

The senior editor has been at Lincoln Saturday last.

LETTERS AND TAPPS REMOVED.

As we go to press we receive the following:

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 11, 1870, a. m.

Editor: Tapp and Butler renominated. Question still in session.

FURNAS.

Though much is feared in this section as to the success of a ticket with Butler upon it, we cannot but say with Napoleon "all may be re-established" if Butler will follow up the French Emperor's programme and "place himself in the centre of the position."

The Democrat of this city already claims it as a "great Democratic victory," yet it may be accounted for by its lack of knowledge of the mistakes the Democracy is capable of.

The renomination of Hon. John Tapp for Congress is one upon which the party will be as a unit, and aside from personal antipathies, both are Republicans, and upon principle, are worthy the support of the party.

We know that sound Republicans are not yet willing to hand over the country, or even a single State, to the control of the debt repudiating Democracy; and the voice of the party on the 9th of October will show it, as it always has been, "for principles, not men."

Editor of the Convention.

We stop the press for the following which gives the complete Republican ticket to be nominated by the full Convention. District Attorneys will be nominated by conventions of separate district delegates after adjournment of the State Convention.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 11, 1870, P. M.

Editor: For Secretary of State, W. H. James; Treasurer, H. A. Kenoy; Atty. Gen., G. H. Roberts; Supt. Schools, J. M. McKenney; Prison Inspector, C. H. Gould.

FURNAS.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

The points named above have been for many years those to which this section has looked for both its shipping and purchasing markets, and as such have occupied weighty positions in the estimation of business men of this section. We say have been, for by the birth of St. Louis she is now nearly forgotten by the friends who knew her with respect for many years, and Chicago now stands almost alone "master of the situation" in Nebraska, even in this section upon the Missouri river—that great international water route which St. Louis has so long and lazily leaned upon for prosperity, that she has almost sunk beneath its turbid waters. Why this is must be apparent to all who know that freight is ten cents per hundred cheaper by rail from Phelps station to Chicago, than by river from here to St. Louis by the O' steamboat monopoly. If this be the boasted competition between river and rail carriage, another river would certainly lay St. Louis in the shade. This is not the real cause; the trouble is Chicagoans that an individual responsibility in building up Chicago, while St. Louisians feel immediately for self, and such monopolists as now have hold of the steamboat interests are allowed to grind shippers along the Missouri to the immense damage of the grain and mercantile interests of that city. That we of this side feel a special interest in this, if St. Louis merchants do not, is not strange, for—until we have connection with Chicago by rail upon the opposite banks of the river—which we will have yet this fall—we are alike at the mercy of these contractors, or grain dealers must buy in Atlantic country, and have their grain delivered at the depot, involving a loss to us, both farmers and shippers. The small hold St. Louis has upon Nebraska is fast loosening, and can only be reestablished by an expenditure of millions. If St. Louis permits her steamboat monopolists to go themselves at the expense of her interests, her great large interests upon the "father of waters" must depend upon other sections than this for its sustenance. She must be aware of the rapid growth of this section, not only of Nebraska but over her own State, and can judge from that knowledge if a section so rich in agriculture is worth striving for. Chicago thinks it is.

THE FIRST DECISIVE BATTLE.

Between the French and Prussians was fought on the 7th inst and resulted in a victory for Prussia. That the French were out-generated there is no doubt, and the prestige of a great victory is with the Prussians.

To measure the consequences of such a defeat is impossible, and all we may judge from is the effect the defeat has upon France at home.

Dispatches from all points but Paris represent Paris on the eve of a revolution, which may also be judged from the tone of the proclamations from the French ministry and from the Emperor, and the condemnation of Napoleon by all who dare. There is no doubt but a few ladies like that of the 7th will upset the Napoleonic dynasty, and embue France in a bloody revolution; and further there can be but little doubt that Napoleon will be the way the "war would end," for, with all the machinery brought to bear to rouse France to rally to Napoleon for personal aggrandizement, it has been almost a failure. If the present neutral powers remain neutral the war will not be of long duration, and we place little faith in the report that Austria and Italy are each to send France 100,000 men.

The "Young Folks' rural" is the title of a new Rural and Literary Monthly, designed for young men and women, which is to be issued by H. N. E. Lewis, the publisher of the Western Rural, Chicago. Prizes are offered for stories and contributions from young writers. \$1.00 per year.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR THE R. F. K. & P. R. R.

D. Y. Culbertson, C. E. Shippen, and Wm. Phillips, returned to the city last Friday, having been out over a week securing the right of way for the B. Ft. K. & P. R. R., from Brownville to Sheridan. They have worked hard, and had splendid success. They report that although it has damaged many farmers to a great extent, yet not a man has asked a dollar for the right of way. This shows that the farmers—the bone and sinews of Nebraska—mean business, and expect business, and will not hesitate to do their part when called upon. Mr. Phillips, the noble, enterprising spirits that grant, for the public benefit, to their own injury, and to the above committee for its efficient labors.

THE VERY LATEST

From the seat of war show no more fighting, but every advance by the Prussians makes more evident the terrible punishment received by the French in the battle of Worth.

London dispatches to the 10th state that Paris is in insurrection, soldiers siding with the people.

Napoleon's abdication has been demanded in the corps Legislative, upon which that body scattered.

The prince Imperial is in London with the crown jewels and other valuables, for safety.

At the front both armies are concentrating near Metz for a desperate battle.

Our contemporary, in the magnificent magnanimity of his heart, in attending to the affairs of others, reads the radical press a caudal-lecture in his last week's issue, upon the ein of their siding with Prussia in her present war with France. His ideas are better than ordinary, as they are from the Omaha Herald, and only slightly mixed up by a transit through the large brain of Mr. Calhoun. What he has to do with an expression of the Republican press, upon any subject, we fail to see; and such a glaring misstatement of the issue, to base an article upon, makes his interference still more obnoxious and unfair.

Admitting that both are despotic powers, everything shows that France has for over a year been arming, and now has declared war, according to her own declaration, simply upon the arrogance of Prussia in not ordering one of her subjects to withdraw from a candidacy for the throne of Spain. In other words: because Napoleon held he could not succeed in aggrandizing his power in Spain, he involves Europe in a bloody war. France is the aggressor, and what is more natural than for American citizens to condemn such a spirit, and side with the nation warred against. It is not American to be neutral so far as the sympathy of its people are concerned. Let the contest be ever so small, there is always a right and a wrong side, and the radical press, unlike its policy-loving, truckling opposition, has ever been found open and free in its expression of sympathy for the wrong of every nation or clime, whether tyrants or patriots were in the contest; and ever ready, if liberty were involved to defend it.

And further, this expression of sympathy will aid in strengthening the arms of Prussia; and this is the intention, that the war may be as short as possible.

This argument, Mr. Calhoun can doubtless see; for was not his heart made to pulsate with lively emotions, his arm made to fire with more accuracy at Union soldiers from the knowledge that England sympathized with the rebels? Did he condemn that sympathy? Was he on the side of "evil liberty" in that struggle, that he should now be so glib in condemning a sympathy where right and wrong only are at issue, and liberty is not?

The caliber of the man may be judged by this broad assertion:

"But, we very clearly understand why the radical press is so filled with a special love for Prussia at this time—it is for German votes."

And this is the pith of his article. This is what he was aching to warn the Germans of—the great desire of radicals to get their votes. So far, the Germans have known how to vote without outside aid from the Democratic press; and now that their kindred are set upon by an ambitious demagogue, are not likely to take warning from a party, one of whose leading organs spits out its venom thus:

"It may be added that these German meetings to express sympathy with the Prussian cause are a cheap patriotic display, however, of the benefits of the birthing Henslow who fought against American independence in 1776."—Chicago Tribune.

Especially if the warning is put forth by such a parasite upon the dead carcass of Democracy—the Democrat.

We opine it will be years ere our contemporary can brag of having "rings in the noses" of sufficient Germans to control an election.

In the Tecumseh Chieftain of last Saturday we find the following in regard to the vote in that county to donate aid to the B. Ft. K. & P. R. R.:

"The recent election in this county on the proposition to donate \$100,000 to aid in the construction of the B. Ft. K. & P. railroad, and \$1,000 in addition to survey the same through the county, resulted favorably for bonds and tax, but the survey proposition was defeated. The following are the figures as taken from the official abstract of the vote of the county:

Table with 2 columns: For Bonds and Tax, For Bonds and Tax, For \$100,000 for Survey, For \$1,000 for Survey, Majority for, Majority against.

CHAPMAN.—The names of Jefferson Chapman and Thos. Kinsey, should have appeared in the report of the Republican Convention of last Saturday, as delegates from Nemaha City. It was an oversight in the clerk, which we think should be corrected.

Good at all Times.—Dr. Henry's Root and Plant Pills are vegetable, and can be taken at any and all times, without regard to diet or business.

NEBRASKA ITEMS.

CLIFTON.

R. A. Hawley called on Monday, looking well and thrifty, as usual. He gives us several items of the progress near Clifton. The people of the Wisconsin settlement have just finished a good school house, 16x18, and school was commenced in it Monday last, under the tuition of Mrs. Dr. Opperman.

Also that Geo. Vick is building a nice farm house, of pine, 22x34, which will add materially to the looks of that thriving settlement. It was set on fire last Saturday evening through the medium of a careless smoker, but was not materially damaged.

Mr. Hawley picked a full ripe peach August 4th; variety, Haynes early.

Mr. H. leaves with us for distribution a small amount of English Water Cress seed, which is esteemed one of the most healthy vegetables that grow. It requires to be planted at the margin of a brook or fresh water, where it will grow and flourish for a long time. It will do to be planted at any season.

"As a journalist we make no personal fight. We have asked the Tipton junkies to show wherein he was justified in supporting the Foraker bill for the R. F. K. & P. R. R. We have never uttered a word against the R. F. K. & P. R. R. We have only uttered the contrary notwithstanding."—Pawnee Tribune.

That the Tribune, is never personal is well shown in the above that it stands exonerated; for to call the supporters of any measure junkies, is simply an endearing term, a way the Tribune editor has of addressing his equals, and perfectly proper in that sense.

As to the question asked, it is abundantly proven by the fact that agents of both the B. Ft. K. and M. P. roads were at Washington and sanctioned and urged the course pursued by Senator Tipton. Is the Tribune editor a thousand miles or more from the scene—better able to judge of the merits of the "land steal," as the Tribune calls it, than the representatives of the road? If they are satisfied, why does the Tribune keep up such a "yowling?"

As to its opposition to the B. Ft. K. & P. and M. P. R. R.'s, is it not sufficient to be styled opposition to continually oppose a matter that their officers and representatives are satisfied with? If the Tribune should succeed, would they not lose what they are laboring for? Its course may seem consistent to itself, but will hardly seem so to those acquainted with both sides of the question. We make no charge of blackguardism; its columns are sufficient proof.

On the first page will be found the proceedings of a railroad meeting held at the court house in this city on Wednesday evening last, relative to a branch road from Hamburg, Iowa, to Brownville. This has long been a popular enterprise with the people, and especially the business men of this part of Nebraska. The large attendance at this meeting, and the feeling manifested, showed conclusively that this matter has lost nothing in the estimation of our people.

The committee, headed by our worthy Mayor, will give proper attention; and we may soon look for something tangible for our connection. With a certainty of one, and flattering prospects of two additional railroads, terminating at the Missouri river opposite Brownville, what may be considered as to the rapid construction of the B. Ft. K. & P. R. leading west through Tecumseh, Beatrice, and on west to the mountains.

Speaking of the pending war between France and Prussia, Henry Greebe, of Omaha, one of our most intelligent German fellow-citizens, and a Democratic politician, in a communication to the Omaha Herald, says:

"It has become a matter of general belief with a large portion of my countrymen, that Democratic journals are taking sides with France quite as much because it enables them to criticize the action of the administration as for any other reason. For one, I should like to see a foreign newspaper which would take any position and have the journalist held responsible therefor, since such a course would drive from our country many very good Germans, and keep many others who were with us, from joining and disgusted with its corrupt and unprincipled course. For any man who would do this, he is unworthy of the name of a citizen, and his party, he will hardly reconcile himself to such a course. There is a general opinion, which I record myself as opposed to his own Fatherland, in a struggle which in no way affects this country.

"Base Ballists" may prepare for a good time at the State Fair in this place in September. Arrangements are in process by which balls, bats, belts, flags, etc., will be offered for competition, and of which due notice will be given. Get a good ready, boys.

The storm which visited this section with a deluge of rain and tolerably high wind, is reported to have done heavy damage at St. Joseph, several buildings having been unroofed, one blown down, and innumerable chimneys blown over. The rain was the heaviest known in that section for many a year. The storm seems to have been very general, and very beneficial so far as crops were concerned.

The Germans of New York are holding meetings, at which most intense Prussian sympathy is exhibited, speeches made, and prizes for the bravest Prussian regiment offered.

Jacob Marbon, one of the oldest and most enterprising Prussians of this city, offers a liberal premium for the first French flag captured by his countrymen.

LOUISVILLE, August 8.—A special to the Courier Journal, from Lexington, the 8th, says the negroes are on the rampage in Woodford county, burning barns, oats, haystacks, and turning stock into help fields. On Rose Hill, the negroes assembled en masse, armed with muskets and pikes, and are picketing all the roads leading into Versailles. Every one who goes into the city is halted turned back, and order to retire to their houses. A company of militia was ordered to form, and arrived about 2 o'clock. The rioters dispersed, but threaten to give fight to-night. The citizen guards of Lexington, were ordered to go to the scene of disturbance. There is a general apprehension that there will be a fight before morning.

The large Hall on the Fair Ground, giving four hundred feet of table, is now almost completed; also three hundred stock pens.

Best Tea in the market, at the postoffice.

FROM NEMAHA CITY.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

NEMAHA CITY, NEB., August 8th, 1870.

Pursuant to previous notice the people congregated on the school grounds at five o'clock, to see the laying of the corner stone, and hear the ceremonies.

The citizens had, however, in the meantime, hoisted the good old American flag, which floated in the gentle breeze, and was an emblem of their love of freedom.

The corner stone was of the finest quality, well dressed, with a neatly chiseled hole in which was placed a Certified Copy of the School Law, a copy of Agricultural Reports, a copy of the Weekly Advertiser, and a copy of the Weekly Democrat. It was then sealed and laid, after which J. P. Crother, Esq., made a few very appropriate remarks on the enterprise then at issue. He then introduced Dr. McGrew, County Superintendent, who spoke at length of the advantages arising from the free school system of education, that to have equal rights and immunities, we must have equal responsibilities; and dwell on the propriety of educating our children to the point that the Government would make for them, and not that for the Government; and finally discussed the advantages accruing from a graded system, and was pleased to hear of Nemaha taking this step, which is of such vital importance.

The building is to be one which will do credit to both county and State. It is to be erected of the best material, well furnished and finished. We are pleased to see the people of Nemaha City alive to their own interest, as charitably begins at home. Mr. Frost has the contract of building the walls. He is undoubtedly a good workman, and knows his business well. The people of Nemaha City all appear to be anxious to see the building go up.

Yours, GRACE GREENWOOD.

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This action of the company created considerable dissatisfaction at Edina and Kirksville, and the citizens of Edina accused of acting in bad faith and having no intention, at any time, to build to those points. After the meeting of the directors, the people on the northern line, the people on the southern line, and the proposition of lending their assistance to build a road from Edina to Kirksville. But it appears that they declined to do so, and endeavored to secure the road for their own action at the same meeting, Highland township, which voted down subscription in June, went to work, and with an encouragement and advice from the company, held an election and voted bonds in the amount of \$25,000 to the road in case it should be located. Cash subscriptions were made at this time amounting to \$5,000. In the meantime the citizens of Newark and others, who had promised to effect an arrangement which would enhance the value of the northern line, were notified to take some action in the matter, and the company offered suggestions which might have been carried out successfully. The directors, being pressed by Edina for a decision, informed those interested in the southern line to report what they could do at the meeting yesterday.

This matter was daily considered by the meeting. It appeared that no action was being made at Newark to fulfill the promises upon which the former location was made, and there was a feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the Newark route. It was decided to be met. It transpired that the Newark route was out of the way three miles greater in distance, and a more expensive grade, and that even subscriptions were made on the northern line to the company as \$100,000 on the other. It also transpired that no registration had been ordered for the Newark route, and that the company had voted \$20,000, and that the subscription was claimed to be illegal and that the informality would be a legal advantage of by parties opposed to the Newark route.

Upon consideration of all the facts, among which were the failure of Newark to carry out her promises, after being requested to do so, the \$25,000 in bonds voted on the northern line, and the Edina route was the most direct and cheapest, the directors felt justified in revoking their former location and changing the line, commencing at station 324, running almost parallel direct line to Edina. The action of the directors gave great satisfaction to the representatives present from Highland in Knox, and La Belle and Edina, and the Newark route was abandoned. The directors, however, expressed themselves against any change, provided they could obtain any assurance that the friends of the Newark route would redeem the promises upon which they secured the location in June. The Edina is represented by all parties as much the best for this city, for the road, and the Newark route is now surveyed by engineer corps who are now surveying via Newark, and will commence the survey and will commence the survey

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Upon consideration of all the facts, among which were the failure of Newark to carry out her promises, after being requested to do so, the \$25,000 in bonds voted on the northern line, and the Edina route was the most direct and cheapest, the directors felt justified in revoking their former location and changing the line, commencing at station 324, running almost parallel direct line to Edina. The action of the directors gave great satisfaction to the representatives present from Highland in Knox, and La Belle and Edina, and the Newark route was abandoned. The directors, however, expressed themselves against any change, provided they could obtain any assurance that the friends of the Newark route would redeem the promises upon which they secured the location in June. The Edina is represented by all parties as much the best for this city, for the road, and the Newark route is now surveyed by engineer corps who are now surveying via Newark, and will commence the survey and will commence the survey

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LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

NEMAHA CITY, NEB., August 8th, 1870.

Pursuant to previous notice the people congregated on the school grounds at five o'clock, to see the laying of the corner stone, and hear the ceremonies.

The citizens had, however, in the meantime, hoisted the good old American flag, which floated in the gentle breeze, and was an emblem of their love of freedom.

The corner stone was of the finest quality, well dressed, with a neatly chiseled hole in which was placed a Certified Copy of the School Law, a copy of Agricultural Reports, a copy of the Weekly Advertiser, and a copy of the Weekly Democrat. It was then sealed and laid, after which J. P. Crother, Esq., made a few very appropriate remarks on the enterprise then at issue. He then introduced Dr. McGrew, County Superintendent, who spoke at length of the advantages arising from the free school system of education, that to have equal rights and immunities, we must have equal responsibilities; and dwell on the propriety of educating our children to the point that the Government would make for them, and not that for the Government; and finally discussed the advantages accruing from a graded system, and was pleased to hear of Nemaha taking this step, which is of such vital importance.

The building is to be one which will do credit to both county and State. It is to be erected of the best material, well furnished and finished. We are pleased to see the people of Nemaha City alive to their own interest, as charitably begins at home. Mr. Frost has the contract of building the walls. He is undoubtedly a good workman, and knows his business well. The people of Nemaha City all appear to be anxious to see the building go up.

Yours, GRACE GREENWOOD.

From the Quincy Herald Aug. 31. RAILROAD MEETING.

Important Action of the Q. M. & P. R. R.

The regular quarterly meeting of the directors of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad company was held at the company's office, in West Quincy, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, a majority of the board being present. A large delegation, composed of citizens from Highland and La Belle townships, and Edina, were in attendance to see the proposed location of the road from the southern line of the road to the northern line