaha, lots of Plattsmouthians went to see it, and came home as all crowds do, some pleased, some growling; perhaps the majority growled, for it's so easy to grumble when the thermometer is up in the nineties.

But why should they grumble? Was there not room and to spare for all? And wasn't there the tattooed man with scarcely a spare inch of visible surface not tinted by the torturing tattooing process, forming strange designs, and a strange looking being altogether? Did they not behold the largest man in the world, born in old Jerusalem, and walking smilingly into the ring, leading by the hand the smallest lady in the universe, who, while scarcely as tall as a child of a year, bore off with all the airs of the nineteenth century belle the bangs, the jewels, the train, the laces, the silks, and what not which are supposed to be concomitants of that incomprehensible being, be she tiny or not; could they not gaze till they were tired upon the giraffe, the hippopotamus, the sea lion, the kangaroo, and the many other animals never seen only with the "Great Moral;" could they not admire the automata, which imitated so exactly the humans and animals about them as to hold a mirror up to nature; could they not start with terror as the terrible Zulu, with his shrill war cry, his feathers, his shield and deadly assegai, darted by; were there not horses innumerable, beautiful, and trained to almost human intelligence, to gaze upon; did not the monkeys chatter and gibber, the trained oxen waltz, the half dozen clowns commit all sorts of unheard of antics, the ladies ride with most wonderful skill, managing six horses at once, the tumblers jump and leap over incredible distances; and last but not least, did not Mademoiselle Zazel do some perfectly astounding wire walking, jump from the ceiling of the tent to the net below, and finally suffer herself to be shot from the cannon? With all this to behold, what more could mortal desire? We think notning.

All joking aside, the Great Moral Show is really a most wonderful institution, and its managers are most obliging and active caterers to the public. The performance contains almost none of the objectionable features of the ordinary circus, and that terrible nuisance, the lemonade, candy and peanut man, is entirely wanting. But why need we commend when the best evidence, the crowd of eight or ten thousand, twice a day, attest the excellence of the GREAT MORAL.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Central City Reunion in September.

HEADQUARTERS BUFORD POST, NO. 23, DEPT OF NEBRASKA, G. A. R., CENTRAL CITY, July 20, 1880.

To Col. James W. Savage, Omaha, commanding Department: The committee of arrangements appointed at the Soldiers' Reunion, held at Warren's Grove, Butler Co., in October, 1679, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the holding of the Soldiers' Reunion in Nebraska, 1880, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, respectfully submit for your approval the following report:

1st. The place selected is near Central City, Merrick County. The time is the week in September, commencing Monday, the 13th, and ending Saturday, the 18th.

2d. Name of camp, "Buford," and the comrade selected to command the same, Gen. Charles F. Manderson, of Omaha.

3d. The camp is located about three quarters of a mile north-east of Central City, and about sixty rods north of the crossing of the U. P. R. R. by the Republican Valley (B. & M.) R. R.

4th. The section on which the camp is located has been leased by the committee, thereby giving them entire control thereof for the preservation of order, and keeping off the grounds every thing objectionable.

5th. With the tents to be provided by the government under the joint resolutions of congress, accommodations will be provided for 20,000 people, while cannon and other military equipments suitable for the occasion have been secured.

6th. Ample dining halls will be erected, to be conducted under the supervision of the committee, where board can be obtained at 35 cents per meal, $1 per day, or $5 for the week; while for those who form messes and come prepared to board themselves, sutlers' supplies, commissary and quartermasters' stores will be furnished on the grounds.

7th. Hay for the filling of beds and the use of the horses of those who come with their own conveyances will be free of expense.

8th. Ample grounds in rear of camp of nearly 400 acres—a mile in length by about three quarters of a mile in width—have been secured for parades, reviews, inspections, sham battles, and other military evolutions that may be desired; also two forts (earth works) will be constructed on the south and north of camp.

9th. Half-fare rates have been secured on all lines of railroads in Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, for those who desire to attend the reunion.

10th. The following prizes are offered, to-wit: $100 to the best amateur brass or cornet band, from Nebraska, that shall attend the reunion—1 day's attendance only required—each band to select three pieces, and the committee three, viz: "Star Spangled Banner," "Mocking Bird," and "Hail Columbia;" the prize to be awarded to the band playing the six pieces, so selected, the best. A stand of colors, to cost not less than $50, to the best state militia company (uniformed) appearing upon the ground, to be determined by their drill and soldierly bearing, instead of number; but not less than a platoon of sixteen file will be considered as a company. A prize silk banner, to be presented by the ladies of Central City to the G. A. R. post from Nebraska, having the largest representation at the reunion (Merrick County excluded).

11th. A pavilion or tent for speakers and holding camp-fires will be erected, of a capacity of seating 8,000 persons.

12th. Among the distinguished persons, outside of our own State, who have promised to certainly be present, are General (Senator) Logan and lady, Gen'l Sheridan and a party of friends, Gen'l Wagner, of Philadelphia, Commander in chief of the G. A. R., and Gen'l Swain, Senior Vice-Commander in chief; while through Gov. Nance, who will be in attendance, invitations have been extended to the Governors of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota, who are expected to be present.

13th. A detailed report of the programme will be prepared in due time.

All of which is respectfully submitted

P. HIRST, S. J. ALEXANDER
B. P. COOK, G. H. BUSH,
F. E. BROWN, A. S. COLE,
O. M. GOLDSBURY, MILES WARREN,
JOHN HAMMOND, J. H. KYNER,

W. H. WEBSTER, Ch'n,
Commanding Buford Post.
C. HOSTETTER, Adjutant.

Nebraska Agricultural Statistics.

Showing the Comparison of the Leading Counties of this State with Regard to Grain and Fruit Growth.

From the grand assessment roll now being made up by the auditor, we learn the following statistics concerning the relative cultivation of fruit and grain in the leading counties of Nebraska:

Adams county has under cultivation 57,809 acres of wheat, of corn 31,276 acres, 72,693 fruit trees, and 923,556 forest trees.

Butler county has 38,861 acres of wheat, 28,988 acres of corn, 20,416 fruit trees, and 1,612,502 forest trees.

Cass County has of wheat 32,821 acres, of corn 72,513 acres, 147,680 fruit trees, and 2,717,416 forest trees.

Clay county, 76,062 acres of wheat, 33,171 acres of corn, 73,915 fruit trees, and 1,474,163 forest trees.

Dodge county has of wheat 43,712 acres, 44,454 of corn, 28,112 fruit trees, and 615,238 forest trees.

Fillmore county has 58,352 acres of wheat, of corn 38,338 acres, 60,067 fruit trees, and 3,775,758 forest trees.

Hamilton county has 42,216 acres of wheat, 18,408 acres of corn, 16,019 fruit trees, 952,343 forest trees.

Hall county, 34,956 acres of wheat, 15,649 acres of corn, 26,581 fruit trees, and 1,363,825 forest trees.

Lancaster county has 40,089 acres of wheat, 84,179 acres of corn, 142,227 fruit trees, and 2,143,377 forest trees.

Nemaha county has 22,942 acres of wheat, 57,511 acres of corn, 157,276 fruit trees, and 1,198,766 forest trees.

Otoe county has 25,706 acres wheat, 75,988 acres of corn, 167,376 fruit trees and 2,166,828 forest trees.

Platte county, 35,862 acres of wheat, 20,553 acres of corn, 11,964 fruit trees.

Polk county, 28,641 acres of wheat, 22,457 acres of corn, 28,838 fruit trees, and 1,588,000 forest trees.

Richardson county has 28,860 acres of wheat, 74,430 acres of corn, 299,078 fruit trees, and 1,084,160 forest trees.

Saline county, 47,541 acres of wheat, 74,430 acres of corn, 83,191 fruit trees and 1,302,362 forest trees.

Seward county, 53,877 acres wheat, 67,294 acres of corn, 53,176 fruit trees, and 1,053,158 forest trees.

York county has 73,933 acres wheat, 59,440 acres of corn, 63,445 fruit trees and 2,253,750 forest trees.

By statistics we learn that Clay Co. leads in the cultivation of wheat, with York and Fillmore second and third.

Lancaster takes the lead in corn and Otoe and Cass second and third.

Richardson county has the greatest number of fruit trees, while in this line Otoe and Nemaha come second and third.

The largest number of forest trees have been set out in Fillmore county, and Clay and Cass come second and third.—[Lincoln Globe.

From Mt. Pleasant.

I see in your issue of July 29th a reply to "Mt. Pleasant," of July 8th. The writer tells us that the school directors are not opposed to the Good Templars, but to the disordered condition the house is left in; that the house is insured; that if it burns down the people will want their money. Now, Mr. Lover of Temperance, I have the assurance of the old director who had the house insured, that the fact of the Good Templars holding their meetings at the school house, the Lyceum and other public gatherings being held there, was spoken of, and that for this reason the agent charged more for insuring such houses. So much for Insurance.

As for dirt, we acknowledge that on some occasions when political meetings, Lyceums, and everything else had been held there, and all for the lodge to clean up, it was neglected; but usually a person was paid by the lodge to sweep the house and keep it clean. The dirt that the writer complains of belongs to other sources.

Now, Mr. Lover of Temperance, do you know that an article of agreement was written out by Mr. J. E. Morrison, agreeing with the directors to pay all damage done by lodge members to the school house, while in session or holding lodge there, and signed by S. B. Hobson, Wm. Schlishmier, John Frue, W. J. Linch, with a score of others, almost any one of them able to pay for the house if burned down, and that the directors still refused to let the lodge have the use of it? Now you see that Mt. Pleasant is not abashed, and that Lover of Temperance is not posted in the matter, but the former was correct.

As for Scribbler No. 2, he states the trouble is that some of the members have got drunk in the last year or two and he thinks for that reason the Good Templars should be shut out. O, Consistency, thou art a jewel! Some persons who say they will labor for the cause of Temperance, are caught in an unguarded moment, drink and get drunk; you had better quit working as a lodge. Such argument would suit the rum-seller well, but it is a spur to Good Templars to work harder.

He says the young and giddy run the thing. In part they do; but at the present time the W. C. T., W. R. and L. S. are between 50 and 60 years old, the W. C. is nearly 60; besides, ten or twelve others who are married and hvae families, help to run it. Rev. W. Worley and Rev. G. A. Hobson are both working members of the lodge. Please lay aside such excuses and find one more reasonable.

Crops are fine; wheat and oats best for years; corn looks well; apples, good crop.

All prosperous, or would be if the I. O. G. T. had a place to hold lodge. The directors are all good men, but have mistaken views of the order. Hope they will see better. MT. PLEASANT.

Our Temperance Column.

EDITED BY THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"For God, and Home, and Native Land."

The Public Library

Is now kept in the office of Will S. Wise, and will be open for the loaning and exchange of books every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, from 1 to 3 o'clock, and on Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9. 44tf

Col. Pace's Lecture.

The Temperance Lecture by Col. Pace, at the Presbyterian church, Thursday night, was a very appreciable one and delivered in an easy off hand style, handling his subject a little out of the usual order.

His first proposition was that all reforms move slowly and that History proves to us but one great reform is wrought in a generation, proving his assertion by the declaration "that it took *one hundred* years to make America a *Nation of Free Men*; and that we as a nation were now engaged in such a reformatory movement as never before enlisted the sympathies of a great people in any previous age; and that the struggle promised to be a long and severe one, but that right in the end would prevail, however strong the opposing element." His points were made more forcible by his graphic word pictures, which held his audience in rapt attention, closing with this *stinging* assertion;

"That our Government was the greatest Saloon keeper on the globe, the Breweries and Distilleries being its greatest revenue stores; and that we, the people of Plattsmouth, employed the Saloon keepers as our retail agents. Thus we were *one* and *all* the *happy partners* and *beneficiaries* in this wholesale blood and murder scheme."

Is he right?—

"For so much gold we license thee,
(So say our laws,) a draught to sell
That bows the strong, enslaves the free,
And opens wide the gate of hell;
For public good requires that some,
Since many die, should live by rum."

Ye civil fathers! while the foes
Of this destroyer seize their swords,
And heaven's own hail is in the blows
They're dealing, will YE cut the cord
That rend the falling fend they draw,
And o'er him hold your shield of law?

And will ye give to man a bill,
Divorcing him from Heaven's high sway
And while God says, "Thou shalt not kill,"
Say ye, "for gold ye may—ye may?"
Compare this body with the soul!
Compare the bullet with the bowl?

In which he felt the fiercest blast
Of the destroying angel's breath?
Which binds the victim the more fast,
Which kills him with the deadlier death
Which ye the felon fox restrain
And yet take off the tiger's chain.

O, holy God! let light divine
Break forth more broadly from above,
Till we conform our laws to thine—
The perfect law of truth and love,
For truth and love alone can save
The children from a hopeless grave.

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