

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, AMASA COBB, of Lancaster Co. For Representative in the Forty-sixth Congress, E. K. VALENTINE of Cuming Co. For Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress to fill Vacancy, THOMAS J. MAJORS, of Nemaha Co. For Contingent Congressman, THOMAS J. MAJORS, of Nemaha Co. For Governor, ALBINE NANCE, of Polk Co. For Lieutenant Governor, E. C. CARNE, of Seward Co. For Secretary of State, S. J. ALEXANDER, of Thayer Co. For Auditor, F. W. LIEPKE, of York Co. For Treasurer, G. M. BAILEY, of Lancaster Co. For Superintendent Public Instruction, S. R. FLEMING, of Lancaster Co. For Attorney General, C. J. DUNWORTH, of Dawson Co. For Land Commissioner, F. M. CAWY, of Clay Co. For District Attorney, 4th Judicial District, R. REESE, of Saunders. For Representative of the 51st Representative District, D. W. LOVELAND. Platte County Ticket. For Representative, THOMAS C. RYAN. For County Commissioner Dis. No. 1, JOHN WISE.

Republican State Platform.

The Republicans of Nebraska, reaffirming the principles that carried the Nation successfully through the crisis of rebellion, the dangers of reconstruction, and the readjustment of the social and business interests of the people, and meeting the issues of the present with the same unflinching spirit with which they confronted the grave problems that met them on the threshold of their power, declare:

1. Elections shall be free in the south as in the north; equal rights of all citizens, as ordained by the constitution, shall be guaranteed, and it shall not be dangerous to the life or limb of a citizen to hold and express his opinion and to vote as he pleases. 2. The public service shall be elevated on a basis of pure, economical and efficient administration of affairs, the tenure of an office to be secured for the term prescribed in the constitution, insuring a faithful performance of the duties, and the rights and privileges of an official, as a sovereign citizen of the Republic, should not be interfered with, so long as they are exercised without neglect of his duties. 3. Sincerely seeking fraternal relations with the states lately in rebellion, we summon the people to vigilance and unflinching warfare against the dangers that the dangers sustained by the people of those states, in consequence of the unprovoked war waged against the Union, shall be paid out of the national treasury; and the raids of the sold south in anticipation of democratic control of the national government, met with the same unflinching spirit of resistance which followed the attempt to take possession of our public property with an armed hand. 4. The authority conferred upon congress by the constitution to regulate interstate commerce, and the authority reserved to the several states in their domestic affairs, is amply sufficient to afford the remedy against the growing oppressions of powerful monopolies; and the rights of the people should be jealously guarded against expropriations and tyrannies on the part of corporations and their combinations of capital, by adequate state and national legislation. 5. The faith of the nation shall be sacred and its contracts inviolable; and the honor shall be held as inviolate as the nation's life. 6. We will the appropriate and congruous trade and industry, and congratulate the people upon this practical evidence that the depression which grew out of the financial disorders forced upon us by the rebellion is giving place to returning confidence and permanent prosperity which can rest on a fixed monetary standard, settled values, and full security and certainty for the future. 7. The greenback shall not be dishonored or depreciated; shall be made as good as gold coin; the paper currency shall mean a real dollar; the uncertainty of its value, which robs toil and paralyzes trade, shall cease, and our currency shall be as good as gold because, whether paper or coin, it shall be equivalent, convertible, secure and steady. 8. The demonization of silver worked a fraud upon the people by crippling the nation's resources, and the corrupt debt, the act restoring its legal tender character, and providing for the coinage of standard silver, shall be promptly and just; but its coinage should be free, and the \$2,000,000 trade dollars now in circulation should be made legal tender. 9. The record of the democratic party in its recent attempt to steal the presidency by violence, intimidation and murder during the campaign at the polls; by stuffing ballot boxes, falsifying returns and obstructing the canvassing of electors; followed by the device of an extra constitutional method of canvassing the electoral votes; its repudiation of its own uprising—the electoral commission as soon as it failed to carry out its partisan designs; its plot to precipitate anarchy and revolution by filibustering in the house of representatives until the expiration of the constitutional time in which the electoral canvass should be completed; and the corrupt bargain which it attempted to make as a condition precedent to the abandonment of the conspiracy to steal the presidency; his so-called democracy, being subversive of the constitution, destructive of law and order, and in contempt of public honor and decency. We arrange this party as a constant disturber of public tranquility; as a wanton foe of public security in its persistent assaults upon the authority and stability of its established government; as false to the nation in shipping its arms within the borders, taint and danger; as guilty of false pretenses in claiming for the democratic name a republicanism in public expenditures, to be replaced by deficiency bills; as dependent upon a solid south and thereby subservient to its demands; as joining hands with the misadvised greenback-work and labor party to repudiate the national obligations and to support its wild schemes of inflation and its money; and its further or greater success would be a national calamity. We earnestly protest against the proposition to withdraw the public lands west of the 10th principal meridian from settlement under the homestead, pre-emption and timber culture laws, and we demand that as soon as practicable the Indians now within the borders be removed to the territory set apart exclusively for their use. 11. We invite all good citizens of whatever previous political ties to unite with the republican party, the only effective bulwark against national repudiation and decrease, the only organization capable of preserving the national honor. This great emergency appeals to all republicans to rise to its obligation and join heart and hand for the triumph of the principles upon which the security and welfare of the Republic depend.

Aphorisms from Rothe.

[TRANSLATED BY C. C. S.] [Continued.] If there has ever been an absolutely original man, it was Jesus. Whoever really obtains a taste of goodness, finds enjoyment in the taste. For Christ to be to any one great, and for him to be to any one great Lord, are two things wide as the heavens apart. The saviour judged all sins mildly with the exception of Unlovingness and Hypocrisy. The elements of the culture of his time were not received by the Saviour into himself. There is scarcely another fault, which makes us so burdensome to others, as vanity. It is far more difficult to recognize Good than Evil, whether in the individual man, or in history. In the second Adam, Christ, natural generation ceases. Compare also 1 Cor. xv, 1st, Rev. xiv, 1st. It is significant, that the Redeemer does not regard himself in the least with the framing of Dogmas. If in our Christ's image has really arisen in living power, it can arise in no other place in our inner life than that of the Sun. The dividing line between Folly and Wisdom is so fine a one, that a reflecting man may easily scruple to call any one but himself a fool. Let us not look for the glory of Jesus in things which are of precious little account, and overlook it in the things which are of real moment, merely because these are not prodigies. Christianity, in current apprehension, is even yet far too predominantly more religion, while yet in fact it is a newness of life in all directions. The Redeemer was a Man complete. If the vocation of Christ was exclusively the religious vocation, it is most intimately connected with this, that his life came so early to its goal. That vocation would not have sufficed to fill up a life of the normal length. Whoever knows what unspeakable and unspeakably complicated labor God must needs take up in himself in the creation at large, in order to attain to his end and aim; such a one will assuredly not wonder, that Christ must build up his kingdom with such infinite slowness, by such strange-seeming circuits. When any one proposes to himself or to mankind other ends than those which God has proposed in fact, even though he may account these and set them forth as God's own ends, he cannot but come into conflict with the moral order of the world, and attempt to carry out his ends by having recourse to morally reprehensible means. This is the essence of Jesuitism. The individuality of the Redeemer stands related to the individualities of the redeemed as the centre is related to all the single points of the circumference. In the former the latter are all absorbed. In the individuality of the Redeemer all the separate individualities of mankind meet together in the consummate Personality, and thus Personality (that is, as human) actually does exist, in an absolutely centralized totality of individualities. This is the concrete, genuine (human) Personality. All these individualities belong essentially, as a part of it, to the individuality of Christ, as appropriated by it—CHRIST IS A NEW BEGINNING. Give Them the Glory of It. It is nearly twenty years since Father Newell, as he was called, happened to be in Charleston, S. C., during the pastoral vacation, and was invited to preach in the old Circular Church, then as venerable as St. Michael's. The committee had heard of him and his eccentricities, in which he rivaled Lorenzo Dow, and resolved to give him a hint on the Sabbath. He did so, saying that he must not forget that he was in the great city of Charleston and was to preach in a very fine church to a very refined audience. There was an ominous smile as he said he would not forget. Service commenced, and Lyman and prayer were not out of the common, save with more power in them, and the Committee on Pulpit Supply began to breathe freely, and to use their hats and handkerchiefs. It was time to preach, and old Newell got up. He looked all around, and up at the gallery, crowded with quondam and mulatto nurses and servants of the quality, and then he began. I can tell you I must be careful what I say to-day, for this is a refined church and a refined city, and I am to preach to a refined audience. I have been looking around for the refinement, and I see it. You refine anything when you take it of its coarse state, like black molasses or yellow sugar and make it white and fine. You bring a ship-load of negroes to this city of Charleston, and every face is so black it would cast a shadow on the chimney back, and the hair is as kinky as a theological student's ideas. You keep them in Charleston a hundred years, and to save my soul, I can't tell half the time, the negro from the white man, nor the quondam nurse from the child's mother, nor the yellow girl from the white, only she ain't so bilious. You run up to you. You are powerful refined people, and I give you glory for doing it all, for the Lord had no hand in it. It is your refinement, for a mulatto or a nigger. Then he preached to us humble a congregation as he ever had in the flatwoods of Elbert. But he was not asked again.—Hartfort Post.

Wm. F. Liedtke.

The Republican nominee for the responsible position of State Auditor, is a native of Germany, forty-two years old. He received a thorough mercantile education in the schools of his country, where he successfully pursued the vocation of hardware merchant. Emigrating to America in 1861, Mr. Liedtke soon caught the patriotic fever, and in January, 1862, enlisted as a private in company G, 11th Pennsylvania volunteers. In August, 1862, he was promoted and

commissioned Second Lieutenant,

and detailed as Adjutant of the recruiting service in Pennsylvania. In February, 1863, he joined his regiment in the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Gettysburg he was very badly wounded. In November, 1864, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and being unable to walk, except with crutches, was again detailed as Adjutant at Harrisburg, Pa. April 1st, 1865, he was commissioned Captain, Veteran Reserve Corps. In July, 1865, he took command of Company K, 18th Regiment of the Veterans. In January, 1866, he was ordered for duty in the Freedman's Bureau, in South Carolina, with headquarters near Charleston. In January, 1867, he was ordered to New York city for examination for a commission in the regular army—passed the examination, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the 43d U. S. Infantry, and ordered back for duty to South Carolina. In April, 1868, he was ordered to North Carolina to assist in the work of reconstructing that State. In December, 1870, the regular army was reduced, his regiment disbanded and Captain Liedtke was honorably discharged with one years pay. In February, 1872, he came to Nebraska, locating in York county. In 1873 he was elected clerk of York county to which position he has been repeatedly re-elected and which he has held ever since. As County Clerk Capt. Liedtke has won an enviable reputation as a faithful and competent officer. A man with such a splendid army record, a man to whom the people of York county have given proof of confidence and esteem in such an eminent degree, will, it is safe to predict, prove worthy of the high trust which the Republican party and the people of this State are about to repose in him.—Omaha Bee.

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