

Saloons of Nebraska City pay the school fund \$4,000 per annum in license.

Sid Wallace, an Arkansas desperado, was hanged on the 13th at Little Rock.

The grand jury at Pomeroy, Ohio, recently found two hundred indictments against liquor dealers.

The jury in the Chellis libel suit against Woodhall & Claflin on the 14th returned a verdict of not guilty.

The consumption of wool in the United States exceeds the production there some eight-six millions of pounds.

On the 14th inst. Lorin Smith, aged 11 years, was shot and instantly killed by Augustus Davis, aged 15, a few miles from Plattsmouth, Neb.

A fire at Deuelon, Texas recently destroyed \$40,000 worth of houses. The Adams and Texas express office with contents were entirely destroyed.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives, on the 12th inst., passed a resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the State constitution, authorizing women suffrage.

A Paris correspondent asserts that France manufactures two hundred thousand tons more beet sugar than she consumes. 400,000,000 lbs. That is a pretty big beet story we think.

The other evening in Lincoln while a match game of billiards was going on in one of a saloon a prayer meeting was held in the other end. Roggen, the champion of Lincoln, defeated Ellis, the champion of Crete.

A lad 15 years old was recently arrested at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for breaking into a store. When arrested he had on his person a revolver and the car keys of several railways and confessed that he belonged to a band of robbers.

Major Caffrey, late of the Brownsville Advertiser, and an experienced and accomplished editor, is desirous of purchasing a newspaper located in a thriving Nebraska town. He can be addressed at this city.—State Journal.

We would refer the Major to the Granger of this city, which we understand, could be bought.

A correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean has been trying the experiment of putting a spoonful of tea into a plate of nice-looking white syrup which had been supplied to the family breakfast table by the family grocer. The result was that it turned black as ink, thus proving that it was made of sulphuric acid and rags. He hopes that others may profit from his experience.

A bill has been introduced into Congress to elevate the Commissioner of Agriculture to the rank of Cabinet officer. Why would not the passage of such a bill be a good thing? We think it would. The Agricultural Interest of the Republic is as important, and second, perhaps, to no other interest, and the chief officer representing the same should in no way be less dignified and honorable.

DEATH OF CHARLES SUMNER. Charles Sumner is dead. To all the summons comes.

The powerful of the earth—the wise, the good, Fair forms, and hoary seers,—and all join, The innumerable caravan that moves To that mysterious realm, where each shall take His chamber in the silent halls of death.

In his death the Nation has lost one of its most illustrious statesmen and ripest scholars.

The foundation of his education was laid at Harvard but he remained throughout his life an indefatigable student and acquired a vast fund of information and attained a high degree of culture. As a lawyer at an early age he published several legal works and filled with ability the professorship of Judge Story at the Harvard law school. From this position he was elevated at once to the seat of Daniel Webster in the United States Senate, made vacant by a cabinet appointment, in the year 1851. This position he held up to the time of his death.

Mr. Sumner's fame as a politician and a statesman will rest upon his anti-slavery record. He was ever a consistent and unflinching champion of equal rights. The grandest efforts of his oratory were called forth in the warfare upon a system of human bondage; and he lived to see the institution overthrown and the oppressed raised from the degradation of servitude to the dignity of freeman.

Such a triumph of the cause which he had so earnestly espoused and so faithfully served, would, of itself, make his life a grand success. But his long and important public service in the many and trying ordeals through which the nation has passed has gained for him an enduring reputation, wide as the civilized world, as a scholar, a patriot and a statesman. In habits, in tastes and associations Mr. Sumner was an aristocrat. He was

as a profound egotist. His sudden elevation from private life to a seat in the United States Senate, the veneration of his constituency, and the respect lavished upon him by foreigners all tended to foster in him the growth of personal vanity. He was dignified in his demeanor, imposing in presence, of a stern nature which repelled all familiarity, making him, indeed, an austere man. But his faults were transient; his virtues were a permanent legacy to the American people, who owe his name lasting veneration for the distinguished services he has rendered them.

A SLANDERER REBUKED. "The Governor of the State as a Tax-payer."

THE LIE NAILED.

In the Omaha Herald of the 7th inst. we find an article headed "Strafes from Nemaha—The Governor of the State as a Tax-payer—The Grangers, Official protest," and signed "Granger." This article was written by some citizen of Nemaha county, and with the design of injuring Gov. Furnas, in both his private character and official capacity, even at the sacrifice of truth. The article pretends to recite certain business transactions which took place at a recent session of what is termed a "county association," and after some "extra judicial" blowing by "Granger," who evidently would be well satisfied to have the grangers all by the seat of the breeches, and manipulate them to his use for any political promotion he might choose, makes the following statement:

"The Deputy collector of the public revenues of this county is a granger and as in duty bound pays his taxes. He attended the session of the County Association held this week. The deputy laid before the association, for discussion, the fact that the Radical aspirants for county and State offices were numbered mostly among those who did not, nor would not, pay their taxes. That at the head of this list stood his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Nebraska. That there was uncollected an uncollectible personal property tax against him on the deputy's books of over \$400." Now, in the first place we will say, that to satisfy ourselves in regard to the Governor's taxes, we called upon Mr. Gilmore the Treasurer of Nemaha county, and learned from him that Governor Furnas' name does not appear on his books as a delinquent tax-payer; that there are no delinquent taxes, of any kind, charged against him on the Treasurer's books.

But "Granger," in his unwarranted and gentlemanly attack upon the Governor, makes the deputy collector of the public revenues bear the onus of the charge. The deputy collector is Mr. Shell Cochran, and he has something to say about the matter, in vindication of himself as well as in justice to Gov. Furnas, and this is what he says:

Editor Nebraska Advertiser. My attention has just been called to a letter written to the Omaha Herald from this county, by a person who signs himself "Granger." In said letter we read as follows: "The Deputy Collector of public revenues of this county is a Granger, and as in duty bound pays his taxes. He attended the session of the County Association held this week. The Deputy laid before the Association for discussion the fact that the Radical aspirants for county and State offices were numbered mostly among those who did not, nor would not, pay their taxes. That at the head of this list stood his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Nebraska. That there was uncollected and uncollectible personal property tax against him on the Deputy's books of over \$400, some of which has been due since 1866, and from that time up to the present."

Now, Mr. Editor, either "Granger" is not at the Association that day and got his information second-hand, or else he has, to draw it mildly, a very poor memory. The facts are these: A resolution was introduced by a certain member, not myself, that we would support no man for office who did not make a practice of paying his taxes, or words to that effect. After considerable discussion, and just before it was put to a vote, I arose and said substantially as follows: That I believed the passage of such a resolution would have a salutary influence this far: there were, in our county, two or three persons who had been delinquent so long that it seemed to be a chronic complaint with them, and it was a notorious fact, that at every election, they were candidates for office, and as they had no property subject to seizure for taxes, I knew of no other way of obtaining them but by passing such a resolution, and I thought that by the next election they would be clear of all delinquent taxes.

I said nothing about "Radical aspirants" or aspirants of any other party. The truth of the matter is the very ones I was alluding to are Liberals and the books will bear me out. I said not a word about our Governor, for this reason, I wished to have truth on my side. On my books a tax appears against E. H. Berches & Co., also against Robt. Teare & Co. Upon enquiry I ascertained the company, or silent partner to be R. W. Furnas. I then wrote to him in regard to it, and also saw the other parties. At the time of our meeting I had not received a reply from Gov. F. I wished to ascertain who should pay said taxes before charging them with delinquency. Two or three days after our meeting I received a reply from Gov. Furnas, in which he says: "Those old tax matters to which you refer, are all old partnership matters, when I had no control or management, and I did not know they were unpaid until I received your letter. I have always paid my individual tax. In these old matters I was a partner, silent, however, and if the other partners, who agreed to pay it, are not responsible, I, of course, will have it to pay. Should I not pay, however, as promptly as the law requires, my property is at the service of the officers."

Now, Mr. Editor, the name of R. W. Furnas does not appear on my book for a dime of delinquent personal property tax. In conclusion I wish to give a few words of advice to brother "Granger." Hereafter be present at a meeting before you undertake to report proceedings, and when you report, report what was said, and not what you wish was said.

Yours truly, S. COCHRAN, Deputy Cel.

March 17, 1874.

PERMANENT TO SCHOOL MATTERS.

Last week, in the city of Lincoln, there was held a Convention of School Superintendents. We glean from the published proceedings the following which will be of much interest to many readers:

The committee to whom was assigned the question of construction of the school law, reported the following, which was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, In the division of school districts a petition must be presented from each district affected, and the County Superintendent need not act on said petition until he is fully satisfied that a majority of the voters in each district demands it. And he cannot act in the matter until one-third of the voters in each district affected, petition for the division.

2. In case a remonstrance is presented having the same names as in the petition, the names shall be counted on the instrument instigated and stricken from the one signed at first. In case the County Superintendent has any doubt regarding the number of voters in any school district thus petitioning, he may use any legitimate means to satisfy himself that the facts are as set forth in the instrument presented.

3. When a district has bonded itself to build a school house, and the district is afterwards divided, the entire territory is still held for the bonds, though one of the two districts may assume to pay the bonds and release the other.

4. If a district has incurred a debt for a school house a tax of more than ten mills can be levied to pay such debt.

The same committee made the following recommendations, which were adopted: believing them to be in accordance with law:

All divisions of school districts should be made within ninety days previous to the annual district meeting.

No district should be divided before the annual district meeting and the July session of the Board of Commissioners as the Board must levy on the district as it exists at the time the levy is made in July.

Moneys on hand at the time of the division, after debts accruing are all paid, should be divided as indicated in sections ten and eleven.

All taxes accruing should be divided so that each district will receive the amount arising from the taxable property in each part, except where the tax was levied for building a school house or paying off bonds, unless the old district releases the territory set off from further obligation in the matter of bonds.

Prof. McKenzie proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the election of County Superintendents, politics ought not to be taken into consideration, and that we recommend that the County Superintendent be elected at the spring election for district officers.

The minutes do not indicate whether this resolution was carried or not. The general tenor of the speeches made was in favor of it.

The following, which would require, for its enforcement, the law to be amended, was adopted:

Resolved, That we are of the opinion that the County Superintendents should be elected by a convention of school district officers, and that he should hold office for three years.

The committee on State institutions offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

1. That it is the sense of this convention that it is a wise policy to unite all our Colleges into one University, in order to lessen the expense of the teaching force, of apparatus and State appropriation.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

Woman's Crusade Against Whisky. At Winchester, Ind., every saloon has been closed, such also is the case at Richmond, Ind.

At Bucyrus a number of saloons have suspended. \$30,000 was subscribed at one meeting to help the women in their crusade.

In Cincinnati where there are thousands of saloons, one has capitulated at the request of the ladies; one at Newbury, Pa.; one at New Philadelphia, Pa.

At Tecumseh, Neb., the ladies and others are organizing preparatory for commencing the crusade. A Miss Smith has been delivering temperance lectures in that city recently.

At Zanesville, Ohio, the women, in great force, have opened the war. Saloonkeepers have held mass meetings and agreed to firmly maintain their lawful business. Over 200 saloons in that city.

A Des Moines saloon keeper has put over his door the following: "When thou prayest into thy closet—'Not into somebody else's rum-shop.'" The women undoubtedly think that this thing of closet praying is too thin for rum-shops.

At Cincinnati recently 150 leading saloonkeepers held a meeting and appointed a committee of two in each ward of the city to make a list of the men favoring the temperance movement and report the same. They further resolved to withdraw their patronage from all persons on this list.

At Dayton, Ohio, saloonkeepers are discriminating in their trade against merchants who help the crusaders. Temperance people promptly carry their trade to men who are thus singled out, and help their business more than they lose by the bad policy of the liquor dealers. If temperance sympathizers adopt the policy of retaliation, one-third of the German groceries in the city will break down.

The crusaders at Lincoln, Nebraska, have been besieging the saloons for several weeks past, but up to our latest news from there had not succeeded in effectually closing up a single saloon, and since the matter is getting "old," are not likely to. Liquor flows as freely as ever and in very nearly as large quantities. There are, however, some cases reported of men being induced to reform and sign the pledge to abstain. With others we have noticed the name of Ex-Gov. Butler as acting with the temperance people.

President Grant recently presented a message to Congress recommending a liberal appropriation by Congress to prepare and carry on the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition; and also recommending that the Exposition be international, a world's fair,—that the various nations of the earth be invited to be present by their representatives with their wares, inventions, &c. But recent action by Congress in the matter indicates that the President's suggestions with regard to appropriating money will not be adopted, and that no appropriation will be made out of the national treasury to carry on the big show of 1876. We think that Congress, if it adheres to this policy, will do the wisest thing. Let the movers in the matter carry it on or drop it. The people would not approve of millions being taken out of the treasury for this purpose.

We also think that the Exposition should not be international, and heartily concur in the remarks made by Senator Sumner a week or two ago, and which we published week before last. Let the one hundredth birthday of our national independence be exclusively and purely American and characteristic of Americans—a national celebration of the Fourth of July, 1876. If any of our neighbors wish to cross over and see how it is done under Stars and Stripes—all right let them come. A world's fair would be more appropriate on any other occasion than that, and on that occasion it would be in the last degree inappropriate.

Who will be Mr. Sumner's successor? is the question which now engages the attention of the people and the Legislature of Massachusetts. Congressman Henry L. Dawes, it is thought, has the inside track; but there are other candidates who will make a fight for it. Ex-Attorney-General Hoar, Ex-Gov. Bullock, Gov. Washburn and others are candidates, and Gen. Ben. Butler would accept the position. Butler is the best man for Senator that Massachusetts has today.

The State Journal is informed by Gov. Furnas, that Commissioner Drummond has after due examination of the case confirmed the title of the section upon which is the Salt basin, at Lincoln, to the State of Nebraska, and issued a patent for the same. Sterling Morton who still claims a title to the land, will have to contend with the general government, if he proposes to keep up litigation. The land has passed out of the government's hands.

We all remember Johnny Read, who used to run a drug store at Nebraska City, and disappeared without giving much notice of his going, about a year ago. The Chronicle says he "has been heard from in St. Arnaud, Australia, where he can be addressed by letter at 44 cents postage."

Recently, while 278 pilgrims were returning on a steamship from Mecca to Algiers a storm was encountered in the Mediterranean, and 117 of the pilgrims were washed overboard and drowned.

On the 15th inst. a young man named Kelly, of Camden, Maine, accompanied by a Miss Holt, of Lincolnville, were driving across a pond when the ice broke and all were drowned.

In Brooklyn, recently a Miss Spring and Mr. March were married.

Congressional Items.

The Civil Service committee have agreed to report the following bill to the house with favorably recommendations: That no officer of the United States shall directly or indirectly receive or be paid for his own use or benefit any money or property whatever of the United States, except the salary to be fixed by law; and that no public property shall be used by officials or by any persons for private purposes; that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent the payment from the treasury of all the actual and necessary traveling expenses of United States officials when performing the legitimate and necessary duties pertaining to their offices.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has agreed to the bill which provides that all pensions granted on account of diseases contracted in the United States service or wounds in battle since March 4, 1861, which have been granted, or may hereafter be granted on application filed previous to Jan. 1, 1875, shall commence from the date of death or discharge. The bill also provides that in case of application for pensions, if not filed prior to Jan. 1, 1875, the pensions otherwise shall commence from the date of the filing of the last evidence necessary to establish the same. The limitation herein prescribed does not apply to claims by or in behalf of insane persons or minor children of deceased soldiers.

Mr. Conger, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the act of July 1, 1870, to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animal in Alaska, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate the mouths in which fur-seals may be taken for their skins on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, and the waters, adjacent thereto, and the number to be taken in or about each island. Bill passed.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue a supply of arms to Nebraska.

In the Senate a bill has been introduced for the organization of the Indian Territory, which has the support of all friends of similar measures. It provides for organization on the same basis as existing Territories, makes the Indians citizens, and gives to each man, woman and child the land they have improved, and if they have improved more than 160 acres, not to be alienated by sale for a period of ten years. The rest of the land is to be sold at \$1.25 per acre, and the proceeds held in trust for the Indians.

The following is the Centennial Exhibition bill now pending in the U. S. Senate:

Be it enacted that the President be requested to extend a respectful and cordial invitation to the governors of each one of the United States to be represented and to take in the National exhibition to be held at Philadelphia under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the year of 1876.

In the House a bill for the admission of Utah has been introduced.

According to the letter published in the Omaha Herald, by order of grandmaster Tipton and written by commissioner Drummond, Hon. T. P. Kennard presented a "power of attorney" to the Land Department, as his authority to act in the prosecution of the claim of Nebraska against the United States. Of course he presented the authority of his principals, which was in the form of a contract with the State as the act of legislation prescribed. But the Herald in publishing this letter of Drummond suddenly let the gas out of its own stomach, and completely collapses in its idiotic effort to make a few lines believe that Gov. Furnas had made a notable feat through its popular operation of the arri kari and its bowels bestowed the ar by its own act. Did the Herald ever hear of the employment of an attorney for such purposes?—State Journal.

THE MARKETS. ST. LOUIS, Mar. 16.—WHEAT, dull. No. 2 spring, \$1.21@1.22; No. 3 red fall, \$1.40@1.43; No. 2, \$1.53@1.55.

CORN—Inactive and unsettled; No. 2 mixed, 61@62c.

OATS—No. 2, mixed, 49@50c.

RYE—No. 2, mixed, 90c.

HOGS—Firm and higher; light \$4.75@5.25; bacon lots, \$5.25@5.50; extra heavy, \$5.40@5.50.

CATTLE—In good demand and supply lively; choice and extra beefs \$5.25@5.45; good to prime, \$4.25@4.45; Texan \$1.75@4.25.

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