THE ADVERTISER.

Official Paper of City and County.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1874.

County Association Patrons of Husbandry.

There will be a meeting at Grand Prairie on Saturday, August 15th at 10 o'clock A. M.

The harvest season being over all Patrons of the county are earnestly invited to meet with us on that day, for a general good time and basket pic nic. Business meeting at the school house. Dinner at Orrd's grove near by. CHURCH HOWE,

T. J. MAJORS, Sec'y. Pres't.

The Democracy are already calculating on taking possession of the government at the next Presidential election by allying themselves with the Southern Democracy. Such a coalition will be made. Whether it shall succeed or not, will be the great issue in the next Presidential campaign. The Credit Mobilier affair, the salary grab, the Jayne and Sanborn swindles, the vacillating policy of Congress on the currency question, have brought discredit on the Republican party and favor the success of the Democracy.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Democracy calculated on taking possession of the Government at each election for the last fourteen years, but they were prevented by the people from doing so. Had they not been prevented we would not now have a country, strong, and intact, respected and honored, as it is, by all the nations of the earth. In 1880 the Democracy calculated on retaining possession of the government, "by allying themselves with the Southern Democracy," in order to carry out their then far advanced programme of perpetuating human slavery and extending it into all the Territories and States. Arguments on the merits of the principles involved having long been exhausted, intimidation was resorted to by the allied Democracy of the North and South. The rebel-breeders of the South said they must have the election or they would dissolve the Union, and those of the North took up the echo and said, "they will dissolve the Union," and the allied Democracy did all it was possible for them to do, to prove true their rule or ruin threats, and the greatest rebellion, or war, the world ever saw then followed—the result of their combined effort to ruin after their failure to again obtain possession of the government by the will of a majority of the people.

In 1864 the allied cohorts of Democracy again calculated on taking possession of the government, and on a platform which declared the war a failure they continued to advocate the doctrine of secession. At that time the Southern Democracy were in an attitude of war and defiance, and their allies, the Northern Democracy, said let our brethren of the South alone—let them go with what part of the Union they want—they cannot be conquered and humbled to obedience of the law. The Republican party thought differently, and the result proved it to be in the right, as it has always been. While the allies had again to endure the chagrin of defeat at the polls, they found some satisfaction in their victory over the mortal of the immortal Lincoln. They gloried in that—that if their doctrines could not obtain, they could, by the hand of an appointed emissary, *assassinate* the noblest Roman of them all. But the enthusiasm of pure patriotism did not ebb with the life-blood of the great Lincoln. It lived to carry out and consummate the doctrines he had inculcated, and the work he had commenced and for which he was slain.

In 1868 these allies again made their calculations on taking possession of the government. This time they thought to succeed by preaching repudiation of the nation's obligation to its creditors, by opposition to the reconstruction acts of the Republican Congress, and the amendments of the Constitution of the United States—which declares and guarantees equal rights to all citizens—and by favoring the overthrow of the work which the loyal people had done in all the preceding years of sanguinary strife, and covertly advocating the restoration of negro slavery. But the designs of the allies were again thwarted overwhelmingly by the people.

In 1872, although the allies had become very much demoralized, they thought they might, by a trick and a very improbable combination of circumstances, get possession of the government. They pretended to be dead, they 'possumized, they allied, they traded and dickered with malcontents, demagogues and thieves who had been kicked out of the Republican party and otherwise, and out of offices which they had disgraced, and with this kind of congenial material the foulty reeking carcass of old Democracy cried corruption, and asked that purification in national political affairs be tried by placing *it* at the head! The proposition was deemed preposterous by the intelligent loyal people of the country generally; it was a vile stench in their nostrils; it was rejected with indignation and contempt; and the allied Democracy suffered their fourth national defeat, and again missed in their calculations to take possession of the government.

In the first two of the elections referred to, the Democracy wanted to get posession of the government for the purpose of dissolving the Union—in the last two their intentions were, if they got into power, to undo, annul and overthrow all the benificent results of the rebellion.

The *Tribune*—one of the malcontents—thinks that because some thieves have got into office under a Republican administration, and *one* obnoxious law passed by a Republican Congress, that the Democracy may get possession of the government in 1876. Such reasoning is very weak indeed and easily controverted. Whatever corruptions have been detected in government officials has been the work of the Republican party. No thanks are due the Democratic party for discovering and punishing crime either in its own or any other party; but the Republican party at any appearance of dishonesty and malfeasance, immediately investigates and ferrets out the truth, and in every instance where guilt is shown severe punishment and disgrace follows, without favoritism or any attempt to screen the guilty. The Republican party, adhering to the doctrine it has adopted, that of punishing dishonest and corrupt members within its own organization, claims to be as pure, as free from corruption as any party ever in power, or as any party could possibly be under similar circumstances, namely, those of administering the vast political affairs of this government and moulding them into proper shape from the chaos which followed the Democratic rebellion. Therefore the people are not ready to deliver up the government into the hands of the Democracy.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Pursuant to notice the Republican County Central Committee met on Saturday the 25th inst., in McPherson Hall, Brownville, when the following business was transacted:

H. M. Jones, of Hillsdale, was appointed to act as temporary Chairman, and J. B. Fisher, Secretary.

T. J. Majors, one of the Peru members being absent, S. P. Majors was accepted to act on the committee in his stead.

Wesley Dundas represented Douglas precinct as proxy for S. Cochran.

On motion B. M. Baily, of Brownville, was elected permanent Chairman of the Central Committee, and Jas. Stevenson, of Brownville, permanent Secretary.

Church Howe, of Bedford, tendered his resignation as a member of the Republican Central Committee, for the reason, as he stated, that he had left the Republican party and joined the "Farmers' and Laborers'" party.

On motion it was resolved that a County Convention be called to meet in Brownville on the Saturday next preceding the meeting of the Republican State Convention; and precinct caucusses for the purpose of selecting delegates to the County Convention, were authorized to be held on the Saturday next preceding the County Convention.

The apportionment of delegates among the precincts is to be upon the same basis as that of last year.

The committee appointed W. A. Polock to represent Nemaha county on the State Central Committee, in the place of Wm. Caffrey, removed from the county.

There being no further business, thee committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman and Secretary. B. M. BAILY, Chairman.

J. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

The York County *Record*, speaking of Senatorial prospects, advocates Governor Furnas. The *Record* says:

"Our exchanges in various parts of the State are expressing their preferences for a successor to Hon. Grandmother Tipton, as United States Senator from Nebraska, the choice to be made next winter by our Legislature. From a pretty careful survey of the whole field, we are inclined to think that Governor Furnas is and should be the "coming man." As a practical printer, and an able and popular editor, he will cheerfully receive the support of the press; as a model Governor, statesman, and devoted promoter of the Agricultural, Horticultural and best general interests of our young State, we believe the people and Patrons in Nebraska will find in him the man who will best represent their interests in the United States Senate and be a worthy colleague of Senator Hitchcock, who has hitherto been so "unequally yoked."

In opposition to the expressed wishes of three thousand voters, and for the purpose of "boosting" up a foreign town company, an order has been issued for the rem val of the land office from Lowell to Bloomington. This grand scheme has been on the boards for some time, but was delayed by the good sense of Commissioner Drummond, who in this instance, at least, acted in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the people interested in this matter.

It is supposed that this change was effected by the persistent working of that shystering demagogue who answers to the name of H. M. Atkinson. The Bloomington *Guard*, at least, gives him the credit of the thing. This move has not been made in the interest of the people, nor in accordance with their wishes. It was done solely to give an outside company a chance to speculate—to reap where they had not sown; to make a nice thing out of property that will be made valuable by the labors of others. —*Red Cloud Chief.*

That fellow who "answers to the name of Atkinson must wield a very powerful influence, to do so much in spite of the opposition named by the *Chief*, as well as the opposition of all the powers of the mighty B. & M. Railroad, who wanted to keep the Land Office at their town Lowell. We know that Atkinson is a worker—that he is a regular four-horse team, and whether up hill or down he usually pulls through whatever he hitches on to, but in this case the influences and the money were so great against him that he must have had greatly the advantage in the equity of the case. There is one thing sure, that at Bloomington the Land Office is much nearer the center of the District than it was at Lowell, and that is the reason why it was removed, we presume. If the interests of the people, for whose benefit the office was established, is subserved, it is a matter of little consequence to those outside of town companies, whether the town of a railroad company or that of a "foreign" company is boosted and built up.

But did not Red Cloud want the land office removed from Lowell to that place? Did not the editor of the *Chief* visit Washington to influence such a removal? Yes, we think so. Is the one who fails any less a shystering demagague than he who does not fail? No, we guess not. We do not think that either Atkinson or the editor of the *Chief* are shysters or demagogues, but we do think they will either work for their own interests when they see a good thing to be secured.

A dispatch from Eureka, California, gives the particulars of a fearful storm and water-spout which struck that place on the 24th inst. It had been raining with great violence from early in the morning until noon, when a cloud burst on the lofty range of mountains to the east. A vast volume of water rushed down the canyon where the town is located. The eastern part of the town was flooded in ten minutes by a fearful rush of water of constantly increasing volume, depth and impetuosity. The people of a portion of the place were hemmed in. Every moment houses were torn from their foundations and swept away, with the occupants. Ropes were procured and a line formed of brave men. Thus protected, they dashed into the torrent and saved many lives. Only few women and children were lost. Roger Robinett, a reporter of the Eureka *Sentinel* office was drowned, and the office swept away. Thirty houses were swept away, in all parts of the town. Dance-houses and other places of amusement are gone. The flood lasted only half an hour. The total loss of life is not known; it is believed it will reach twenty-five or thirty.

Tilton, fully understanding the efforts of Beecher, his counsel and friends, to discredit Tilton's testimony by covert strategy and malicious falsehood, so that the case will go in Beecher's favor in the minds of at least a part of the people, on the bare question of veracity between the two, has challenged Beecher and his friends to a public trial in a court of justice where each witness may be sworn and cross examined. This is the only way the facts can be, or ever will be arrived at. Tilton's proposition is a fair and honorable one, but will Mr. Beecher accept? He dare not accept it, if we are correct in our opinion.

While many of the newspapers of the country severely reflect on Theodore Tilton, unjustly, we think, for divulging the private matters of his wife, and exposing "the skeleton in the closet," are unanimous, so far as we have seen, in the opinion that Tilton has a strong case, and that his sworn statement contains matter and documentary evidence that it will be very nearly impossible for Beecher to overthrow; and all manifest great dread that Tilton's accusations are too true. A mere denial, when placed against the overwhelming array of testimony produced by Tilton, is considered of little consequence and has no effect in banishing from logical minds the belief that Beecher did seduce Mrs. Tilton, thereby being the chief instrument in breaking up a once loving, contented and happy family.

Reports from the scene of the great scandal say a most complete revulsion in public opinion has taken place within the past few days with regard to the guilt of Beecher. Where he had fifty warm friends and defenders before Tilton's statement was published, he has now only three or four, and these, generally, are buxom women, who think his sin is not such a horrible one after all. Many old and respected families are mentioned as having announced their intention of withdrawing from his church at once, indeed, of never attending divine service again within its precincts.

Mrs. Tilton's statement has fallen stillborn from her pen. Nobody counts it in at all in a discussion of the *pros.* and *cons.* of the case.

Mr. Henry M. Atkinson, the well known citizen of Brownville, returned from a long absence in Washington *via* Omaha and left for home by the outgoing train yesterday. Mr Atkinson's services to Omaha and the State while in Washington were important to the people, and the *Herald* takes great pleasure in referring to them again. Mr. Atkinson will leave for Mexico sometime next month, where he will, as a member of a United States Commission appointed for that purpose, continue investigations of difficulties on the Texan border.—*Omaha Herald.*

Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Atkinson, during his sojourn in Washington espoused the cause of Omaha, and of course the State, in the fight over the terminus of the U. P. railroad, and was very efficient, report says, in securing the case for Omaha, over Council Bluffs and Iowa, thus settling a question which has been a source of discord for a long time. Mr. Atkinson is an indefatigable worker in any field he is called to work, and eminently worthy of the highest confidence. We are pleased thus to notice a friend whom we have known so long and intimately.

Anna Trusslemire, a girl 14 years old, of Wathena, Kansas, while out of town a short distance recently, gathering berries, with her little brother, was followed by a negro named Harrison Grubb, who by threats of death and force, effected a most brutal outrage upon the little girl. Grubb was soon afterward arrested, when a mob took him from the officers. While preparations were being madeto hang Grubb to the limb of a tree, he slipped the rope from his neck and started off in a run, when a number of shots were fired after him and he was instantly killed. Another most lamentable part of the affair was the accidental shooting and killing of one of the lynchers named James McPherson, a respected citizen. It seems that the mob was composed of both men and women, and besides the other casualties and crimes connected with the affair, a young lady was thrown from her horse and seriously hurt.

While Mr. Porter, of St. Albans, Vt., and her two children, were gathering berries, on the 24th, one of the children fell into a creek. The mother jumped in after her child, and was followed by the other child, when all three were drowned.

A man at New Haven, Ind., while digging a well, struck a vein of coal oil at a depth of eight feet.

DIED.

One of the longest funeral processions that ever entered Walnut Grove Cemetery, near the city of Brownville, followed the remains of Mrs. Margaret A. Jones to her final resting place on last Sunday. Miss Margaret A. Keith was born in 1818 in North Carolina. In 1833 she was married to David Jones. During the great religious awakening in 1834 Mr. and Mrs. Jones made a public profession of true faith in Christ, and soon after both united with the Baptist Church. The wants of a growing family and a desire to better their financial prospects induced them to move, in 1849, to Buchanan county, Mo. For similar reasons they moved to Nemaha county in 1865, and settled on their farm three miles southwest of Brownville. A Baptist Church was organized in their neighborhood soon after, of which Mrs. Jones was an active and constant member. During the last four months of her life she suffered untold pain from a cancer on her breast, from which she died at her residence on Saturday last, leaving a husband, twelve grown up children, and many friends to mourn her departure from this life of suffering to a glorious life with Christ in the mansions which he prepares for God's adopted sons and daughters. During her sickness she testified to those who were without Christ in the world of the realities of religion and of its power to comfort those who expected soon to exchange this world for the bright prospects of Heaven. A few days before her death she said to her husband and children that she had often looked upon death and the grave with terror, but now she would welcome the time of departure, and prayed that they would all be prepared to meet her where parting would be no more. Thus liveth and thus passeth away the saints of earth to their resting place with Christ, at the right hand of God in Heaven. May her husband, her children and her neighbors ever strive to imitate that bright christian example, which though dead, still liveth to woo us all into the paths of virtue, usefulness and a life of happiness beyond this vale of tears. J. S. C.

THE CENTRE OF THE COUNTY.

Correspondence Advertiser.

Nemaha County, Nebraska, is 18 miles in width by about 22½ miles in length. The north line of the county is 21 miles in length, the south line 30 miles. Dividing the county in two parts by a line running east and west nine miles from either side, we have in the north part about 190 sections of land according to the government survey including Island Precinct.

In the southern part we have about 212 sections of land.

Dividing the county into two parts by running a line north and south through the center of range 14 of townships we have in the eastern portion 186 sections.

The center of the county, that much talked of place, we find to be, from the above, at a point about 10 miles west from Brownville and about 12 miles from the west line of the county, the average east line of the county being east of Brownville.

Its location north and south we find to be at a point about 9½ miles from the north line of the county and about 8 and five-sixth miles from the south line. The difference is caused by the preponderance of the southern over the northern portion as regards area. Yours, &c.,

SHERIDAN.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The following is the programme of County Sabbath School Convention, to be held August 8th, 1874, in Kennedy's Grove, two miles west of Brownville. Exercises to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning:

Religious exercises, led by Prof. Nickell.

Essay, by Mrs. T. L. Schick.

Discussion—What is it that most demands our attention in the Sabbath School work? led by L. F. Britt.

Children's meeting.

Dinner.

How can we enlist the entire Church in the Sabbath School work? led by J. T. Baird.

Is the whole ground occupied? If not what is our duty in the premises? led by Eliss Randall.

Questions and answers.

Miscellaneous business.

The above programme will be strictly followed. Ten minutes will be allowed the first speakers; all others five.

It is hoped that all parts of the county be largely represented.

It is expected that all persons attending will bring their baskets with them.

By order of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Beecher's committee and friends continue to aggravate Tilton, which leads him to still further divulge matters terribly damaging to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. After Tilton had been before the committee they circulated the statement that he had said he had no other evidence of Beecher's adultery except what Mrs. Tilton told him. In answer to this, Tilton, in an interview with a reporter of the Brooklyn *Argus*, said:

"I wish you would do me the favor to say through the columns of the *Argus*, that though I have hitherto declined being interviewed concerning my appearance before the committee, and have steadfastly remained silent concerning the proceedings in committee, yet the above report, coming as it does from the committee's counsel, is an absolute fabrication. I told the committee distinctly that Mr. Beecher had confessed his adultery to me; that he had confessed it to Mr. Moulton, and that he had confessed it to other persons, whom I named, and furthermore, I gave the names of several persons who, for the last four years, have been perfectly well aware that Mr. Moulton's entire connection with this case, from beginning to end has been based on the one and only corner stone of Beecher's criminality. I asked that all these persons be produced before the committee. I asked furthermore, for the privilege of being present to cross examine Mr. Beecher and other witnesses. I still further suggested that as the case had come to be of such magnitude, that it would be better for the committee to dismiss this informal examination, in which no one but myself has thus far spoken under oath, and adjourn to meet in court. I expressed a willingness to be sued for libel, or to be put in any other way before a tribunal which could compel witnesses to testify under oath, and which could punish perjury with State's prison. If this case, with all the facts which lie behind it, both revealed and unrevealed, were now before a criminal court in-tead of a voluntary committee, and if Mr. Beecher's printed statement had been made under oath, subject to cross questioning and overthrow, he would indeed be compelled to step down and out. I feel at liberty to speak freely, because Mr. Beecher's counsel have falsified me to the world, and I have no recourse but to smite them in the face."

BEECHER-TILTON.

A COMPLETE DENIAL OF MR. TILTON'S STORY.

MR. BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

New York, July 22.—This evening several of the decons of Plymouth Church, with Mr. Shearman, Mr. Ross and Gen. Tracy, met at Mr. Beecher's residence, and after a council lasting about three hours, drew up the following statement of Mr. Beecher's for publication:

I do not propose at this time a detailed examination of the remarkable statement of Theodore Tilton made before the committee of investigation, and which appeared in print July 21. I recognize the many reasons which make it of transcendent importance to myself the church and the cause of public morality that I shall give a full answer to the charges against me, but having requested the committee of investigation to search this matter to the bottom, it is to them I look for my vindication; but I cannot delay for an hour to defend the reputation of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, upon whose name, in connection with mine, her husband has attempted to pour shame. One less deserving of such disgrace I never knew. From childhood she has been under my eye, and since reaching womanhood she has had my sincere admiration and affection. I cherish for her a pure feeling, such as a gentleman might honorably offer to a Christian woman, and which she might receive and reciprocate without moral scruple. I reject with indignation every imputation which reflects upon her honor or my own. My regard for Mrs Tilton was perfectly well known to my family, and when serious troubles sprang up in her household it was to my wife that she resorted for counsel, both of us, acting from sympathy and as it subsequently appeared, without full knowledge, gave unadvised counsel which tended to harm. I have no doubt that Mr. Tilton found his wife's confidence and reliance upon my judgment had greatly increased while his influence had diminished, in consequence of a marked change in his religious and social views which was taking place during those years. Her mind was greatly exercised lest her children should be harmed by the views which she deemed virtually false and dangerous. I was suddenly and rudely aroused to the reality of the impending danger by the disclosure of domestic distress, of sickness, perhaps unto death, of likelihood of separation, and the scattering of a family every member of which I had tenderly loved. The effect upon me of this discovery of the state of Mr. Tilton's feelings, and the condition of his family, surpassed in sorrow and excitement anything that I had ever experienced in my life; that my presence, influence and council had brought to a beloved family sorrow and alienation gave, in my then state of mind, a poignancy to my suffering which I hope no other man may ever feel. Even to be suspected of having offered, through privileges of a peculiarly sacred relation, an indecorum to a wife and mother, could not but deeply wound one who is sensitive to the honor of womanhood. There were private reasons for alarms in this case on other grounds, in as much as I was then subject to certain malignant rumors, and a flagrant outbreak in this family would bring upon them an added injury, derived from these shameless falsehoods. Believing at the time my presence and counsels had tended however unconsciously, to produce a social catastrophe represented as imminent, I gave expression to my feelings in an interview with a mutual friend, not in cold and callous self-defending words, but eagerly taking the blame upon myself and pouring out my heart to my friend in the strongest language, overburdened with the exaggerations of impassioned sorrow. Had I been the evil man Mr Tilton now represents, I should have been calmer and more prudent. It was my horror of this evil imputed that filled me with morbid intensity at the very shadow of it. Not only was my friend affected generously but he assured me that such expressions, if conveyed to Mr. Tilton, would soothe the wounded feelings, allay the anger and heat of the whole trouble. He took down sentences and fragments of what I had been saying, to use them as a mediator. A full statement of the circumstances under which this memorandum was made, I shall give to the investigting committee. That these apologies were more than ample to meet the facts in the case is evident; that they were accepted; that our intercourse resumed its friendliness; that Mr. Tilton ratified it in writing, and that he has continued for four years, and until two weeks, to live with his wife. Is it conceivable, if the original charge had been what is now alleged, that he would have condoned the offense, not only with the mother of his children, but with him whom he believed to have wronged them? The absurdity, as well as the falsity, of this story is apparent when it is considered that Mr. Tilton now alleges that he carried this guilty secret of his wife's infidelity for six months locked up in his own breast, and that he divulged it to me, only that there might be a reconciliation with me. Mr. Tilton has since, in every form of language and to a multitude of witnesses, orally, in written statements and in pointed documents, declared his faith in his wife's purity. After that reconciliation, the considerations of propriety and honor demanded that the family troubles should be kept in that seclusion which domestic affairs have a right to claim. I do not propose to analyze and contest at this time the extraordinary paper of Mr. Tilton. But there are two allegations which I cannot permit to pass without special notice. They refer to the only two incidents which Mr. Tilton pretends to have witnessed personally—the one an alleged scene in my house, while looking over engravings, and the other a chamber scene in his own house. His statements concerning these are absolutely false. Nothing of the kind ever occurred, nor any semblance of any such thing. They are now brought to my notice for the first time. To every statement which connects me dishonorably with Mrs. Tilton, or which in any wise would impugn the honor and purity of this beloved Christian woman, I give the most explicit, comprehensive and solemn denial.

(Signed) HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MRS. WOODHULL ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

She Threatens an Earthquake that will Settle the Question.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull recently arrived in New York, and was immediately besieged by reporters for the press. One gives the following result of an interview with her:

Reporter—Mrs. Woodhull, you are a warm friend of Mr. Tilton. What have you to say about the present state of affairs between him and Mr. Beecher?

Mrs. Woodhull (with Tiltonic frenzy in her eye)—My time is not yet I shall have much to say. Oh, this is awful! awful! But I will keep silent a little longer. Why, both sides are telling the most awful lies. Every one is asking me to speak out. But I let them exhaust themselves, and then I will astonish the world by my revelations.

R. (checking her race-horse volubility)—You ought to know something about it, as you are so intimate with Mr. Tilton. He was your lover, was he not?

W.—My lover! Well, my opinions are well known, and I have no reason to conceal that Mr. Tilton and I were very dear friends—this spoken bitterly—and I know much; but what I do know cannot be told as yet. Oh, yes, I know Theodore.

R.—So we have read here of late. You know him intimately.

W. (with flushed cheek and flaming eye)—I have come east to throw light on this horrid deceit. I do know Mr. Tilton; know his inmost feelings. He has begun the battle nobly, but he must have energy to fight it out. When both sides have exhausted themselves, I shall be heard from, and—oh! but I can hardly restrain myself in the face of such subterfuge and lying. Why, my friend, I wish I could dare at this time to speak out to you frankly all I know. It is time the mask should be torn off. I care little about the jargon spoken as regards Beecher's relations with Mrs. Tilton. I want to show, and will show, that Beecher is as much a free lover as Theodore is, and it is time the world should understand the matter in its true light.

R.—You claim to have strong evidence that Beecher believes in and has practiced free love doctrines?

W.—Well, I must positively refuse to say now what proof I have; but the time is near when I shall speak out, and the community will stand aghast at the hypocrisy of Mr. Beecher. But I shall speak out at the proper time.

A dangerous counterfeit having appeared on five dollar notes of the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, the Treasury Department offers one half per cent. premium for the return of their genuine five dollar notes of that bank. When sent to the Department for distinction notes should be strapped and separated, and may be included in packages of National Bank notes returned to the Treasury for redemption and may be returned at the expense of the Department. All genuine five dollar notes of this bank should hereafter be refused and notes of this denomination thus driven out of circulation.

George love and John Graff recently had an altercation, in St. Joseph, Mo., when Graff shot Love in the face with a shot gun, putting both his eyes out and blinding him forever.

One stroke of lightning killed six persons in Woodford county, Ky., viz: A Mr. Mundy and wife, a Mr. Black, wife and daughter and a colored man, all in the same house.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Stage Line.

EMPSON & MARTIN

Are now running a Daily line of Stages from BROWNVILLE TO JOHNSON, Connecting at Johnson with Stages to Tecumseh. Passengers and Freight carried at reasonable rates.

4tf EMPSON & MARTIN.

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Geo. G. Furnas,

(Successor to Furnas & Son.)

Offers for the coming Fall trade a full stock of

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, PLUMS, EVERGREENS, HEDGE PLANTS, SHRUBS, VINES, ETC.

My stock is all grown in my own Nursery. Not a tree offered grown elsewhere.

I have no agents, desiring to deal direct with the planter. **Come and see my stock.** No attempt to compete with traveling tree pedlars as to price. But price and quality guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price to be as low as any reliable Nursery can furnish at, and in keeping with the times.

Farmers, procure your trees in the fall, when you have time to go in person and select. Bury or heel in during winter, and thus be ready to plant early in the spring and at odd times before the spring work crowds you.

Grounds one mile west of Brownville, where an endless variety of stock not here enumerated will be found.

MEDICAL CARD.

Catarrh, Throat & Lung Affections

Are vastly on the increase, and can only be cured by remedies for the cause of disease. Inhaling remedies are useful and will cure.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, &c.,

are caused by a rush of blood to the head—by Scarlet Fever, Measles, Scrofula, &c., &c. Dr. Dodge's new remedies remove the cause. Fistula in Ano cured without the use of the knife. All forms of Ruptures and Hernias treated for a permanent cure. Trusses of all desirable manufactures furnished on short notice. Ovarian Tumors a specialty. Address Dr. N. S. DODGE, 127 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. 49m3

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Transact a General Banking Business and make collections on all points throughout the West, and

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EXCHANGE ON EUROPE.

Draw our own Drafts on England, Ireland France, Germany, &c.

DISCOUNT NOTES AND TIME BILLS OF EXCHANGE. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Exchange bought and sold on New York, and all the principal Eastern and Southern cities of the United States.

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AUTHORIZED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK —OF— Brownville, Nebraska.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $100,000.00. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $500,000.00

Is now prepared to transact a general Banking Business. Buy and sell Coin and Currency. Drafts on all the principal cities of the

UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Money loaned on approved security only. Time Drafts discounted, and special accommodations granted to depositors. Dealers in GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE, COUNTY AND CITY SECURITIES. DEPOSITS RECEIVED, payable on demand, and INTEREST allowed on time certificates of deposit.

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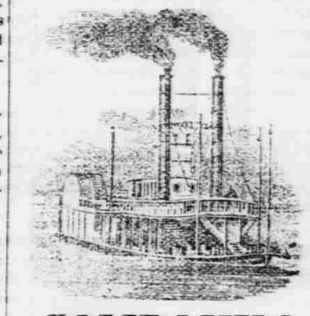
BROWNVILLE Ferry and Tranfser



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HAVING a first class Steam Ferry Boat, and control, through purchase, of the Transfer business, we are now better than ever before prepared to render entire satisfaction in the transfer of freight and passengers.

Brownville Ferry and Transfer Co.

March 26th, 1872. 24 tf

CIGAR SCRAPS

40 cents per pound.

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DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

CUSTOM WORK

MADE TO ORDER.

Repairing neatly done. No. 58 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry

JOSEPH SHUTZ,

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Keeps constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of genuine articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry done on short notice, at reasonable rates.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a license granted to me out of the District Court of Nebraska, sitting in and for the County of Nemaha, in the case of William P. Jewell, administrator of the estate of Joseph C. Wood, deceased, against Elias Jewell, Oren M. Wood, Sabra D. Wood, Z. A. Wood, Rozetha Wood, Stephen Rice, al, I will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder, at public auction in front of the Court room entrance and in front of the office of the County Clerk of Nemaha County in the city of Brownville, Nebraska, on Tuesday, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described lots, viz: The south east quarter (¼) of section two (2), in township number one (1) north of range twelve (12), east, in Nemaha County, Nebraska. Said land is a good improved farm with one hundred and twenty acres in cultivation, and will be sold to pay the debts of said Joseph C. Wood, deceased.

WILLIAM P. JEWELL, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph C. Wood, deceased.

GRANGE DIRECTORY.

Officers of the National Grange.

D. W. Adams, Master, Wankon, Iowa; J. J. Kelley, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Officers of the State Grange.

Wm. B. Porter, Master; Wm McCalg, Secretary, Lincoln.

Nemaha County Central Associations.

Church Howe, President Sherman; W. G. Vice-President, Howard; T. J. Majors, Secretary, Peru; S. W. Kennedy, Treasurer, Brownville; Wm. Bridge, County Deputy, Peru.

TRUSTEES.—Wm. Bridge, Peru; J. Marquis, Brownville; S. Robertson, Howard.

GRANGES.

GRANGE.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.
Amity	Church Howe	Wm. P. Dun
Bratton	O. P. Avery	B. H. Ely
Clifton	J. Gilbert	
Charter Oak	R. V. Black	G. Walter
Forest Grove	Wm. Hammford	A. C. Lange
Felbing	N. J. Harmes	Mrs. L. Harmes
Grand Prairie	Eli Wood	Robt. Stiles
Highland	W. P. Meader	C. Meader
Honey Creek	O. Glasgow	W. W. Wells
Helping Hand	G. Lilly	S. Webber
London	J. H. Peery	W. H. Harris
Liberty	H. Childs	F. Fairchild
Lafayette	J. Higgins	S. Robertson
Nemaha	W. M. Stokes	T. C. Kinsey
Nemaha Centre	Wm. Watkins	Thos. Gunn
Nemaha Valley	A. Waltz	B. F. Seely
Normal	T. J. Majors	J. M. Pettit
Pleasant Ridge	C. Campbell	Robt Colens
Pleasant Valley	Wm. Jones	J. Marlatt
Pleasant Hill	LeRoy Mason	L. J. Mason
Protection	John Strain	C. Barnes
Prospect	O. B. Hewett	J. B. Piper
Rosewood	Perry Rucker	
Rising Star	Wm. Bagley	W. Hedge
Rising Sun	Geo. Crow	A. J. Sivey
Security	Wm. F. Paris	H. O. Miller
Unity	S. Cochran	J. Maxwell
Washington	Chas Hodgett	O. J. Mason
Zion	J. A. Giel	C. M. Giel

Special Term of District Court.

To the Honorable Daniel Gantt, Judge of the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska:

The undersigned County Commissioners of said county do hereby make application to you to hold a special term of said District Court at the Court House in said county, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., to continue thereafter until the business of such special term shall have been transacted and disposed of. This application is made for the special purpose of obtaining at such special term judgments against the delinquent tax lists on the application of the County Treasurer of said county, made at the last term of said court for judgment and sale of lands advertised for delinquent taxes according to said Treasurer's advertisement, dated February 12th, 1874, of delinquent taxes of said county, and for such other business as the court shall see fit to transact.

Witness our hands this 15th day of July, 1874.

A. J. RITTER, ALEX. McKINNEY, } Co. Com.

Upon the foregoing application and according to the same, it is hereby ordered, that a special term of the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska, will be held at the Court House in Brownville in said county on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1874, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon an hour thereafter on the said 7th day of August, 1874, as practicable, for the purpose of determining and disposing of the applications of the Treasurer of said county at the last term of said court for judgments and sales of lands for delinquent taxes, and for all purposes mentioned in the foregoing application.

Ordered that the above be published in two newspapers published at Brownville, in said county, for twenty days before said special term.

Witness my hand this 15th day of July, 1874. 3w3 DANIEL GANTT, Judge.

PINE LUMBER

JOHN R. BELL

Dealer in

—PINE— -LUMBER

Has the LARGEST and BEST Stock, of all Grades, in the Western Country, or any brought to Brownville, and keeps constantly on hand everything pertaining to a first class and complete Lumber Yard.

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and sells at prices so low as to defy competition. If you want anything in the line of Building Materials call at the Bell Lumber yard.

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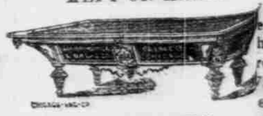

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We have fitted up in fine style a Billiard Parlor and put up therein two tables fresh from the manufactory, to play upon which we invite gentlemen fond of the exercise. The Billiard Parlor is located in the story over the saloon.