THE NEBRASKA HERALD
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HATHAWAY & SEYBOLT.
R. D. HATHAWAY. GEO. L. SEYBOLT
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The Republicans had a regular candidate for the place, and Dr. Larsh was used by the Democracy and adopted by that party.—*Chronicle.*

We remember the time, not far from one year ago, when the *Chronicle* was not so much in favor of the "Republicans" having "a regular candidate" for a place of far more importance than that occupied by Dr. Larsh, but favored and assisted in accomplishing an alliance with the Democracy for the election of no less a personage than a United States Senator. Chickens "most always sometimes" come home to roost. "Honesty is the best policy," even in politics.

CHRONIC.

The practice of accusing men with evil or evil designs, has become so chronic with certain individuals and papers in this State that no man's character is safe who chances to offend them in some personal matter. We ask intelligent men to look over the list of men in this State whose names stand prominent before the people in political matters, and tell us, if they can, a single one who has escaped the calumny of these chronic traducers of character. Is it not about time that these villifiers were taught a lesson? Does not every interest of political or social and business relations demand that a stop should be put to this wholesale work? Let it be once understood that he who charges his neighbor with infamous crimes must be able to substantiate them, and that a failure to do so shall brand him as a wilfull slanderer, and we will have less of charges, less insinuations, less attempts to blackmail in order to prevent abuse, and more proof of rascality where there is need of it.

A SCATHING REBUKE.

During the debate in the State Senate last week, on the question of admitting Dr Larsh to a seat, Senator Hilton took occasion to rebuke Senator Cropsey for his wholesale accusation against State officers, of fraud and corruption, based exclusively upon charges and insinuations through the columns of the Omaha *Herald* and its bantling at Lincoln, the *Statesman*. During his speech he took occasion to remind Senator Cropsey that little more than a year ago he, too, was accused through the columns of the Omaha *Herald* of being a "school fund robber" because he had borrowed $10,000 of this sacred fund, as had others; and he put it straight at him that there was the same grounds for investigation in his case as many others against whom the Senator from Lancaster was howling himself hoarse. This was a "stunner" against Senator Cropsey, and caused him to wince sligtly, as it brought home the practice which has become too prevalent of accusing men in high places of being "robbers" and "thieves" without other evidence than the assertion of some irresponsible enemy whom they have refused to serve in some base scheme.

UNGRATEFUL.

We have always noticed that where the greatest gains are there will also be found the greatest amount of faultfinding. Nebraska City has derived far more benefit from the building of Lincoln than all the older towns of the State together, and now we find more abuse of the City of Lincoln coming from Nebraska City than from all other towns of the State together, if we may except, perhaps, Omaha. A large number of citizens of Nebraska City invested in Lincoln property at an early day, and others opened business houses there, and still others secured contracts of various kinds—both State and individual—and yet others secured appointments to various positions of profit, and all seemed to thrive and make money in consequence of the location of the Capital of the State at Lincoln. In those days you would hear an occasional grumble from our own county of Cass, because our more fortunate neighbors were receiving all the fat contracts and appointments to office, while our own men were "left out in the cold." Citizens of this county, however, felt a just pride in the prosperity of the State Capital, and did what lay in their power to assist its growth, notwithstanding the great partiality and favoritism shown our Nebraska City neighbors. Cass has kept on in the "even tenor of her ways," and has continued to rejoice in the onward progress of our Capital city, yet no man in our midst has ever been appointed to a position of profit or awarded a contract, or shown "the inside" whereby he might make a few dollars without doing the State or any one else wrong; and our citizens continue to speak well of Lincoln and wish her to continue her progressive movement until she will be looked upon with pride by the whole State and the entire west, as the leading city of the trans-Mississippi country. But the good fortune which has attended our down river neighbor seems to have had an entirely different effect, and her leading journal, the *Chronicle*, is now engaged in abusing the Capital City out of whose growth they have received so many favors. And she is threatened with dire vengeance, and almost with destruction, unless she heeds the will of the recipients of her favors, and those of her citizens who have been favored with office or money making positions are now accused of it as if it were a crime against Nebraska City for which they should be severely censured. We are sorry to see this, for if there is a trait of character which deserves to be classed as the meanest of all meannes it is that of ungratefulness for favors rendered.

The Omaha *Herald* speaks of the members of the Legislature as "the rassals who are gathering again at Lincoln."

When will the time come that our Republican papers in the State will unite in cleansing the party of rottenness and rascality, which is slowly but surely crushing us as a party and a people?—*Chronicle.*

We are glad to see the *Chronicle* thus apparently anxious to do right (or to at least have others do right); and we think we can partially answer its question. That time will draw nigh, if it will not have fully come, when "our Republican papers in the State" shall quit the practice of trying to drive men to do their bidding, and shall cease the personal abuse and villification of those who claim the right to have ideas of their own. It will be when the "Republican papers in the State" shall adhere to the great principle upon which the party was founded "of equal and exact justice to all men," and shall cease their endeavors to chastise men who have not done just as they may have wished them to do. It will be when the "Republican papers of the State" shall cease to join the Democracy in the general howl against every Republican official of the State, and when they shall cease the plan of accusing men of wrong doing as a means of forcing black-mail. Or, to be more explicit, the "Republican papers of the State will unite in cleansing the party of rottennesss and rascality' when they shall cease to be rotten and rascally themselves, *and not sooner.*

THE ISSUE MADE.

After carefully viewing the whole ground, the Omaha *Herald* comes out and tells Shurz, Tipton and company exactly what is expected of them in the make up of the new party which they are endeavoring to form. It calls on them to forsake their Republicanism and "organize to meet the Democracy, *which is the great power in the land,* upon new issues." Hear it:

"Hence we say, it is a fundamental condition precedent to any such union that the Trumbulls, Schurzes, Browns, Tiptons, and others, shall do something besides talk. So long as these men belie their own convictions and wishes by maintaining bold opposition to the Republican administration in one breath, and proclaim their unalterable devotion to Republicanism, which is but another name now for all the monstrous wrongs and crimes in the political calendar, in the very next, we shall get along fast in a very desirable business very slowly.—Conservative Republicans hold the balance of power in enough northern States to decide the contest of 1872 against U. S. Grant and all his corrupt hosts.—There is but one way they can wield it to that end. They must recognize the death of old issues, and organize to meet the Democracy, which is the great power in the land, upon new issues, and upon those broad and liberal terms of union which every Democrat in the country is ready to grant."

There you have it, in unmistakable language. Forsake all that you have ever claimed as Republicans; acknowledge that you were hypocrites and that you never believed in the great principles for which the Republican party contended. Acknowledge that "Republicanism is but another name for all the monstrous wrongs and crimes in the political calender" and prepare to be swallowed up by "the great power in the land," and then Dr. Miller, Wade Hampton and Jeff. Davis will consent to fraternize with you.

Hesser's Flower Garden in mid Winter.

From the Nebraska City Chronicle.

During a visit to Cass county some time since, in company with H. D. Hathaway, Esq., one of the editors of the Plattsmouth *Herald*, we paid a visit to the green-houses of the well known Florist, M. Hesser, situated some four miles South of Plattsmouth. The day we visited them the thermometer was below zero and the ground covered with nearly a foot of snow, but notwithstanding all this, inside the houses were warm and comrortable, the thermometers indicating a degree or two above temperate.

A brief description of Mr. Hesser's green houses, as they are the most complete in the North-west, may not prove uninteresting to the many readers of the CHRONICLE, who are not aware that such an institution exists in Nebraska.

The green houses are two in number, one of them about eighty feet long by sixteen feet wide and the other about forty feet long by sixteen feet wide. They are kept at an even temperature by huge pipes which pass through and around the inside of the houses; on the outside are two large furnaces capable of consuming sticks of wood four feet long. From this furnace the heat is conducted to the green-houses by immense pipes. The plants requiring the greatest amount of heat are placed nearest the furnace and the most hardy plants at the further end of the room.

On the inside of each room are three tables about four feet wide, running the full length of the building, upon which may be found the rarest and most beautiful plants known to the American people. On these tables, there is not a space three inches square which is not covered with a pot and plant. Mr. Hesser has fifty different varieties of geraniums, seventy-five species of monthly roses, and wax plants, verbenas, pinks, dew plants and thousands of other plants too numerous to mention, in abundance. His propagating troughs, two in number, are about eight feet square, covered to the depth of four inches with moist sand, from which may be seen protruding, with the naked eye or a powerful magnifying glass, the plants just starting or started into life. When they exhibit two leaves, they are taken from the propagating troughs and put in tiny pots, where they are allowed to remain two or three weeks, they are then transplanted into pots of one size larger, when they are offered to the public for sale.

The business of Mr. Hesser is so great that he purchases his flower pots and labels by the thousands.

A stream of water, forced up from the creek, which is close by, is constantly flowing through both houses, irrigating the plants at the owner's discretion.

Mr. Hesser makes his business a specialty, devoting his own time and that of two others in propagating and attending to the plants.

His principal business comes from the Eastern part of Iowa, Omaha, St. Joseph, Council Bluffs and Lincoln.

Parties desirous of having house or out door plants have merely to state what amount they want to invest and the kind of plants wanted—or leave the matter to Mr. Hesser's judgment and good taste and we can assure them that they will be fully satisfied.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL ROOMS,
LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 3, 1872.

State Board of Agriculture, met pursuant to call of the President, and there was present the following officers and members of the Board:

President—R. W. Furnas.
Secretary—D. H. Wheeler.
Treasurer—L. A. Walker.
Vice Presidents—J. S. Morton and J. T. Allan.

J. T. Clarke, O. P. Mason, C. H. Walker, C. H. Winslow, T. D. Moore, J. M. Young, D. A. Sherwood.

W. H. H. Stout, President Lancaster county Agricultural Society, ex-officio member. A. H. Baker, Pres't Douglas county Agricultural Society, ex-officio member.

Called to order by the President, and proceeded to business.

On motion of J. S. Morton, the society were authorized to retain 20 per cent. of all premiums awarded by the Society at the annual Fair, 1872.

On motion, it was

Resolved, that the Society issue no membership tickets for the year 1872.

The following are the rates of admission for Annual Fair, 1872:

All persons, whether exhibitors or not, will obtain tickets for admission to the grounds at the Treasurer's office, near the entrance gates, as follows:

1. Single ticket, admitting one person, 25 cents.
2. Children under 10 years of age, free.
3. Two 25 cent tickets admit one horse and rider once, 50 cents.
4. Three 25 cent tickets admit single horse and carriage and driver once, 75 cents.
5. Four 25 cent tickets admit two horses and carriage and driver, $1.00
6. Six 25 cent tickets admit four horses and vehicle and driver once, $1.50.
7. All persons except driver, and children under 10 years of age, will pay in addition to the above rates, 25 cents each.
8. Single stalls, with hay and straw, per day, 50 cents.
9. Double stalls, with hay and straw, $1.00.

The Executive Committee were authorized to permit some party to furnish grain, of all kinds, upon the ground, to be sold, and to fix the prices for which the same shall be sold.

Citizenship of Nebraska was decided to be a requisite of any person serving on any of the committees of the State Fair.

The Executive Committee were authorized to examine pedigrees of stock entered for exhibition, and to decide whether authentic or not, and the finding of the Executive Committee shall be final in each case.

On motion, the following named persons were appointed a committee to revise and report a Premium list for 1872, viz: O. P. Mason, A. H. Baker, D. A. Sherwood, T. D. Moore, R. W. Furnas, and D. H. Wheeler.

The Secretary read a communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., notifying the Board that there would be a National Agricultural Convention held in Washington city, D. C., February 15th, 1872, and asking that the Board of Agriculture, for Nebraska, appoint two delegates to attend the same. It was

Resolved, That the Board appoint two delegates in accordance with the request, and authorize them to appoint proxies, in case they were unable to attend. Col. R. W. Furnas, President, and Maj. D. H. Wheeler, Secretary, were elected such delegates.

Mr. Wheeler moved that the State Board of Agriculture appoint two persons, to act with a like committee on behalf of the State Horticultural Society, to prepare and present an address to be made to the National Agricultural Convention, asking Governmental aid or subsidy to encourage tree planting on the western prairies. Carried—and Hon. J. S. Morton and J. T. Allen were appointed said committee.

The following communication was received from the Lancaster county Agricultural Society, to the officers and members of the State Board of Agriculture:

"On behalf of the citizens of Lincoln, I am authorized to say, that the members of your board are tendered the hospitality of the city while you may be in session, at the Tichenor House

"W. H. H. STOUT,
"Pres't Lancaster Ag'l Society."

On motion, the communication was received, and the hospitality of the citizens accepted, with the thanks of the Board.

J. S. Morton moved that a committee of three be appointed, with Judge O. P. Mason as chairman, to memorialize the Legislature for an appropriation to aid the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of this State. Remarks were made by O. P. Mason, L. A. Walker, J. T. Allen, R. W. Furnas, T. D. Moore, J. S. Morton, and D. H. Wheeler.—Motion carried, and committee appointed, consisting of O. P. Mason, T. D. Moore and A. H. Baker.

On motion, adjourned until 7 p. m.

Jan 3—7 p. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Officers and members as before.

On motion, it was resolved to ballot for the location of the next State Fair. Carried. D. A. Sherwood and A. H. Baker were appointed tellers.

Ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Lincoln, 9 votes; Omaha, 6 votes.

On motion of A. H. Baker, President Douglas county Agricultural Society, the selection of Lincoln as the place for holding the next State Fair, was made unanimous.

J. M. Young moved that a committee consisting of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, be appointed to furnish plans and specifications for the erection of the buildings, and preparing of the grounds of the Lancaster Agricultural Society, for the holding of the next State Fair, and for the use of the State Board of Agriculture. Carried.

J. T. Allan moved that the State Horticultural Society be requested to meet with the State Board of Agriculture, at the Annual fair, and take charge of the Horticultural department, by appointing the superintendents and committees of the classes, and arranging the Premium list of these classes, and the Secretary notify the Horticultural Society of this resolution. Carried unanimously.

Adjourned until 8½ a. m., to-morrow morning.

January 4, 1872—8½ a. m.

Met pursuant to adjournment; officers and members as before.

Treasurer's report received, read and approved.

Amount in the treasury Oct., 31, '71, at the close of the fair, after paying all premiums, but no expense of officers, $51.19.

T. D. Moore offered the following resolution, which was, on motion, adopted:

In order to encourage the planting of "Forest Trees" in the State of Nebraska, the State agricultural Society, will award the following premiums in the year 1872, and every year thereafter, at the discretion of the Board, to the person who will plant and cultivate the greatest number of acres in "Forest Trees"—said trees to be in a good, healthy, thrifty condition, and not more than four feet apart each, as follows:

For the best five acres, or more, planted in 1872, $60.00; for the 2d best five acres, or more, planted in 1872, $30 00.

J. S. Morton offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Wednesday, the 10th day of April 1872, be, and the same is hereby especially set apart and consecrated for tree planting in the State of Nebraska, and the State Board of Agriculture hereby name it "ARBOR DAY," and urge upon the people of the State the vital importance of tree planting, hereby offer a "*Special Premium*" of *one hundred dollars* to the County Agricultural Society of that county in Nebraska which shall upon *that day* plant, properly, the largest number of trees, and a *Farm Library* of *Twenty-five Dollars* worth of books to that person who on *that* day shall plant properly in Nebraska the greatest number of trees.

J. T. Allan offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the newspapers of this State be requested, by the State Board of Agriculture, to keep the resolution in regard to an *Anniversary Day*, for tree planting, standing in their columns until April 10th next, and call the especial attention of the people to the importance of the matter, from time to time.

On motion of C. H. Winslow, the Board were instructed to offer a special premium for *hard wood* groves planted in 1872, under such regulations and restrictions as the Executive Committee may adopt.

On motion President Furnas was authorized and empowered to revise the Premium list for 1872 and to print the same.

The following committees for the different classes of articles on exhibition at the next State Fair were appointed.

CLASS 1.
Superintendent—C H Walker, Saunders county.
Committee—A J Crossey, Lincoln, Lancaster; J P Peck, Douglas; A Roberts, Cottonwood Post office; M Vandeventer, Falls City Richardson county.

CLASS 2.
Superintendent—John Clow, Falls City.
Committee—J Sterling Morton, Nebraska City; G Todd, Three Groves, Cass County; Jacob Saunders, Ashland, James M Riddle, Lincoln; Ed Creighton, Omaha.

CLASS 3.
Superintendent—D S Parmelee, Omaha.
Committee—R Daniels Bellevue; J S Upton, Three Groves; Lee Cochran, Brownville; John Lamb, Lincoln; L L Holbrook, Ashland;

CLASS 4.
Superintendent—W W Abbey, Salem, Richardson county.
Committee—A C Mayfield, Plattsmouth; J O Forney, Falls City; O P Mason, Nebraska City; H S Jennings, Lincoln; David Couchman, Ft. Calhoun.

CLASS 5.
Mr J M Young, Sup't, Lincoln.
Committee—Geo Jennings, Factoryville; J G Miller, Ashland; Geo B Davis, Brownville; W A Presson, Beatrice; Geo W Frost, Omaha; J B Mashell, Beatrice; J ames Query, Columbus; G D La Martyr, Omaha; H W Kuhns, Omaha.

CLASS 6.
Mr A J Cropsey, Sup't, Lincoln.
Committee—F Roper, Beatrice; Geo Stocking, Elkhed, Saunders county; Isom Clark, Ft. Calhoun; R W Barnum, Factoryville; R Reddie, Fremont.

CLASS 7.
Mr D H Wheeler, Sup't, Plattsmouth.
Committee—J T Allan, Omaha; J W Hollingshead, Pawnee City; F A Tisdell, Jr Brownville; W H Armstrong, York county; H Rhodes, Tecumseh.

CLASS 8.
Mr J Castle, Sup't, Lincoln.
Committee—Geo Thomas, Tekamah; D A Tisdell, Salem; Thomas L Griffy, Dakota; N S Porter, Ponca; D W Montgomery, Nucholls county.

CLASS 9.
Mr M Dunham, Sup't, Omaha.
Committee—Tobias Castor, Blue Island, Saline county; B Bates, Dakota; E Sydenham, Ft Kearney; C C Smith, Falls City; W R Davis, Seward.

CLASS 10.
Mr J H Lamasters, Sup't.
Committee—J G A Smith, Nemaha; J H Gregg, Otoe; Perry Walker, Cass.

CLASS 11.
Mrs J Sterling Morton, Sup't, Nebraska City.
Committee—Prof. Aughey, Lincoln; Mrs O Herman; J Tallan; Mrs J D Howe; Chancellor A R Benton.

CLASS 12.
Mrs H Rhodes, Sup't, Tecumseh.
Committee—S G Owen, Lincoln; Mrs E W Barnum, Factoryville; Mrs Charles Steel, Falls City; Mrs John Gillespie, Lincoln; Mrs F Roper, Beatrice; Mrs J E Worley, Nemaha county; Mrs D H Wheeler, Plattsmouth.

CLASS 13.
Col. R W Furnas, Sup't, Brownville.
Committee—Jas Harris, Lincoln; John Hollenbeck, Omaha; Jas Stuart, Cuming City Washington; Wm. Kenick, Grand Island; T W Tepson, Table Rock, Pawnee county.

CLASS 14.
Prof. F G Aughey, Sup't, Lincoln.
Committee—John Gillespie, Lincoln; J M Tagart, Palmyra, Otoe; Prof. T J Morgan, Brownville; J S Morton, Nebraska City; O D Howe, Falls City.

CLASS 15.
Mrs J S Morton, Sup't, Nebraska City.
Committee—Mrs H C Riordan, Blair, Washington; Mrs A J Cropsey, Lincoln; Mrs L B Cumming Omaha; Mrs N K Griggs, Beatrice; Mrs R R Livingston, Plattsmouth; Mrs E S Dunlap, Falls City; Mrs J Hollister, Nebraska city.

CLASS 16.
Mr Geo W B Bentine, Sup't, Lincoln.
Committee—J S Alexander, Meridean; R W McKee, Tecumseh; John W Holt, Salem; Wm. Bull, Table Rock; John D Neighley, West Point; Mrs J B Weston, Beatrice; Mrs H S Jennings, Lincoln; Mrs John McCormick, Omaha; Mrs E W Thomas, Brownville; Mrs Geo H Thomas, Tekamah.

Board of Managers.—W H B Stout, J M Young, D A Sherwood, C H Walker, C H Winslow

General Superintendent—Samuel McClay.

The following persons were elected a Board of managers: W. H. H. Stout, J. M. Young, D. A. Sherwood, C. H. Walker, C. H. Winslow.

Samuel McClay was elected General Superintendent.

The President was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee, to whom should be referred the pedigrees of all animals placed on exhibition as thorough bred stock.

J. T. Allan offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the premium offered by this Board for tree planting, on "Arbor Day," be paid out of the amount of Special premium of $1,000, offered by the Lancaster County Society.

The special committee, appointed to memorialize the Legislature, submitted the following:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

The undersigned, the State Board of Agriculture for Nebraska, humbly and earnestly memorialize your honorable body, for an appropriation for the State Agricultural Society and the Horticultural Society, which shall be in some degree commensurate with the interest involved—the appropriation which your honorable body shall be pleased to make to be expended in securing the development and making known the agricultural and horticultural resources of the State under such rules and regulations as the wisdom of your honorable body shall devise. Your memorialists believe that Nebraska has a soil unsurpassed in fertility, and a climate which secures the most perfect development of vegetable growth. The average yield of corn under ordinary cultivation falling but little, if any, under fifty bushels to the acre, and an average yield of all the small grains which is unsurpassed east of the Rocky mountains.

As a fruit growing country, the capacity, and soil, and climate, was established at the competition at Richmond, before the National Pomological Society. Your memorialists believe it to be the duty of the State and individuals to develop these wonderful resources to the greatest practicable extent. In order to do this, associate and individual effort must be combined and work together in harmony for the attainment of this object.

This age is distinguished for its progress in agriculture and horticulture; and the advancement of civilization of any people or nation may be determined by progress and general interest taken in these branches of industry. These are the great levers which set in motion manufacture and commerce, and promote individual and national happiness and wealth. Their development makes known the resources and capabilities of soil, and the peculiar climate effects, in perfecting fruit and vegetable crops.

The progress of these interests induce manufactories and commerce, and these secure a diversified industry as certainly as the earlier and latter rain begets a timely harvest. The more diversified the industry of any people the greater its strength, resources, wealth and power.

By furnishing the means to make known the agritultural and horticultural resources of our soil and climate, through a source which commands the respect and confidence of those engaged in these departments of industry, it is believed a vast amount of good can be done, and the wealth and population of the State greatly increased.

These societies for which we ask this aid—three thousand dollars for each society—annually, or such sum as your wisdom shall determine, we believe, have in the past judiciously expended all moneys entrusted to them in such manner as to secure public confidence, and have in some instances incurred individual liability to advance these interests and promote the general welfare.

It is well known to your honorable body that Col. R. W. Furnas, the President of the Agricultural Society, and J. H. Masters, President of the Horticultural Society—than whom no men in Nebraska are better entitled to the name of public benefactors—for they have in more instances than one made two spears of grass grow where but one grew before, and the so-called Great American Desert to make glad the hearts of the children of men with golden harvests of fruit. These gentlemen secured collections of fruit and at the expense of themselves, and a few individuals went to Richmond to attend the National Pomological Society, and presented the fruits of Nebraska, and carried off the highest prize. This alone has brought more settlers to this State, and of a better class, than all our former efforts combined. It is a fact not to be lost sight of, that the cultivation of fruits and flowers improves the intellects, cultivates and refines the feelings, purifies the heart, and secures a civilization that can be attained by no other means. We ask for the sum of six thousand dollars, three thousand dollars to each society, and we believe that with this sum thus appropriated and expended by these societies in a judicious manner, would secure a greater emigration, and of a better class than the entire amounts heretofore appropriated.

Which report, on motion, was adopted, and the President and Secretary instructed to attest the same.

On motion, it was resolved, that in no event would the State Board of Agriculture accept and entertain a proxy from any member of the Board, authorizing any person to act or vote for an absent member of the Board.

On motion, adjourned.

R. W. FURNAS, Pres't.
D. H. WHEELER, Sec'y.

Schofield is bought, body and soul, by the ring—*Lincoln Cor. Omaha Herald.*

This is the same correspondent who said Cannon had "sold his vote" on the Saline land bill, and probably there is as much truth in the one as in the other. We have but a slight acquaintance with Mr. Schofield, who hails from Nebraska City; but the little we have convinces us that he is an honorable, honest, upright man, and that the only reason for such a base attack as the above is that Mr. Schofield has the independence to vote according to his own convictions, regardless of the sneers, threats or abuse of the Omaha *Herald.*

OH! DEAR!

That wonderful man, St. Thomas, who sways the destinies of the world through the columns of the *Triplican*, threatens the State with civil war if any other constitution than our present immaculate document should be adopted. Hear him:

"Have our legislators carefully considered what *might be* the action of the *minority* if they should attempt to force a new Constitution, by illegal methods, on the State, and that anarchy and civil war would be possible consequences?"

Now, we really hope our most warlike neighbor will not "loose his dogs of war" too soon, for it would be dreadful to see his martial hosts devastating the country. Seriously, we think it would be worse for the country than the potato rot or the black leg among the cattle.

Under the head of a "Novel cure for the consumption," the Indianapolis *Evening Journal* publishes the following: "A young lady of this city, sick with the disease of the lungs, was told that if she would get a young puppy and raise it, the dog would take the consumption off her hands and she would get well. She did so, and as the dog grew it was noticed that the animal acquired a hacking cough, while the young lady grew rapidly better. In the meantime, however, she had become much attached to her canine benefactor, and did everything that could be done for him. It was of no use, however, consumption, the fell destroyer, had fastened on poor Jack's vitals, and a few days since he passed in his checks. The young lady is in robust health, and firmly believes that the dog saved her life."

Mr. Taffe has introduced a bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Washington, January 11.

Republican national committee met in this city to day to fix time and place for next national convention, ex Governor Claflin of Massachusetts presiding. After a general exchange of opinions, the first Wednesday in June was fixed as the time for holding the convention, the votes standing ayes 22, nays 6. It was then announced that propositions had been received from Boston, Louisville, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore and Washington, asking the location of the convention.

The claims of the various places were presented by their respective friends on the committee. A vote was then taken resulting as follows: Philadelphia 18, Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 3, Boston 3, Louisville 3, Washington 1. The executive committe decided that each state shall have delegates to the convention double the number of senators and representatives, and two for each organized territory, including the territory of the district of Columbia, who shall have the right to vote

The committee in their address calling the convention, remind the country that the promises of the republican convention of 1868 have been fulfilled, the union restored, the laws faithfully executed, the public faith preserved, the national credit established, governmental economy illustrated by a reduction at the same time of the public debt and of taxation, the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest, successfully inaugurating the rights of naturalized citizens as protected by treaty, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions, the defenders of the union grateful remembered, the rights and interests of labor recognized, the laws enacted being enforced for the protection of persons and property of all sections, equal suffrage engrafted on the national constitution, the privilege of immunities to American citizenship has become a part of the organic laws, a liberal policy adopted towards all who engaged in the rebellion, the complication of foreign relations, adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained; corruption exposed and offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established now as heretofore. The republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses, carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service, to continue and further establish its fundamental principles, and we invite the co-operation of the citizens of the United States.

Gorham, of California, at the morning session, offered the following resolutions, in order, as he said, that they might be canvassed during recess:

Resolved That it is the sense of this Committee that any test of a civil officer in States which might operate to exclude citizens because they have not received a collegiate or academic education, would be in violation of the rights of a great majority of American people who have received a common school education only, and would be justly regarded by them as an attempt to put upon them and their children the degrading badge of inferiority.

Resolved, That while political opinion does not necessarily control the question of fitness for public station, yet we deem exclusion of Democrats from office by Republicans as entirely consistent with the good morals and good of the government; that any other course is inconsistent with the implied obligations assumed by those who consent to become a candidate of the Republican party for public office.

Upon the reassembling of the committee the resolutions were withdrawn, Gorham stating, while it was evident they expressed the sentiment of the committee, it was generally desired that the subject should be left for the future.

Fulton proposed the following resolution: That, in view of the proposed renomination of the present Executive, this committee would respectfully suggest to those holding commissions under the General Government the propriety of abstaining from asking or accepting appointments as delegates to the National Convention.

Some members expressed themselves to the effect that the resolution was out of order.

Yielding to this request, Fulton withdrew it. Adjourned, *sine die.*

The meeting was harmonious through out.

Washington, January 15.

There seems to be a disposition among Republicans to transact business so that Congress may adjourn before the meeting of the National Republican Convention.

Gen Emory has again been instructed not to interfere with the State authorities of Louisiana.

It is denied in official circles that there is any unpleasantness whatever between Russia and the United States, or that there is any truth in the report that Minister Curtin is to be recalled.

The Spanish Minister will, it is said, be furnished with a copy of the affidavit of the captain of the Florida, in order that he may make a response on his side as a preliminary to farther action. Confidence is expressed in official circles that Spain will promptly make the required amends.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Associate Justice Strong delivered an opinion of the court affirming the constitutionality of the legal tender acts of Congress, Messrs. Swayne, Davis, Miller and Brady concurring.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Registers of Land Offices—Charles S. Sears, Springfield, Ill.: N. Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Orders were telegraphed from the War Department to Gen. Emory, at New Orleans, to-day, instructing him not to bring troops into the city unless under express orders from Washington, and up to 3 o'clock this afternoon no orders to that effect had been sent him.

Washington, January 16.

The Senate in Executive session today confirmed the following nomination: Adolphus Studer, of Iowa, Consul at Singapore.

The President received a telegram from Gov. Warmouth last night, transmitting a resolution passed by the Legislature requesting the President to place the military force in the vicinity of New Orleans at the disposal of the Governor. The letter therefore asked that the request of the Legislature be complied with. The President referred the telegram with instructions to Attorney General Williams, who telegraphed a reply, acknowledging the receipt of the dispatch, and saying as there is a contest as to the legality of the election of Lieut. Governor, and also as the existence of the lower branch of the Legislature, and dispatches having been received here from two persons, each claiming to be speaker thereof, the President does not feel that he would be justified in deciding these questions at this time and under existing circumstances, and is unwilling to interfere in State matters with the military power of the Government except in a clear case of legal right and an overruling necessity. A dispatch was received from New Orleans to-day stating that in view of the repeal of the obnoxious laws by the Legislature yesterday, it is hoped that harmony will be restored.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day had the subject of the syndicate before them, but did not conclude its consideration so they will at an early day report all facts, showing the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises, but it is not probable they will make any recommendations. The tariff bill reported by the Senate finance committee as a substitute for the House. A bill repealing duties on coal, iron and salt, proposes to fix the following duties: On all bituminous coal fifty cents per ton, of 2,240 pounds; on salt in bulk and on all rock salt or mineral salt, nine cents per hundred pounds; on salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages twelve cents per hundred pounds; on all iron and steel, all manufacturers of iron and steel, of which either of such metals is a component part, of chief values except pig iron and steel rails ninety per centum of present rates. On teas of all kinds ten cents per pound; coffee, all kinds, all substitutes for coffee, two cents per pound; on chicory and succory roots burnt or prepared, three cents per pound; on all extracts or essences of coffee, fifty cents per pound; cleared rice one and a quarter cents per pound; uncleared rice 1 cent per pound; potatoes ten cents per bushel. A tariff of 90 per cent. of present rate of duty is provided for all manufacturers of cotton, alpaca, wools, and all manufactures of wool; all manufactures of silk, which are now subject to duty, sixty per cent. advalorem; all metals other than iron and steel manufacturer, thereof; earthen and glass ware, hides, skins, bones, ivory, horn, and leather, or manufacturers thereof; india rubber, gutta percha, straw and oil cloth, chemicals, drugs and medicines, and a large number of minor articles are added to the free list.

Washington, January 16.

There was a general attendance of democratic members of Congress to-night at their caucus in the hall of the house of representatives, Fernando Wood in the chair. Several propositions relative to the reduction of taxes and the adjournment of session, congress, etc., were offered, debated and finally withdrawn; caucus being of opinion that it would be better to take no definite action at present.

Despatches received at the executive mansion to night from Gen. Emery report affairs quiet in New Orleans, and it was supposed there would be no farther difficulties. Absent members of the Senate were returning and legislative proceedings were progressing harmoniously.

NEW YORK

New York, January 16.

It is now said that the trial of Stokes will not come off before February.

It is stated that the leading administration republicans are greatly alarmed at the custom house revelations, and think their continuance will do great harm, unless the sessions are removed from this city to Washington. The evidence elicited goes to show that the custom house should be reorganized, and that the cortage business is a great fraud upon the mercantile community.

The Herald's Washington telegram says that the dispatch from Gortschakoff about Minister Catacazy has not yet been received at the State department. Much interest is felt as to the effect of the Catacazy matter upon relations with Russia.

It is stated that the President intends to sustain Secretary Fish and accept the fullest consequences, even to the point of instantly recalling minister Curtin and suspend all relations with Russia, should Gortschakoff attempt to put any indignity upon Fish.

The department admits that Russia feels some soreness and that the statement is made that the warmth of the dispatch to Curtin, about which complaint is made, is attributed to secretary Davis, for not having properly toned his message.

The Tribune says that the report recently telegraphed from London that certain bankers had combined to take all loans authorized by congress is contradicted, and is likely to prove groundless.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, January 16.

The situation is unchanged. The metropolis police still guard the approach to the state house. No quorum in the senate to-day. The house is boisterous and disorderly; the Carterites seem quieted down, and failed to put in an appearance of force to-day.

Mat Logan, of the firm of Logan & Patterson, shot and killed Clarence Johnson in an altercation this afternoon.

CUBA.

Havana, January 16.

Rooms are being prepared at the palace for the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis, and the summer residence Valmazedo has been placed at the disposition of the Duke and suite.

MARKETS.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, January 16.

Flour quiet and steady, low grades scarce and in good demand; winter extra and twenty five cents higher. Wheat moderately active and prices rather irregular but firmer; No 2 sold early at 1 24 but declined to and closed dull at 1 23¾ cash; seller February opened 1 25, closed 1 24½. At open board in the afternoon prices declined ⅛ to ¼ cent on above closing figures; No 1 sold at 1 28@1 28½; No. 3 active and higher at 1 14@1 15; No. 2 1 23⅝; rejected 1 05. Corn moderately active and prices firmer, No. 2 sold at 41½@41⅝ cash; closed 41½ seller February closed 41½. May 45½@45⅝; rejected in fair demand at 38½@38¾; No. 2 41½; rejected 38¾. Oats quiet, No. 2 32⅜@32¾ cash; closing at inside; rejected 29½. Rye scarce and firm at 67. Barley dull and lower; sales of fresh No. 2 early at 62, afterward at 61; closed at 60½ bid. Dressed hogs fairly active and firmer, additional lots sold at 4 80@4 85; round lots brought 4 90; for choice 4 95. Cattle—Receipts 1,200; market quiet and prices steady and unchanged, common to choice steers selling at 4 50@5 62½; butcher cows 2 50@3 90.

Hogs—Receipts 13,400; market ruled quiet at close nearly all sold; entire range 4 00@4 50 for common to choice with two loads of extra at 4 55@4 60.

Sheep—Receipts 400; market active and firm at 6 00@6 50, with a lot averaging 110 pounds at 7 50.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, January 16.

Flour firm but restricted, on account of shipping facilities and checks business, and prices unchanged. Corn easier, high mixed on track 41; No. 2 40½@41 in elevator, according to location, closing at 40. Oats dull and a shade lower, mixed on track 35; No. 2 in elevator 37½@38; mixed sacked 43@44. Barley unchanged. Rye easier; No. 2 80@82. Hogs closed firmer; ranging 3 80@4 30, bulk of sales 4 00@4 15. Cattle steady at 2 50@5 25.

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