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COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD TIME TABLE. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC. Depart. Arrive. Atlantic Ex. 5:20 p.m. Pacific Ex. 9:15 a.m. Ex and Mail 7:25 a.m. Ex and Mail 6:55 p.m. D. Moines Ex. 7:15 a.m. Ex and Mail 4:10 p.m. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY. Depart. Arrive. Atlantic Ex. 5:20 p.m. Pacific Ex. 9:15 a.m. Mail and Ex. 5:20 a.m. Mail and Ex. 9:20 a.m. N. Y. Ex. 1:40 p.m. N. Y. and Ex. 8:20 a.m. CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERS. Depart. Arrive. Atlantic Ex. 5:20 p.m. Pacific Ex. 9:15 a.m. Mail and Ex. 5:20 a.m. Mail and Ex. 9:20 a.m. N. Y. Ex. 1:40 p.m. N. Y. and Ex. 8:20 a.m. KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE AND COUNCIL BLUFFS. Depart. Arrive. Mail and Ex. 5:20 a.m. Express, 3 p.m. 6:50 p.m. Express, 10:10 p.m. Mail and Ex. 6:45 p.m. UNION PACIFIC. Depart. Arrive. Overland Ex. 11:30 a.m. Overland Ex. 4:00 p.m. Lincoln Ex. 11:30 a.m. Denver Ex. 7:00 a.m. Denver Ex. 7:00 a.m. Local Ex. 11:30 a.m. Local Ex. 11:30 a.m. Englehart, 11:30 p.m. Englehart, 11:30 p.m. WYOMING, NEBRASKA AND PACIFIC. Depart. Arrive. Mail and Ex. 5:20 a.m. Mail and Ex. 9:20 p.m. Cannon Bluff, 4:50 p.m. Cannon Bluff, 11:30 a.m. SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC. Depart. Arrive. For Sioux City, 7:55 a.m. For Fort Niobrara, 7:55 a.m. For Fort Niobrara, 7:55 a.m. For Ft. Paul, 11:40 p.m. For St. Paul, 11:40 p.m. For St. Paul, 11:40 p.m. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL. Depart. Arrive. Mail and Ex. 5:20 a.m. Mail and Ex. 9:20 p.m. Council Bluffs & Omaha Street R. R. Leave Council Bluffs. Leave Omaha. 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 12 m. Street cars run half hour from the Union Pacific Depot. On Sunday the cars begin their trips at 9 o'clock a. m., and run every fifteen minutes at 9, 11, 2, 4, 6 and 8 o'clock, and run to city time. - - Except Sundays. - - Except Saturdays. - - Except Mondays.

and the two arguments in the electoral commission, with the editor's introductions, give a history and discussion of the contested elections of 1876. 4. The speeches in the extra session of 1879, with the editor's introductions, almost exhaustive of the important and exciting discussions of that famous session. 5. These speeches are likewise full of information touching the revenues and appropriations of the government from the close of the war to 1880. 6. They also contain invaluable discussions of the great constitutional questions that arose in the same period. 7. The speeches and papers upon the census are a full discussion of that subject in its scientific and historical bearings. 8. The magazine and review articles will present their authors as a contributor to magazine literature. 9. President Garfield was always an admirable orator upon ceremonial and commemorative occasions. Here are collected his tributes to Lincoln, Chase, Agassiz, Henry, Morris, Chandler, Starkweather, Schleicher, Morse, John Winthrop, Samuel Adams, and his co-teacher at Hiram, Almida A. Booth. It is believed that no two volumes that have been published within twenty years are so valuable for the purposes of contemporary American history. No other similar volumes can be put into the hands of boys and young men with so much advantage. They are full of information, of sound reasoning, of persuasive eloquence, of clear thought and fine imagery, and are instructive from first to last, not only with the spirit of their author, illuminated by the story of Garfield's life, now so well known, they cannot fail to be an inspiration to all the rising generation who are so fortunate as to read them. The address on education, on American life and men, will be found especially valuable and inspiring. It is understood that the first volume will appear before the holidays, and that the second will follow in January or February. They will be sold exclusively by subscription. When the works appear we shall speak of their general merit, but this account is called for now as a contribution to current literary history.

President Garfield's Works. About one year ago Mrs. Garfield caused an announcement to be published that, to protect the memory of President Garfield and the public against poor editions of his speeches and writings, she would cause an authorized edition to be prepared and published as speedily as practicable. Soon after it was announced that President Hinsdale had been chosen to prepare this edition—a choice that gave general satisfaction both to General Garfield's personal friends and to the public. Later still, James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, were announced as the publishers—a choice that was a pledge of excellence in the make-up of the works, and of good business management. The editor entered with zeal and thoroughness upon his responsible and arduous task, and has prosecuted it with so much vigor that one year from the time that he began will witness its completion. It is due to our readers, in anticipation of their publication, to give them a general idea of these works, and of the manner of their preparation for publication. In all, about one hundred positions have been selected for publication; speeches in Congress, speeches on the stump, legal arguments, occasional addresses, and papers contributed to magazines. These have been carefully prepared and accompanied with all useful historical introductions and notes. Generally, the introductions are brief, but some of them have been expanded into short essays of two or three pages. The chronological order of arrangement has been followed, as doing best justice to the history of General Garfield's mind and to the history of the country. At the same time the tables of contents, and the very full index will enable the reader to find what he wants, and to study special subjects in group. The works will appear in two octavo volumes of about 750 pages each, and will be brought out in the admirable style of the University Press, Cambridge. A new portrait of General Garfield will be found in each volume, one of the period 1863, and one of the 1880. Of the great value of Garfield's speeches, as speeches, we need not speak; but we will call attention to the fact that they will constitute the best history of his public life that will ever appear. They are the authentic record of what he himself said, attended by a full history of the questions upon which he spoke, and of the circumstances under which he spoke. Thus the reader will see at once how the particular speeches fit into the history of the times. Mr. Blaine recognized the great historical value of Garfield's speech when he said in his eulogy of February 27, 1882: "These untimely with Garfield's industry, and ignorant of the details of his work, may, in some degree, measure them by annals of congress. No one of the generation of public men to which he belonged has contributed so much that will be valuable for future reference. His speeches are numerous, many of them brilliant, all of them well studied, carefully prepared and exhaustive of the subject under consideration. Collected from the scattered pages of ninety royal octavo columns of congressional records, they would present an invaluable compendium of the political history of the most important era through which the national government has ever passed. When the history of this period shall be impartially written, the reconstruction, measures of reconstruction, protection of the rights, amendments to the constitution, maintenance of public credit, steps toward specie resumption, true theories of revenue, may be reviewed, unobscured by prejudice and disconnected from partisanship, the speeches of Garfield will be estimated at their true value, and will be found to comprise a vast mass of fact and argument, of clear analysis and sound conclusion. Indeed, if no other source were accessible, his speeches in the house of representatives from December, 1868, to June, 1869, would give a well-connected history and complete defense of the important legislation of the eventful eventful years that constitute his parliamentary life. Far beyond that, his speeches would be found to forecast many great measures yet to be completed—measures which he knew were beyond the public opinion of the hour, but which he confidently believed would secure popular approval with the period of his own lifetime, and by the aid of his own efforts."

Years of Suffering. Mrs. Barnhart, corner Pratt and Broadway, Buffalo, was for twelve years a sufferer from rheumatism, and after trying every known remedy without avail, was entirely cured by THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. Senator Edmunds on the Republican Party. In response to an invitation to take part in the republican canvass in New Hampshire, Senator George F. Edmunds has written a short letter in which, with characteristic precision and earnestness, he gives the reasons why, in his judgment, the "law-making power" should be kept in the hands of the republicans. In the first place, the republican party "saved the nation from destruction"; in the second, it "has passed all the good laws of national importance that have been enacted, and defeated all the bad bills that have been enacted, in the last twenty years, against the general opposition of the so-called democratic party." The senator adds: "To those who know the real history of parties, as shown in the proceedings of congress, the republican party, during its history, sometimes has in its duty, stands in regard to positive results in the making and execution of laws beneficial to all the states and to all the people far in advance of any party since the revolution. It has earned the confidence of the people, and it deserves it even in the face of the evil things that some of the members have done, for, as the world is now constituted, there will be no party that will carry on the government with more of good or less of evil doing than it has done."

So far as these few sentences contain statements of fact as to the past, they are unquestionably correct. The republican party has been and done all that the veteran leader of its columns in some of its noblest victories imagines of it. It did, with the aid of many loyal democrats, save the nation from destruction. It has passed many good laws, some of them with like aid from independent democrats. It has defeated many bad bills, almost always with this same help. It has been a splendid party, and its actual achievements are such as will be read in history with pride and gratitude by our children's children. No man who has been with it in the heat of the long battles for national existence and human freedom and equal rights can reflect on its past without a deep and honest satisfaction. It is an honor to any man to have been a steadfast republican on principle for the past twenty years.

It is a compulsion of the past are secure. It does not necessarily follow that those who won them can make the future safe. "New occasions bring new duties" was a line that steadied the independent action of many a republican when he cut loose from the whig or the democratic party when they had outlived their usefulness. The republican party is still a magnificent organization. It numbers more sincere and able and upright men, with a high ideal of public life, than does its rival. But it is a question yet to be solved whether it will do as well in the future as it has done in the past. It may be true that no party will ever do better. It is not necessarily true that the republican party itself will do as well. The question which the voters of the United States have now to settle is that of the present fitness of the party for its actual immediate work. In deciding that question, they will weigh not only the good the party has done, but that which it has failed to do; not only the bad work it has defeated, but that which it has not defeated.

There was a moment some eight years ago when the country was compelled to decide a like question, and decided it against the republicans. That decision, we beg leave to note, was made by republicans themselves. It was from the republican ranks that the votes were cast; after the miserable salary grab and the shameful Credit Mobilier scandal, and the thefts and speculations in the executive department, which turned the "law-making power" over to the democrats. Those votes were cast by some of the best men in the party.

Similar votes are in great danger of being cast by the same sort of men from like motives now. Enough of them have already been thrown in Ohio to deprive the republicans in all probability, of their majority in the house of representatives, and it is not at all improbable that the senate, also, will in the next congress be anti-republican. To the men who cast their votes in this way it is quite idle to talk about the grand past of the republicans or the unsavory record of the democrats. It is in the present they consider, and they argue that if the country is to be blessed by monarchical taxation, its substance wasted in river and harbor and pension steals, its name disgraced by the promotion of its enemies of men as men as Robison, its civil service debauched and degraded by the abuses of the spoils system and the hideous robbery of Hubbell and his gang—if all this is inevitable "as the world is now constituted," then they will decline responsibility for it; they will turn the government over to the democrats and go squarely into opposition. They don't care a fig for the doctrine of averages extending over long periods, as applied to politics. What guides their action to-day is the present condition of their party and its probable course in the immediate future. This may not be a broad view, but it is a very practical one, and on the whole, it is entirely just. The republican party has been betrayed by leaders who have "done evil things" in its name. Those leaders will not voluntarily get out. They will stay just as long as their followers, drawing general comparisons, say that it is better to let them stay than to run the risk of losing the election. But thousands of republicans in Ohio, in New York, in Pennsylvania, and all over the country are saying that it is not better to let them stay, no matter what the risk. If they can be got rid of without ruining the party it would be infinitely better. If they cannot, then the party will be ruined, and it is they, and not the men who revolt against their evil rule, who will be responsible.

How's the Baby? "How's the baby?" "His crop is better this morning, thank you. We gave him some of THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, as you advised, doctor, and she had a little more in an hour or so." Next day the doctor pronounced the youngster cured. Properties of Nitro-Glycerine. Allava D. Brown, in Popular Science Monthly. It has a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste, and possesses the very peculiar property of causing an extremely violent headache when placed in a small quantity upon the tongue, or any other portion of the skin, particularly upon the wrist. It has long been employed by homeopathic practitioners as a remedy in certain kinds of headache. In those who work much with it the tendency to headache is generally overcome, though not always. It freezes at about 40° Fahrenheit, becoming a white, half-crystallized mass, which must be melted by the application of water at a temperature of about 100° Fahrenheit. If perfectly pure—that is, if the washing has been so complete as to remove all traces of the acid—it can be kept for an indefinite period of time; and, while many cases of spontaneous decomposition have occurred in impure specimens, there has never been known such an instance where the proper care has been given to all the details of the manufacture. When pure nitro-glycerine is not very sensitive to friction, or even to moderate percussion; if a small quantity be placed on an anvil and struck with a hammer, that portion which is touched explodes sharply, but so quickly as to drive away the other particles; if, however, it were even slightly confined, so that none could escape, it would all explode or detonate. It must be fired by a fuse containing fulminate of mercury (the compound used in percussion by gunpowder, the shock of the latter not being sufficiently quick or sharp to detonate the nitro-glycerine. It is highly probable that in this case, as in that of other high explosives, the vibrations set up by the fulminate (which is not stronger than gunpowder) are of just such a character as to find an answering chord, so to speak, in the explosive, so that the desired effect is produced. This view seems to be a correct theory for it is not always the most powerful explosive which most readily causes the explosion of another body. For instance, although nitro-glycerine is much more powerful than fulminate of mercury, yet seventy grains of it will not explode gun cotton, while fifteen grains of the weaker fulminate will readily do so. The fuse generally used, then, for firing nitro-glycerine is composed of from fifteen to twenty-five grains of fulminate, and this quantity is sufficient to detonate a large mass as well as a small one. If flame be applied to nitro-glycerine it will not explode, but will burn with comparative sluggishness. When frozen it is very difficult and uncertain of firing. If the material be perfectly pure it forms, upon detonation, a volume of gases nearly thirteen hundred times as great as that of the original liquid; these gases are also further expanded, by the heat developed to a theoretical (though not practical) volume ten thousand times as great as that of the charge. Practically speaking, the force exerted by gunpowder and nitro-glycerine are in the proportion of one to eight.

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