Nebraska Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1868.

J. S. CHURCH, Editor.

National Republican Nominations.

For President in 1868,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

For Vice-President,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Presidential Electors—
T. M. MARQUETTE, of Cass Co.
L. ALLGEWAHR, of Richardson,
J. F. WARNER, of Dakota Co.
Member of Congress—
JOHN TAFFE, of Douglas Co.
For Governor—
DAVID BUTLER, of Pawnee Co.
For Secretary of State—
T. P. KENNARD, of Washington.
For Treasurer of State—
JAMES SWEET, of Otoe County
For Auditor of State—
JOHN GILLESPIE, of Nemaha.
District Attorney, 1st Judicial District—
O. B. HEWETT, of Nemaha Co.

Republican Co. Convention.

A Convention of the Republican party of Nemaha County will be held at the Court House in Brownville, at 1½ o'clock P. M. on

Saturday, the 12th of September,

to nominate the following officers, to be voted for at the election on the second Tuesday in October:

One County Commissioner for 1st District,
Four Representatives to the Legislature,
One State Senator and
Delegates to the Senatorial District Con.,

and to transact such other business as may be of interest to the party. The Republicans of each precinct are requested to hold meetings at their respective places of holding elections, on Saturday the 29th day of August, 1868, to elect delegates to said County Convention.

The precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates:

Aspinwall	7	Nemaha City	5
Brownville	29	Washington	3
Lafayette	5	Bedford	5
St. Deroin	5	Glen Rock	5
Benton	2	Peru	11
Douglas	8		

By order of the Republican Central Committee. JOHN L. CARSON, Ch'n.
A. J. RITTER, Sec.

Senatorial Convention.

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of Nemaha, Richardson and Johnson counties, that a Senatorial Convention will be held in Brownville,

Wednesday, September 16, 1868,

at 2 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of nominating a Senator for the Third Senatorial District. The representation is fixed as follows: Nemaha county is to have five delegates; Richardson, five; Johnson, two.

By order of the following members of the State Central Committee:

JARVIS S. CHURCH, for Nemaha Co.,
HERMAN RHODES, for Johnson Co.,
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, for Richardson Co.

There will be a grand rally of Republicans in Lincoln on the 16th of September. The best speakers in the State will be present.

The Republicans are at work all over the State. We have letters this week from almost every section, giving us words of good cheer.

The Republicans of the county will remember to attend the precinct caucuses which come off next Saturday. See the call and don't fail to be present.

Grand Worthy Chief Temptar J. M. Taggart, addressed the citizens of Tecumseh on the 22nd inst., on the subject of temperance. He will be in Brownville on Friday night of this week.

The Republicans of Pawnee county were addressed at Pawnee City, on last Saturday, by Gov. Buttler, Dr. Presson, G. W. Collins, Col. Presson, J. B. Bond and Jarvis S. Church. The large hall was well filled.

Wm. Pavy sends us a good account from Bedford, and is the first to respond to our suggestions of last week. Let all do likewise, and we will tell you in a very short time how large a majority the Republican ticket will receive at the October election.

John Ingham, of Pawnee City, a soldier wounded at the battle of the Wilderness in the right arm, had the same taken off on Sunday last. He died on Monday. He was in feeble health, and the bone of the arm was enlarged and the substance eaten out.

Education is becoming a necessity hereabouts! Who'll give five dollars to help educate the damphools?—*Democrat.*

Doctor, if you really intend going to school, we will throw in for one, when the hat is passed. The primary department may be full, but there is always room for one more.

Judge Isaac S. Hascall, of Omaha, formerly a member of the Senate from Douglas county, and one of our most sensible and forcible speakers, will address the people in the interest of our cause, at Rulo on the night of Thursday, August 27th, Falls City, Friday, August 28th, at Arago, Saturday, August 29th.

Mr. H. A. Laselle, of Beatrice, sends us the minutes of the Republican club of Beatrice. We had received and published the minutes from another source in our last week's issue. We hope Mr. Laselle will favor as again. H. P. Freeman is President, H. A. Laselle is Secretary, and Fordyce Roper is Treasurer of the club.

The School Directors of each school district will take notice that they are required to make out and file with the County Clerk, a full report as set forth in section forty-eight of the revised school law, on or before the 10th of September. Recollect that your right to a portion of the school fund provided by the Radicals of the State depends upon this report.

The Republican County Convention of Pawnee County convened in Pawnee City on last Saturday, and nominated J. B. Bond for the Legislature, and selected the following delegates to represent that county in the Fourth Senatorial District Convention, to be held at Lincoln next Saturday, to-wit: Eban Jordan, G. W. Collins, Andrew Fellers, Dr. McCaslin, Geo. M. Humphrey and Peter Shelhorn.

Has Bro. Marsh had the hat passed around to him yet? Out with your weasle skin.—*Democrat.*

Marsh says the hat was first passed to him by the party who swung around the circle—the party which the Doctor fraternized with about two years ago—and his papers were demanded in less than fifteen days thereafter, for want of the contribution. Marsh also says the "low down Radicals," who sent the Doctor as a Representative to Omaha a few years ago, have not been around yet. Doctor, when the Radicals decide to go "low down in meanness," to conduct this campaign, they will give you a call, if you are at home.

The Republican Club

Of this city had a very large turn out last Thursday evening to hear an address from Gov. Butler. McPherson's Hall was literally crowded, the ladies of our city forming a good portion of the assemblage.

The Governor was introduced by Capt. Carson, President of the Club, and made a very effective speech. He handled the past and present Democopperhead party without regard to the feelings of men who had attempted to destroy our Government; he traced the history of Democray from Floyd to Seymour, and from the first shot at Sumpter to the late New York Convention, showing that the same diabolical spirit that animated and prompted the first still lives to-day in the same form and under the same banner. He gave an able review of the financial and other questions of the day. His remarks throughout were high-toned and received amid cheers.

Senator Tipton being then called for made a characteristic speech. His hits came thick and fast, and it's not often that even a party so corrupt and treasonable as the Democracy gets such an eloquent and thorough scoring as it received at his hands that night. The people of Nebraska may well feel proud of these two public servants, and will hail with pleasure the present glowing prospects for their re-election.

The Club adjourned at a late hour to meet this evening.

Democratic Lies vs. Facts.

Editors Nebraska Advertiser:

A day or two since a Democrat of this city, arguing that the Democratic party were the friends and advocates of economy in the administration of national affairs, asserted that "under this Radical administration the national debt had increased during the last month thirty-two millions of dollars, and was constantly increasing instead of diminishing." The *Democrat* of last week, still higher in figures, and with a capacity for falsehood which is at once astonishing and deplorable, places the amount at fifty-three millions! Other and better informed Democratic journals than the down-street concern, seeking to make political capital out of this same thing place the figures at thirteen million dollars.

The Missouri *Democrat*, in noticing this matter, says:

"The Concod *Patriot* says the increase of thirteen millions in two months on the debt is 'the result of Radical economy.'" Yet the increase was caused by a payment of over seven millions for Alaska, and over six millions to the Pacific railroad, *Patriot* justified the Alaska purchase, and supports the policy of granting subsidies to the railroads! Is this honest, then? Meanwhile, Radicals will ask whether it pays to consent to expenditures for the benefit or at the request of Conservatives, only to be abused for those same expenditures as proofs of *Radical* extravagance."

Thus we see that the greater portion of this *apparent* increase of thirteen millions was the price agreed upon by our Secretary of State (holding office under a Democratic President,) to be paid for ice bergs and polar bears; while the balance was simply the payment of an installment of a debt contracted long before the present time, and for the building of a railroad through our own State; and surely no sane man will deny the advantages which will accrue to the whole country, and particularly to the State of Nebraska, from the completion of the Pacific Railroad.

Now, let us see if it is a fact that "our National debt is constantly increasing instead of decreasing." We call attention to the following article from the New York *Bank Note Reporter:*

So much has been said and written about the corrupt and extravagant manner in which the Federal Government has been administered during the last year or two, that it is pleasant to meet with facts and figures, from official sources, which must go far to correct erroneous impressions in this connection. In view of the fact that the present Administration has been compelled not only to carry an immense burden bequeathed by the rebellion, but to close up the confused accounts, restore civil order through a vast region devastated and unsettled by the conflict, and repel assaults upon the public credit, we were not prepared for so satisfactory an exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year just closed, as that furnished by Special Commissioner Wells, of the Treasury Department. From this exhibit we give the more important figures, as follows:

Receipts.

The National receipts of Revenue, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were substantially as follows:

Customs (gold)	$163,500,000
Internal Revenue (currency)	195,000,000
Miscellaneous (currency)	47,000,000
Public Lands and Direct Tax (currency)	2,800,000
Total	406,300,000

Expenditures.

The expenditures of the Government on account of interest on the public debt, for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1868, was $141,635,551,13. The aggregate expenditures of the several departments for the Government for the same period, were $229,914,874,56, making a total expenditure for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1868 of $371,550,225, and leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures of $34,749,777.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The amount of taxes abated or repealed since the close of the war has been estimated as follows:

By Act of July 13, 1866	$50,000,000
By Act of March 2, 1867	40,000,000
By Act of Feb. 3, 1868, (exemption of raw cotton)	25,769,000
By Act of March 31	41,500,000
Total	$167,269,000

Since July, 1865, furthermore, the additional tax 5 per cent, on incomes in excess of 5,000 has been repealed, and the exemption on all incomes has been increased from $600, to $1,000. The taxation formerly imposed on the gross receipts accruing from the transportation of merchandise, has also been entirely removed. Coincident with the above reduction of taxation, or from the 31st of August, 1865, to the 30th of June 1868, *the aggregate of the National indebtedness, including cash in the Treasury, exhibits a reduction, in round numbers, of* $250,000,000. On this statement of the debt, the reduction of the interests, calculated at 6 per centum, would be $15,000,000 anually.

Thus, heavy as the expenditures have been during the last year, they have not only been met by the ordinary revenues of Government, without a resort to loans, but after somewhat reducing the principal of the debt, an estimated surplus of nearly thirty-five millions of dollars was left. Leaving out the interests on the debt and the pensions and bounties of soldiers and sailors, which are, as a matter of course, inevitable, the difference between the expenditure of the present administration immediately preceding the war, is not proportionately as great as the difference in the population of the country at the two periods, or the changed conditions of the nation would seem to warrant.

After reading which we submit the following propositions: That when a Democrat asserts that the National debt is increasing instead of decreasing," he is guilty of a wilful and deliberate falsehood! "M."

From the Aspinwall Club.

WEST ASPINWALL PRECINCT, August 24th, 1868.

Friend Church:—The Republicans of Aspinwall Precinct met at Larkin's school house on Saturday evening, Aug. 22, for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

The meeting was organized by calling Ezra Rogers to the chair and Wm. H. Larkin secretary.

The club adopted the usual articles of organization.

On motion, the club preceeded to the election of the following permanent officers: Thomas Higgens, President, John B. Fisher, Treasurer, and Wm. H. Larkin, Secretary.

On motion, John W. Holeman was appointed to solicit members to the club.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary correspond with Jarvis S. Church, requesting him to address the club at the next meeting, and assist the club in perfecting an organization.

On motion, the club adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday evening, Aug. 26, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

When a man undertakes to tell or write a deliberate falsehood he is certain to get "mixed up" in facts and figures, which is aptly illustrated by the following from last week's *Democrat:*

"In one month the national debt increased fifty-three million dollars, or at the rate of thirteen million dollars per week, one million eight hundred and fifty-seven thousand, one hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-five cents per day, seventy-seven thousand three hundred and eighty dollars per year, and one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars per minute, and over twenty-one dollars per second!"

The study of arithmatic, so important a branch in the education of every man, save a Democrat, seems to have been wholly forsaken in the case of the worthies who wield the quill in the *Democrat* office. Even a poor, dispised African could make a neater calculation than the above. For instance, that when the national debt increases $53,000,000 a *month*, it increases at the rate of $77,380 per year! Shades of Ray and Greenleaf defend us!

A Lodge of Good Templars under name of Vesta Lodge No. 38, was instituted by G. W. C. T. Taggart, at Vesta, Johnson county, on Wednesday last, Aug. 19. The order is taking rank hold in Johnson county. The following officers were elected: P. W. Straw, W. C. T.; Harriet Moore, W. V. T.; J. W. Hall, W. S.; D. L. Talbott, W. F. S.; W. O. Buckley, W. T.; Jas. Moore, W. M.; Ella Moore, W. G.; Chas. Strong, W. S.; Hessey, Cook, R. H. S.; Anness Talbott, L. H. S.; A. R. Loomis, A. S.; A. R. Loomis, Lodge Deputy.

The people of Gage county met in county convention at Beatrice last Saturday. The Rev. A. S. Tinkham was chosen chairman, and Dr. Levi Anthony secretary. Nathan Blakely was nominated for the Legislature on the third ballot, and Phillip Gascoigue, J. B. Weston, W. Wild and W. B. Rogers were chosen delegates to the Fourth Senatorial Convention at Lincoln City next Saturday. James M. Pettigrew was nominated for Commissioner, and Geo. Gals for Assessor.

Public Debt.

From Hon. Benj. Stanton's Speech in Wheeling.

I wish to state one or two plain propositions about the payment of bonds in greenbacks.

Every man understands perfectly that when a government borrows money and gives its bond, it creates the relation of debtor and creditor between the borrower and lender, and that the same principles of common honesty that regulate dealings between two individuals regulate the rights of the borrower and of the lender, although one be a government.

The Government of the United States has borrowed money and given its bonds. The question is, in what shall the bonds be paid? You say in "greenbacks." What is a greenback? A promise to pay. That is, you propose now, when your creditor comes to you, to say:

"Certainly, I am ready to pay my bond."

"What will you pay it in?"

"I will give you a new note."

"Well what will you pay the note in? When that comes due will you give me another note? What is it ultimately to be paid in?"

Now, if this government owes two thousand millions of bonds, and redeems them with two thousand millions of greenbacks will it owe any less? It will have given two millions of new notes for precisely the same amount of other notes. And how are the new notes to be paid? I do not see that you have reduced your debt any. You have delayed the day of payment that's all.

"O, but," says the party, "we will get rid of the interest."

Now, will that do among honest men? I have Captain McClure's note for a thousand dollars, bearing interest at six per cent. He comes to me and says: "I want to pay you. I will give you a new note, payable in twenty years, without interest." Now if he has power to compel me to take it, and does compel me, is not he a scoundrel? [Applause.]

If you propose to redeem your greenbacks by the accumulated and surplus products of the county, you may be able to redeem them at the end of twenty years, and in the meantime you pay no interest. The result is that you propose to the public creditor instead of paying his bonds in money you will pay him by giving him a new note, payable at the end of twenty years, Now what is a note for $100 worth, payable in twenty years without interest? It is worth precisely that sum which in twenty years, at compound interest, will amount to $100, and that is about $25. Then, if I understand it, the proposition is that you will redeem these bonds by giving practically $25 for a $100 bond and compelling the creditor to take it. Now, between man and man, and between government and its creditors is that honest?

When these gemtlemen talk to you about paying these bonds in greenbacks they stop just there. It never occurs to them that greenbacks have to be paid some day—that they are mere government credits, and that substituting them for bonds is merely changing the form of the debt, and not changing the amount of it at all, unless you intend to repudiate a portion of the debt, to-wit: the interest. For I take it, if I give my bond payable with interest, it is just as much a repudiation to repudiate the interest as to repudiate the principal. It is partial repudiation, and on long obligations much the largest portion, for the interest on a note running at six per cent. is equal to the principal every sixteen and a fraction years.

A North Carolina Conservative Declares for Grant.

The following synopsis of an address published by Chief Justice R. M. Pearson, of North Carolina, to the Conservatives of that State is well worth perusal. Judge Pearson is himself a Conservative, but the defiant and threatening attitude of the rebels in his midst, their loud clamor for revolution and war, has induced the more sturdy men to consolidate against them and advocate the election of Grant and Colfax:

To the Conservative Party:

I am alarmed at the condition of the country, and fear we are drifting into another civil war. In my opinion the "war clouds" are as dark now as in the winter of 1860-61. We were then promised "peaceable secession;" we are now to have "peaceable nullifications." Under these circumstances I feel it to be a duty to make known the reasoning by which I have arrived at the conclusion that every man who has an interest at stake, and who wishes to have peace and avoid bloodshed, should vote for Grant and Colfax. Being a member of the Conservative party, and having been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the nomination of both parties, by a unanimous vote of the people, it is fair to presume that I have their confidence, and that what I say will be considered calmly as the advice of a friend who has no motive save the public good. I trust to be held justifible by the emergency, for expressing my opinion, and to be allowed to do so without being drawn into the vortex of politics; with my views silence would be criminal. God Almighty! forbid a war of races! Violent politicians avow their purpose to agitate, turn things upside down, nullify, and bring on another war, rather than submit to let the negroes vote and hold office. But is it not the part of wisdom and patriotism to accept "the situation and try to make the most of a bad bargain, rather than make bad worse? I cannot, as others seem to be able to do, exclude from my mind the fact that the South attempted a revolution and was subjugated and our condition is one of the bitter fruits of rebellion! "Let us have peace." This is the pointon which my opinion rests.

The New York Convention, declares our State government, mere creatures of usurpations, and of course not entitled to the allegiance of the people; and it proclaims the reconstruction acts of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void"—omitting the word null, lest it might call up unpleasent recollections of the days of nullification, when the strong will of Jackson prevented war. If the reconstruction acts are void, so are the reconstruction measures of President Johnson, and the negroes are still slaves. This leads to war. But it is said "slavery and secession" are dead issues. Why, or how? Admit, however, that the only object is to deprive freedmen of their political rights. How can that be effected? Some say "it is to be done by the ballot and not by the bayonet." How? That is the question. The freedmen are now in possession of the right to vote; of course if they vote the Constitution cannot be amended, so the only mode is to carry out practically the doctrine that the reconstruction acts are void, and our Constitution is of no effect. This is nulfication, and disguise it as they may, it must result in war. History furnishes no instances of four millions of people, backed, as they are in our State, by a clear majority of 20,000 votes, being deprived of political rights which they have enjoyed for years. It cannot be done without a civil war. It is against the order of nature.

I will specify instances where bad was made worse by violent politicians.

1. We labor under a supposed inconvenience in not being allowed to carry slaves into the Territories, and owing to the prejudice against slavery a fugitive slave could not be reclaimed under the act of Congress without more cost than his value. To remedy this the South seceded. We lost all our slaves!

2. At the Fortress Monroe Conference it was in our power to be restored to all the rights of a State, provided we would submit to gradual emancipation; that is, every negro born after a day to be fixed, should be free at the age of twenty one. But the cry was, "independence or nothing," "fight it out," when it was known we could not open the spring compaign without a reinfocement of 200,000 negro soldiers which was impossible, or if possible, fatal to our cause. The result was a surrender without terms, followed by instant emancipation, with four millions of freedmen in our midst! So bad was again made worse!

3. What was to be done with the freedmen? The idea of four millions of people, not slaves, existing in our midst without some political right, was out of the question. At that time we had it in our power to put all things right by submitting to qualified negro suffrage. That is, let every freedman who could read and write, or owned, say, $100 worth of property, have the right to vote. Not much harm would have come of this for the negro vote would have been scattered and neutralized. But no!! "This is a white man's Government." Prejudice excluded reason. How did it result? The State is reduced to a millitary district with a provisional government subject to the order of the "General commanding." The freedmen are entitled to full suffrage and the right to hold office. These terms, imposed by the General Government, have been submitted to and acted upon. A clear majority of 20,000 votes has fixed the matter. So bad was again made worse!

Let me ask, why did General Lee surrender? Because he could not help it! For the same reason we must submit to the political, not the social (for that is a thing under our own control) equality of the freedmen. This is "the situation"—the question is, shall we go on and again make bad worse, or shall we try to make the best of it?

The freedmen have still an undefined impression that there is a determination to deprive them of political equality.

This makes them "pull together;" remove the pressure and their vote will be neutralized. How is this pressure to be removed? By giving them assurance that we "acquiesce," and are content to allow them political equality. How is that assurance to be given? By electing Grant and Colfax. Then we shall have peace, and the country will have repose, which it so much need. But elect the candidates of the other party. This certifies to the freedmen that we are not content to let things stand as they are; it is an open declaration of war, and they will stand firm in solid column against us, supported by what has been called in derision, "the mean white men," but supported by enough to give them a majority of 20,000 votes. What is to be the result? Agitation, of course, but there is reason to fear worse may come of it. Has it ever been known that four millions of people, after enjoying political rights for years, could be reduced to vassalage without a civil war? And such a civil war! The mind revolts at its contemplation. The war we have just passed through is as nothing compared to it.

My conclusion is, we must concede to the freedmen political equality, if we can only satisfy them we do so in good faith by voting for Grant and Colfax. Then there will be an end of the strife. The contemplation of war and bloodshed will be put far from us. The freedmen will become satisfied that it is for their good interest to allow us to have the guidance of public affairs, and the innate power and vigor of the white man will convince the world that we are able to carry a weight of four millions imposed on us by the unaccountable decrees of Providence, and still work out our destiny as the grandest Republic that has ever been known among the nations.

R. M. PEARSON.

Richmond Hill, N. C., July 20, 1868.

Pine Lumber Yard

Consisting of

SIDING,
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FINISHING,
SHINGLES,
LATH,
DOORS,
SASH,
Glass, Putty and Cement.

Office at

RED STORE.

NOTICE.

I have this day sold my entire interest in the painting business to J. K. Fretz. Thanking my friends for the liberal patronage bestowed on me for the past eleven years, I hope they will continue the same to my successor in business, as Mr. Fretz is an experienced painter, competent to perform all work entrusted to him in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonably reduced cash terms.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please come and settle the same.

August 10th, 1868. LOUIS WALDTER,

The undersigned will continue

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND Ornamental Painting,

Guilding, Glazing, Paperhanging, &c.

No. 15 Main Street,

(One door east of Hauk & Holtzinger's Queensware and Grocery store,)

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

J. K. FRETZ.

n11-tf

"ELEPHANT"

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable!

BEN. ROGERS, PROPRIETOR.

Nos. 82 and 84 Main Street

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Dealer in all kinds of stock. Horses bought, sold and exchanged. Stock boarded by the day or week.

The Proprietor has recently erected an entire new, large and commodious Stable, near the old Brownville House. His stock is all fresh and vehicles new. The public can be accommodated at all hours.

DAY OR NIGHT.

A stock corrall, with an abundant supply of pure water, attached to the stable. 4-ly

Peru Livery Stable.

CHARLES GEADE,

Dealer in

All Kinds of Stock.

Horses Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.

Stock Boarded by the Day or Week.

MY STABLES ARE STOCKED with good Horses and buggies. Persons wishing conveyance to any portion of the Nemaha Land District can be accommodated. The

Peru & Brownville Coach

Leaves MY STABLES every morning at 10 o'clock, A. M. Passengers or packages safely conveyed. Orders left with the Postmasters will be promptly attended to. (xii316m)

LEACH & SIMPSON,

MILLINERS & DRESS MAKERS,

Second Street, bet. Main and Water. BROWNVILLE,

Wish to inform the Ladies of Brownville and vicinity, that they have just commenced a first class

MILLINERY SHOP,

Where work will be done with great care and neatness, and after the latest Eastern styles. Bleaching done in the very latest styles, and on short notice.

Latest styles of Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnets constantly on hand. Also latest patterns of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaks, and Children's Clothing cut on short notice.

MISS EUNICE LEACH.
MISS MARY A. SIMPSON.

JUST OPENED AT THE

LADIES' FANCY BAZAR!

North East corner Main and Fourth Sts.,

A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF LADIES' articles, such as **Trimmings, Gloves, Tydies, Handkerchiefs, Zyphrs, &c.**

Particular attention paid to Stamping, Braiding and Stitching, of all kinds.

Also would call your attention to the

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine

for which I am the Agent. I feel safe in saying that the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the best ever brought before the public. They are simple and durable; easily kept in repair; work without noise; sew with great rapidity, making the **Lock Stitch** that will **not Rip**, and sews from the corset to the finest article.

Especial invitation to all to come and see, and examine my stock and machines for themselves. MRS. M. E. BARGIS.

n19-1y Brownville

"ALL ABOARD."

The Brownville Transfer Company,

Under the management of

JACOB ROGERS,

Is now Running Regular Omnibusses from

Brownville to the Railroad Terminus

of the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad,

At North Star, Mo.,

Two Miles from Brownville and North Star Ferry Landing.

Good Omnibusses. Close Connections.

30-tf Charges Moderate.

COE'S

Dyspepsia Cure.

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COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
This world renowned remedy for the unfailing cure of

DYSPEPSIA,

Indigestion, Sick Stomach, Sourness or Acidity of Stomach, Rising of Food, Flatulency, Lassitude, Weariness, Billiousness, and all disorders of The Stomach and Bowels,

Is urged upon the attention and trial of sufferers from this most horrible of all diseases. Dyspepsia shows its ravages in a thousand different forms, such as Sick Headache, Heartburn, Depression, general sense of uneasiness and feeling that you are not well. Food distresses you, rises and sours on your stomach; breath is bad; skin at times is flushed and hot; don't feel as if you could move or stir about, and worse of all, Indigestion or Constipation, are nothing more of less than Dyspepsia. Thousands upon thousands suffer and die this way, and neither themselves nor their physicians know what ails them, except that they are surely dying.

Reader, we repeat it, this is all Dyspepsia. If you would have proof of our statement, if you would save yourselves and children from an early grave, if you would have health and energy and strength, again we beg you to try one bottle of

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

You will see how soon it will dispel your bad feelings and gloomy forebodings. How soon it will chase away any species of Dyspepsia. How soon it will give you new life and vigor, and how soon it will make a well man or woman of you. For your own sake, for the sake of everybody suffering, we beg, we entreat you to try it.

For Liver Complaint and Billious Derangements,

It is a Sovereign Remedy, while for Fever and Ague, and all those diseases which are generated in a miasmatic climate, it is a certain preventative and cure.

Mr. Lester Sexton, a wholesale merchant of thirty years, in Milwaukee, one of the most reliable and careful men in the State, says, under date,

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Jan. 24, 1868.

Messrs. C. G. CLARK, & Co., *New Haven, Ct.*

Both myself and wife have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and it has proved PERFECTLY satisfactory as a remedy. I have NO hesitation in saying that we have received GREAT BENEFIT from its use.

Very respectfully,
LESTER SEXTON.

"A Great Blessing."

[From Rev. L. F. WARD Avon, Loraine Co., O.]

Messrs. STRONG & ARMSTRONG,
Druggists, Cleveland, O.

Gentlemen:—It gives me great pleasure to state that my wife has derived great benefit from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. She has been for a number of years greatly troubled with Dyspepsia, accompanied with violent paroxysms of constipation, which so prostrated her that she was all the while, for months, unable to do anything. She took, at your instance, Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and has derived GREAT BENEFIT FROM IT, and is now comparatively well. She regards this medicine as a great blessing.

Truly yours,
L. F. WARD.

"Extreme Case" Cured.

[From Rev. ISAAC AIKEN, Allegheny, Pa.]

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
804 Market St., Pittsburgh.

Sir:—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. My friends know that of late years my case has been an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour indigestible mass. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength and be utterly helpless. Some of the attacks would be so severe that for days together I would not retain anything on my stomach, save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine I ceased vomiting gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned, and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table. Six months have now passed without any symptoms of the return of the disease. My case was considered by all, even physicians, so marvellous, that for a time it was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced, that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all victims of dyspepsia.

ISAAC AIKEN,
Late Pastor of the Beaver St. M. E. Church, Allegheny.

Home Testimony.

NEW HAVEN, CT., June 1, 1867.

Messrs. C. G. CLARK & Co.

Gents:—Being anxious, from the great benefit derived, to assist in spreading the fame of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, I would state my case. Something over a year ago, I had a violent attack of Diarrhœa, which lasted eight weeks, during which time I employed three physicians, but without relief, until I tried Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. The first dose helped me; I took it three times a day for a week, and was entirely cured; and I believe today that it saved my life. Being attacked in a similar way this season, I took one dose, which put me all right. I would advise every family to keep it on hand ready for immediate use, in case of Summer or Bowel Complaint.

C. DUNN.

The above Mr. Dunn is in our employ, and we can vouch for the above statement being true.

E. ARNOLD & CO.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Will also be found invaluable in all cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Summer Complaints, Griping, and in fact every disordered condition of the stomach.

Sold by Druggists in city or country everywhere at $1 per bottle, or by application to

C. G. Clark & Co.,
Sole Proprietors, New Haven, Ct.

14.1y eoen.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICES.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of

Washington Precinct,

in the county of Nemaha, state of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of voters of said precinct, will commence the registration of voters of said precinct on

Monday, the 7th September, A.D. 1868,

at my residence in said precinct, at 9 o'clock A. M., and will continue in session three days. All persons who claim a right to be registered as a voter in said precinct, *must* appear *then* and *there*, and make proof of the same as provided by law.

46-2t HERMAN UTECHT, Registrar.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of

St. Deroin Precinct,

in the county of Nemaha, state of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of voters of said precinct, will commence the registration of voters of said precinct on

Monday, the 7th September, A.D. 1868,

at the store of A. J. Ritter, in said precinct, at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue in session three days. All persons who claim a right to be registered as a voter in said precinct, *must* appear *then* and *there*, and make proof of the same as provided by law.

46-2t GEO. VANDEVENTER, Registrar.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of

Benton Precinct.

In the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of voters of said Precinct, will commence the registration of voters of said Precinct on

Monday, the 7th September, A.D. 1868.

at my residence in said Precinct, at 9 o'clock A.M., and will continue in session three days. All persons who claim the right to be registered as a voter in said precinct, *must* appear *then* and *there*, and make proof of the same as provided by law.

46-2t HENRY STINEMAN, Registrar.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of

Glen Rock Precinct,

in the county of Nemaha, state of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of voters of said precinct, will commence the registration of voters of said precinct on

Monday, the 7th September, A.D. 1868,

at my residence in said precinct, at 9 o'clock A.M., and will continue in session three days. All persons who claim a right to be registered as a voter in said precinct *must* appear *then* and *there*, and make proof of the same as provided by law.

46-2t W. B. PHILLIPS, Registrar.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of

Nemaha City Precinct,

in the county of Nemaha, state of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of voters of said precinct, will commence the registration of voters in said precinct on

Monday, the 7th September, A.D. 1868,

at the office of J. P. Crother, Justice of the Peace, in Nemaha City, in said precinct, at 9 o'clock A.M., and will continue in session three days. All persons who claim a right to be registered as a voter in said precinct, *must* appear *then* and *there*, and make proof of the same, as provided by law.

46-2t JOHN BARNES, Registrar.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of

Bedford Precinct,

in the county of Nemaha, state of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of voters in said precinct, will commence the registration of votes in said precinct on

Nonday, the 7th September, A.D. 1868.

at my residence in said precinct, at 9 o'clock, A.M., and will continue in session three days. All persons who claim a right to be registered as a voter in said precinct, *must* appear *then* and *there*, and make proof of same as provided by law.

46-2t WM. S. HUGHES, Registrar.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of

Douglass Precinct,

in the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of voters of said Precinct, will commence the registration of voters of said Precinct on

Monday, September 7th, A. D., 1868,

at my residence, in said Precinct, at 9 o'clock, a. m., and will continue in session three days All persons who claim a right to be registered as voters in said precinct *must* appear *then* and *there* and make proof of the same as provided by law.

46-2t WESTLEY DUNDAS, Registrar.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of

Lafayette Precinct,

in the county of Nemaha, state of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of voters of said Precinct, will commence the registration of voters of said Precinct, on

Monday, the 7th September, A.D. 1868,

at Lafayette Mills, in said precinct, at 9 o'clock A.M., and will continue in session three days. All persons who claim a right to be registered as a voter in said precinct, *must* appear *then* and *there*, and make proof of the same as provided by law.

46-2t WM. H. HAWLEY, Registrar.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of

Peru Precinct,

in the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of voters of said Precinct, will commence the registration of voters of said Precinct, on

Monday, the 7th September, A.D. 1868,

at my store in Peru, in said precinct, at 9 o'clock A.M., and will continue in session three days. All persons who claim a right to be registered as a voter in said precinct, *must* appear *then* and *there*, and make proof of the same as provided by law.

46-2t D. C. COLE, Registrar.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of

Aspinwall Precinct,

in the county of Nemaha, state of Nebraska, that the Registrar of Voters of said Precinct will commence the registration of voters of said Precinct on

Monday, September 7th, A. D., 1868,

at my office in said Precinct, and will continue in session three days. All persons who claim a right to be registered *must* appear *then* and *there* and make proof of the same as provided by law.

45-2t J. M. PAULIN, Registrar.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of

Brownville Precinct,

in the county of Nemaha, state of Nebraska, that the undersigned Registrars of Voters of said precinct, will sit for the purpose of registering the names of the voters of said precinct at the office of R. V. Hughes, in the city of Brownville, commencing on

Monday, the 1st September, A.D. 1868,

at 9 o'clock A.M., and will continue in session from day to day (Sundays excepted) during the hours prescribed by law, until the 15th day of September A. D. 1868.

All persons entitled, otherwise, to vote at the ensuing October election, will take notice that their names *must be registered*, otherwise they will be debarred from voting at said election, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness our names as the Registrars of said precinct, this 18th day of August, A. D. 1868.

G. W. FAIRBROTHER, R. V. HUGHES, } Registrars

45-2t

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNEE APPOINTMENT District of Nebraska, ss. At the City of Brownville, the 6th day of August, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James A. Frame, of Nebraska City, Otoe county, Nebraska, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

44-o46 WM. H. HOOVER, Assignee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska,