THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1875.

Republican County Ticket.

For County Judge,
HENRY M. JONES.

For Probate Judge,
HENRY M. JONES.

For County Clerk,
WILSON E. MAJORS.

For County Treasurer,
A. H. GILMORE.

For Sheriff,
JOHN STRAIN.

For Coroner,
E. E. EBRIGHT.

for Surveyor,
JAMES M. HACKER.

For Commissioner—3rd District,
GEORGE A. CLAPP.

For School Superintendent,
J. H. DUNDAS.

Webster Eaton, of the Kearney *Press*, has been appointed to the Bloomington Land office, vice Chas. H. Walker.

Ex-Senator Gwyer, of Omaha, presiding editorially in the *Republican* sanctum during editor Barrow's absence, makes that paper loom up. He is sound on the currency question.

The fine residence of ex-United States Marshal Holl, in Richardson county, was burned last week. The loss is estimated at $15,000. Mr. and Mrs. Holle were from home at the time.

Those who intended to exhibit the crops products of this State at the centennial, should make their collections this season, as the exhibition commences next year too soon for crops of that season.

U. S. Government bonds sell in England at from 4½ to 8½ per cent over gold! Strange, isn't it? Simply because the bonds are backed by the Government—people and property—of the United States, and an more confient and desirable than gold.

The Wilder Medal was awarded the Nebraska Horticultural Association, by the American Pomological society at Chicago last week, for collection of apples. This is the third National award made our State, and certainly settles the question as to adaptation to Fruit growing.

Are the forty-two millions of U. S. fractional currency "promises to pay?" They read on their face "United States fractional currency." "fifty," "twenty-five" or "ten cents," as the case may be. They are convertable into greenbacks at pleasure, and are receivable for all purposes "except customs." Will pay as much tax and debts as gold.

The hair spun theory of hard money advocates to the contrary notwithstanding, specie payment, if it means anything, means a dollar in gold to redeem a dollar in paper. If specie payment then ever is reached practically, the currency of the country must be contracted from one hundred dollars, the proportion of paper, to fifty cents, the proportion of gold, or it never actually exist.

Rip Van Winkle

Fanatics recently held a National convention in Chicago in opposition to Free Masonry. They went through the whole role. Appointed a Nation-Central Committee, and propose to rake up and purify things generally, even to finding the body of Morgan. Leslie G. Hurd is the State Central Committeeman for Nebraska. Lodges in Nebraska had better close up their doors—call off.

Gen. Fremont, in his report of his expedition over the plains in 1842, said of what is now the State of Nebraska:

"I regard this country as barren, and vegetation will not grow."

Captain Miles, writing the war Department from Ft. Kearney in 1842, says:

"Vegetation will not grow here."

These men ought to see the country of which they wrote, with its unprecedented crops growing in 1875.

Why is it that the river counties in this State have not kept pace with the western counties, in the matter of settlements and development—but little more than held their own, in instances scarce that? Simply because we have ceased making the effort, and those west of us are doing what we did in earlier days. The counties on the river have many advantages, both natural and acquired, not found in the interior, or in the west. The natural advantages, quality of land, and climatic influences never can be had west. The acquired advantages, society, religious and educational surroundings, results of experience in agriculture pursuits, and its kindreds, can only be had as we have secured them, by time, labor and means. There is no doubt as to the general and practical superiority of our soil and climate. We have thousands of acres of wild lands idle, which ought to be subjugated and put under tillage, and thereby thousands added to our population, and millions to our wealth. The advanced price of raw lands has passed that point when it is profitable to longer hold them, and owners would be better off having them at interest even, than paying taxes on them as non-productive property. If one half the effort was made by our people, that is being made by railroad companies, and large land owners in the interior, our vacant lands would all be taken up, and the sooner would we be greatly relieved of what is felt as burthens, taken upon ourselves to secure many of the acquired advantages with which we are surrounded.

William C. Ralston, a Man.

Yes, a man in the fullest sense of the term—lived to a purpose, and died leaving the world the better for his having lived in it. Few men so fully fulfilled man's mission terrestrial. If He who gives existence keeps debtor and credit accounts with His subjects, furnishing ballance sheets on final settlements, surely man can adopt a like course with his fellows. What if Ralston was grasping? That is but a natural tendency, and an inalienable human right. What if he did live and move in regal splendor, entertaining in like royal style, on equal footing, the plebian American citizen and oriental, or British crowned heads? The ability to do so was the product of his personal indomitable industry, and labor of hands and brain. What if he did manipulate and control finance and politics? Such is the aspiration of all great minds. The same Ralston also manipulated and controled those gigantic developing agencies that tend to higher and nobler civilization, whereby man's greater conceptions of his own ability to discover his own duty and destiny is secured. The same magnanimous heart and hand was equally munificent and lavish in charitable and humane deeds that "makes glad the heart and live after us."

The life of Ralston was an exemplification of the truisms, that free from irritable friction, the human system can survive immeasurable labor, mental and physical; but with the converse, life's cord is brittle as the glass thread. His unexcelled health and physique, were the results of strict observance of Nature's laws, and systematized personal habits. It is said of him that it mattered not who were his company, or what the surroundings, eleven o'clock at night found him in bed, at rest. He was equally punctillious in arising at six in the morning.

The American boy, who, at an early age left his father's carpenter shop in Illinois, single handed and alone, by his remarkable industry, energy and executive ability, in the brief space of forty-eight years, accumulated millions, conceived and successfully executed such vast numbers of internal improvements, lived to a purpose.

"He should have died hereafter."

A few of his callossal enterprises are mentioned. First, the Bank of California, with its five millions paid capitol, controling seventeen millions gold. No one man did more to develop the mines of California. The Palace Hotel in San Francisco, the most magnificent structure of the kind in the world, was of his brain and means. The bay sugar refinery, dry dock, Mission wollen mills, silk manufactory, coast furniture company, Cornell watch factory, Kimball carriage manufactory and California theater, were the results of his labor. He it was who successfully irrigated the fertile, but otherwise useless valley of San Joaquin. He reclaimed the tule lands on Sherman Island. He was the main spring in the California steam navigation company, with a host of minor local projects, all of which have so largely contributed to make California almost an independent people and nation. Such are among the wonders to be accomplished by men of America under American institutions. Such the field open to the American Boy, even of the humblest origin.

William C. Ralston *was* "a great man." His tragic exit was a fitting climax. His life-light went out at noon-day—at its Zenith, and meteor like, sudden, and brilliant to the end. If he committed suicide, it was, if not brave, an honorable act, characteristic of the man. He had before deeded every dollar of his individual assets to Sharon, for the benefit of creditors. In this last act he gave a check in full to ballance all his accounts—his body he surrendered to enemies who had caused his ruin, his proud, noble spirit, he returned to God who gave it.

AN ADMIRER.

Gold Value.

Some one once said, it matters not who, or when, that "political economy at best is but theorizing." It might also be added that political economists, like other people, and in other things, frequently write from interested stand points. The day too, was when philosophy sat in closets and argued how things *should be*. The modern and progressive mode is to go out in the broad day-light and see how things *are*. There are those who argue that there is an inherent, inalienable, intrinsic value in a gold dollar, not found in a paper, or greenback dollar. It is also claimed that gold, as a precious metal, in its raw condition even, has, the world over, a fixed standard value. Neither is true. True, gold as a metal has a value the world over. But that value is no more fixed than is that of wheat, corn, cotton, iron, or cattle. Pure gold is worth so much per pound, ounce, or pennyweight, as supply and demand fixes, for manufacturing purposes, whether for coining, jewlry, or the head of a cane—a product in the market, worth what it will bring. Other products mentioned, and the materials of which a greenback is composed, have a like proportionate value, governed by the same immutable law, supply and demand. Not until government alloys the pure gold by adding one-tenth copper—actually decreasing its value as a marketable product—and places upon it the government stamp, is it recognized as money, and the dollar pass as one hundred cents. Precisely so with greenbacks. In its raw state it is simply a product in the market. With the government stamp upon it, it becomes current money, and the dollar passes for one hundred cents. So far as currency value is concerned, the gold and paper are identically and incontrovertably the same—dependent upon the endorsement of the government to give them currency as a medium of exchange. These are facts as they *are*. Not as those interested contend to the contrary, they *should be*.

F.

BLACK HILLS.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser.

DEAR SIR:—As an article has been promised, I'll comply, though want of time will oblige me to be brief.

In the Black Hills I had my first experience in mining districts. My conclusions are based on what I saw, and the opinions of most of the old miners there.

After crossing the Cheyenne river we found the country rough and the scenery varied and beautiful growing, more so as we approached the mountains. The country abounds with beautiful parks, valleys and hills, ornamented with the evergreens, cedar, pine, and fir.

The water is pure and cold; climate delightful. The atmosphere is light and fresh—nights cool and days pleasant—July and August we were there. This to the traveler is none the less enjoyable for having been for several days traveling over the monotonous plains and "bad lands."

It is a good grazing country, as grass grows abundant. In many places good sized farms could be opened in the valleys French and Box-alder creeks, and on the head waters of all the creeks there is considerable farming land. The seasons we think are too short for dent corn, but small grain and vegetables would do well.

If the "Hills" had the advantages of a railroad it would be one of the lumbering countries in the west. The forests are large, and consist principally of yellow pine, which is abundant enough for building, and even shipping purposes.

Plenty of game, such as cinnamon bear, black and white tailed deer, were found, sometimes so ignorant of a foe that we could walk in fifty yards of them, or they would follow or even come near to camp.

Many kinds of minerals were reported found there, but it was the discovery of gold which brought this country so prominently before the minds of the people, and it was that we were looking for in our hurry.

This precious metal was found mostly on rim-rock, bars or points, and some made wages sluicing on them. Very little gold was taken from the gulch, because water would come in before bed-rock was reached. Only rim-rock and bars are prospected. It will take time and labor to ascertain what is on bed-rock, for it must be reached by a drain ditch, in most places, and the stripping is very heavy. Some dug down over twenty feet without finding bed-rock. It is thought by many that most of the placid diggins will have to be drifted. I never could boast of seeing as big a prospect as many, but accounted for it by the thought that miners are usually very enthusiastic and excitable, and perhaps a trifle forgetful. The largest I saw was guessed at seventy cents, washed from two pans of dirt. scraped off of supposed bed-rock, at a depth of fifteen feet below the surface. It is generaly thought, that when bed-rock is reached by a ditch, better prospects than any yet discovered will be found.

Many who left the country early were disgusted. They couldn't see "from ten to twenty dollars per day made." Of those who came out under Gen. Cook's order, I saw none who didn't intend to go back in the spring, or as soon as a treaty is made. When a treaty is made for these lands, and they have the advantage of an outlet by rail, the Black Hills, with their many resources will become one of the richest sections in the western country.

F. M. K.

Gov. Hardin and Jeff. Davis.

Translated from the St. Louis Anzeiger.

To say the very least, Gov. Hardin has committed a great mistake in offering his mansion and hospitality to the ex-President of the Rebel States while here in Missouri. Mr. Hardin is at liberty to think of Jeff. Davis whatever he may, and if he were a private citizen, he may receive him into his house, and there entertain him as long and as brilliantly as he pleases. But at any rate, he was not elected as Governor of the State of Missouri to do homage to the former chief of the rebellion in a official way. The mansion of the Governor belongs to the people of the State of Missouri, and it is not left with him to use or abuse it for improper demonstrations. If the invitation had been sent to any brave officer of the former rebel army, would have been blundersome enough, as coming from the Chief Executive of the State. An official invitation, however, of one trumpeted aloud with great ostensation to Jeff. Davis, the most offensive and hateful representation of the "lost cause," is as insipid as it is inexcusable before the people of the State and the whole Union.

Notwithstanding this loyal and sensible view of the matter by the German paper, there is no doubt that Governor Hardin's enthusiastic welcome of Jeff. Davis will meet with the hearty approval of a large majority of the people of Missouri. That State is largely Democratic, and Gov. Hardin is well aware that so far as his party, both in Missouri and elsewhere, is concerned, his welcome to the old arch rebel will be the very reverse of unpopular. As to the Governor himself, he being always in sympathy with the cause of treason, can pay the highest tribute of respect to the chief of the "lost cause" without self stultification or the least inconsistency.

At the District convention held at Crete on the 13th A. J. Weaver of Richardson county was nominated for District Judge and J. W. Eller of Clay county for Attorney. Weaver had 25 votes, to Griggs 9.

The Republicans of the sixth Judicial District on the 10th inst. nominated Col. E. K. Valentine, of West Point for Judge, and John R. Barnes, of Ponca, for District Attorney.

The headquarters of the Internal Revenue Department for this State of late at Nebraska City, will soon be removed to Omaha, and located in the Government building.

The State Fair will commence on next Tuesday, the 21st and close on the 24th.

A DUEL.

What it was about—Insult to Illinois Women—Stolen Pianos and Silver Spoons—Arrogant Democracy.

Recently, Maj. Jno N. Edwards, an ex-confederate officer, and a writer of editorials for the St. Louis *Times*, and Maj. Emory S. Foster, an ex-Union officer and an editorial writer for the St. Louis *Journal*, fought a duel with Colts navy revolvers. They repaired to Winnebago county Illinois to take a shot at each other. They each fired one shot, neither was hit and they then agreed to drop it. The cause of the trouble was as follows: Edwards commenting on the withdrawal of the invitation to Jeff Davis to deliver the address at the Winnebago agricultural fair, made use of some very unreasonable language from which the following is an extract, and the most offensive:

"But then it is scarcely worth while to attempt to explain to a lot of partisan asses and bloody-shirt lunatics what a man of great practical sense, and especially acquired knowledge on a vital commercial point, might or might not have told them. Sooner or later the West will be glad of somebody's advice to get her out from a worse than Egyptian bondage. We don't blame the women of Winnebago county so much for the fury that possessed them at the bare mention of the name of Jefferson Davis. The bulk of them, no doubt, had in their houses at the time the invitation was extended, pianos stolen from Mr. Davis' Mississippi neighbors, and silver spoons with names upon them familiar to Mr. Davis' eyes as household words; and while he was a gentleman of too much good taste to seem by his manner even to recognize the fact, it would have been terribly mortifying to the average of the indignant dames if, in accepting an invitation to dinner or supper, had chanced upon a house filled with the spoils of Sherman's march to the sea.

The next day's *Journal* contained an editorial, written by Maj. Foster, containg following severe but truthful retort to the above.

Now, the man who wrote that paragraph knew that he lied when he wrote it. He lied deliberately, and with the direct purpose of insulting the mothers, wives and sisters of men who served in the Federal army. He has given us a fair specimen of the feelings of the Southern demagogue, and as long as they continue to express themselves in the style of the *Times'* editorial of this morning, they will be regarded as contemptible curs, unworthy of respect or recognition. The loyal men of the country, and especially the soldiers of the republic, are quick to forgive repentant rebels. But to fraternize or to harmonize with men who can find it in their hearts deliberately to insult their wives and mothers, would be contemptible.

The soldiers who whipped these cowards that insult women, into a dog-like submission should never forget that they are dealing with creatures incapable of anything but meanness. They should remember that these men who deliberately slander their mothers are now asking the people of this country to give them control of the Government. And remembering these things, the true men of the North and of the South, whether Confederate or Federals, should unite as one man to save the country from such intolerable shame and degradation.

The ex-confederate, Democratic editor of the *Times* could not stand this deserved rejoinder, construed it as a personal insult, demanded a retraction, and Col. Foster refusing to retract, Edwards challenged him. The challenge was accepted with the result above stated.

It is proper here to notice the reason why this Democratic editor should speak so meanly of the women of Illinois. When some fancier of Jeff Davis, or curiosity seeker, on the board of agriculture of Winnebago county, Ill., invited old Jeff. to deliver the address at the fair the women interested in the affair indignantly protested against such an outrage and insult to them. This action of the ladies was largely instrumental in preventing Jeff Davis from getting off any of his hypocritical slobberings over the loyal people of that county.

In the State of Illinois there are thousands of widows, made such through the leadership and direct instrumentality of Jeff Davis; thousands of sister whose brothers fell while doing battle in defence of home and loved ones against the minions of Jeff Davis; thousands of affianced brides who parted with their lovers to meet no more in this world, when the brave boys in blue responded to their country's call and went out to fight for their country against Jeff Davis; thousands of orphaned daughters, whose desolation and sorrow is chargable to the treason of Jeff Davis. Then who can blame the women of Illinois for protesting against inviting Jeff Davis to come and receive tributes of honor and respect at their hands? Who but Democratic editors can or do blame them—more than that, slander them? The time has come when Democracy is arrogant, self-important, aggressive. They can now with boldness charge the mothers and daughters of the Union with the possession of stolen pianos, stolen spoons, and if a Republican paper undertakes to classify the infamous lie, its editor must either fight a duel or be bushwhacked.

The late successes of Democracy have inspired it with the belief that the country will ere long pass into its hands, and its aptness in taking every occasion to insult those who were loyal in the days of the rebellion ought to be sufficient to warn adherents to Republican principles to stand true to party in every case, and place no Democrat or ally of Democracy in any official position however small. Every time it is done, through the best of motives, they prove to be but serpents warmed to life.

A valuable Newfoundland dog belonging to Mr. L. K. Holmes, of Lincoln was poisoned recently by some wretch—*Red Cloud Chief.*

This important announcement will cause a thrill of horror throughout the State.

The old Hard Shell Democrats, who do not yet know that Gen. Jackson is dead, are fearful on Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, because he will not swallow their fossilized hard money pill.

NEMAHA COUNTY.

Political — Encouraging Republican Outlook—The Slander on Penick's Men—The Truth of the Matter —The Nemaha Granger— Railroad News—The Crops—Rains.

BROWNVILLE, Sept. 6, 1875.

To the Editor of the Omaha Republican.

The Republicans of Nemaha county held their convention at Sheridan on Saturday last, and nominated a full Republican ticket for the election. There was a full representation from every precinct, and great unanimity prevailed, most of the candidates being nominated by acclamation. The opposition party is greatly demoralized, and many who have trained in the independent party, will support the Republican ticket. Church Howe, who has figurued largely in the opposition party during the last year in consequence of a lamentable family affliction, will take no active part in the campaign. It is believed he is well pleased to get clear of the entangling alliances which he made during the campaign of 1874, and it is now reported that he meditates an early return to the Republican party. So mote it be. "While the lamp of life," etc.

Considerable excitement has prevailed here over the false and malicious letters of "Nixie," a correspondent of this city to the Omaha *Herald*. As many noble soldiers are impugned in the attack, a few words on the subject will be quite proper. "Nixie" is none other than Jarvis S. Church, formerly editor of the ADVERTISER. He was formerly a republican, but of late years his intense selfishness and lust for self-aggrandizement, outgrew so far his opportunities in the Republican party, that he has been on the "ragged edge" in politics; now here, now their, stabbing in secret his old friends, and in truth has become the Ishmaelite. Actuated by such motives, he wrote the letters in question, attacking the military record of the editor of the ADVERTISER, G. W. Fairbrother. The charge is that the editor of the ADVERTISER was of Penick's regiment, known as Penick's thieves, and which he states were on a par with guerrillas, and in consequence of thier bad repute were mustered out of the service in the dark days of the rebellion. This is a malicious libel on a regiment of brave men who did efficient service in fighting Quantrell's, James', Younger's and other bands of guerrillas in western Missouri. The regiment was organized under a special call for the purpose of exterminating the guerrilla bands from Missouri. So well did Penick's men do their duty that they become the terror of the banditti and the black flag was hoisted at every encounter. After the appointment of the rebel sypthizer, Gambell, as Governor of Missouri who secretly encouraged Quantrell's and other bands, the regiment was withdrawn and finally mustered out because it was *too loyal.*

The 16th Illinois was mustered out for the same reason. Quarter was never granted by the guerrillas to one of Penick's men. Of these facts Church is as well aware as any one. Then how malicious the libel; how cowardly the libeller. Many of Penick's men have settled down in this and adjoining counties in this State and Missori, and have filled, and still fill, prominent position of public trust. They will hear with astonishment and indignation that their military record is impugned after fourteen years of honoarble retirement, by one who was himself, perhaps, little better than a skulk during the war.

Not only was the charge published in the Omaha *Herald* where such foulness always commingles with its kindred element, but it was re-iterated and affirmed by the editor of the *Granger*, who was, perhaps, privy to the article from the first.

This brings us to the Nemaha County *Granger*, the would-be farmer's paper of this county. This formerly known as the Brownville *Democrat* and its name was change to catch the unsophisticated farmer by the magic word *Granger*. But the paper was then and has been ever since under the management of a democratic editor of the most Bourbon stripe. It has played "Will you walk into my parlor," etc., with some success among the farmers of the county. There are some men who fail to see that a dainty fingered gent who does not know a mullein from a cabbage stalk, or a hay rake from a street sprinkler is not just the timber to put into the editorship of a farmer's paper. But fortunately the agricultural interests have another and more reliable opponent.

An enthusiastic railroad meeting was held here last week. Mr. Charles, of London, England, and Mr. King, of Quincy, were here in the interest of the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific railroad, and the other lines which have consolidated with it. It is stated that the present consolidation will push the work to the Missouri river in 1876. The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, Ohio & Mississippi and Baltimore & Ohio corporations are interested in the new road, and design making it a Pacific line. Brownville is enthusiastic as she may be if the news is true.

Grading is going forward on the M. P. railroad from this place to Salem, in Richardson county. That place overbid Falls City and secured the road.

Corn is doing finely. Two weeks of fair weather will mature the bulk of the late planting, and Nemaha county will better off had she not been grasshoppered. A greater breadth of corn has been planted than would otherwise have been, and the wheat crop, which was destroyed, would have been very light.

Last night we were visited by one of the heaviest rains of the season. No such a fall of water has occurred here within the recollections of the oldest citizen.

TYRO.

A correspondent of the Illinois State *Journal*, Aug. 28th. says of that region of Nebraska which grasshoppered last year:

It would do your eyes good to look upon the grain fields of "grasshoppered" Nebraska; not to see growing crops that are still in a jeopardly, but gathered sheaves of wheat and ripening fields of corn. I have never seen shocks of wheat as thickly covering the ground in any other locality. Wheat is the great staple here, and always will be. The prairies of Nebraska, like the steppes of Russia, are peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of this cereal. The farmers of Russia have learned this fact, are emigrating in considerable numbers to Nebraska.

The generous aid extended by the people of the older States to the famishing people of Nebraska, after the crop failure of last year, was like "bread cast upon the waters. It has been returned to then an hundred fold in the bountiful harvests of the present year.

It is estimated that a single car load of potatoes that was distributed in Adams county for seed last spring has produced 15,000 bushels of potatoes.

Philip Metz, of the Brewery firm of Metz Bros., Omaha, was accidentally shot and instantly killed while hunting near Columbus on the 11th inst.

Zeb Crummet says that at a public instalation of the officers of a lodge of the I. O. of O. F., a brother admonished the officers elect that hereafter it would be preligatory upon them to attend every meeting and thus do honor to the banner upon which was traced the letters F-r-e-n-d-s-h-e-p, L-u-v a-n-d T-r-e-u-t-h.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY HOTEL,

Tenth Street, between Farnam and Harney,

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

This popular Hotel is the best kept two dollars a day house in the city. Situated near the business centre of the city; open day and night; Busses running to and from the House, making connection with all trains East, West, North and South. We solicit a share of the patronage from Southern Neb., and the traveling Public generally. We give special rates to U. S. Jurors, or any parties remaining with us any length of time.

E. T. PAGE, Proprietor.
W. S. CLARK, Day Clerk. tf

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 12th day of October, A. D. 1875, at the usual place of voting in the several precincts of Nemaha county, Nebraska an election will be held for the adoption of the New Constitution, for the adoption of the article relating to "Seat of Government," and also the article "Allowing Electors to express their references for United States Senators," and for the election of the following officers, to-wit:

Three Judges of the Supreme Court,
District Judge for the Second Judicial District,
Prosecuting Attorney for the Second Judicial District,
Six Regents, composing the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska,
Probate or County Judge,
County Clerk,
County Treasurer,
County Sheriff,
County Coroner,
County Surveyor,
County Commissioner Third District,
County Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Two Justices of the Peace in each Precinct,
Two Constables in each Precinct,
One Assessor for each Prerinct,
One Supervisor in each Road District,
Three Judges of Election in each Precinct,
Two Clerks of Election in each Precinct,

Which Election will be open at 8 o'clock in the morning, and will continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
WILSON E. MAJORS,
12w4 County Clerk,

A GRAND EXCURSION!

One in which every Musically interested person that wishes to learn the science of music should join.

E. M. LIPPITT

is now prepared to give instructions in any department, viz:

PIANO, VOICE & HARMONY

Special attention is called to the latter, Harmony. It has more direct application to correctness in reading music at sight, and a full appreciation of the same, than any other department that can be pursued.

A deduction from the regular rate will be made to those wishing instructions in more than one branch.

The following is a letter of recommendation recently received from Mr. F. W. Root, under whose instruction he has been for the past two summers:

CHICAGO, August 24th, 1875.

I take pleasure in giving an opinion of Mr. E. M. Lippitt as a musician, and hope that what is said may assist him to a position where his ability may be made of the greatest use.

The statement is briefly this: I have known Mr. Lippitt for three or four years, and have come to regard him as possessing excellent talent and sterling perseverance. He has, under our direction, been made acquainted with those methods of voice, piano and harmony, which we believe to be the best, and has gone far toward mastering the principles of them in his own performance. Believing that Mr. L. will never be superficial in imparting what he knows, I do not hesitate to recommend him as teacher of music in any community.

FREDERIC W. ROOT.

CONSOLIDATION

PRODUCE STORE

THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased Huddart's stock of flour and grain, announces to the citizens of town and county, that he keeps constantly on hand the

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR

from the various mills of the country, and sells at the LOWET PRICES.

Cash Paid for Grain

and all kinds of country produce. Farmers, take your

BUTTER, EGGS, &c.,

to W. A. JUDKINS.

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ARCHITECTS,

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—AND—

GENERAL JOB SHOP!

Foot Main Street, north side,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

NOTICE OF BRIDGE LETTINGS SOLICITED.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE

BILLIARD HALL

—AND—

READING ROOM,

THE COSIEST

and most comfortable gentlemen's resort in the city.

PHIL. FRAKER,
PROPRIETOR

Main Street, Brownville, Neb.

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Every instrument fully warranted. Factory and office, Washington, N. J. Correspondence solicited.

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PEACE & QUIET SALOON,

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One of Kudes patent Wheat Drills, for the purpose of sowing grain between corn rows. Address, R. A. STEWART,
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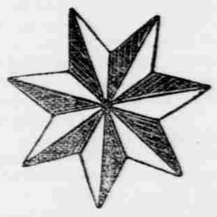

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Plotts' Star Organs

Combine beauty and durability with worth. Send for illustrated catalogue before buying. Address the manufacturer, EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J.

Notice to Stockholders.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Brownville, Fort Kearney and Pacific Railroad Company, at the office of the company, in the city of Brownville, Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, on the twelfth day of October, a. d. 1875, for the purpose of voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of the Brownville, Fort Kearney and Pacific Railroad Company, with the Midland Pacific Railway Company, into one consolidated company, and to consider such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
3w6 W. J. NEVINS, Sec.

Surpasses in tone and power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives UNIVERSAL Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the Patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest, flute-like note to a volume of sound,

Unsurpassed by any Instrument

The proprietor has noted for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and directed his practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and his experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to

THE PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This intrument has all

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

And every organ is fully warranted, Large Oil-Polish, Black Walnut, Paneled cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP,

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at EXTREMELY

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For cash. Second hand instruments taken in exchange.

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(Male or Female,) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the "Star" Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturer,

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july 1, 75 1y

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Legal Notice.

GEORGE P. EATON, Kate E. Eaton, and D. C. Coney, will take notice that a petition has been filed in the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska, in an action wherein Ezekiel G. Robinson is plaintiff and George P. Eaton, Kate E. Eaton, D. C. Coney and the Merchants Bank at Lincoln, Nebraska, are defendants. The object and prayer of said petition is to obtain decree and judgment of foreclosure of mortgage on, and order of sale of lots number seven and eight (7 and 8), and the south-east quarter of section twenty-three (23), 213-90-100 acres; lots one, two, three, (1, 2 and 3), of section twenty-four (24), 108 and 80-100 acres; lots one, two, three and four, (1, 2, 3 and 4,) of section twenty-six (26,) 129 and 17-100 acres; lots three, six and seven, (3, 6 and 7,) in section twenty-five (25), 111 and 19-100 acres; and the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five (25), 40 acres, containing in the aggregate 605 and 6-100 acres, all in township number five (5), north of range number fourteen (14,) in Nemaha county, Nebraska, to satisfy $3,500.00, with compound interest payable semi-annually, at twelve per cent per annum, from 16th day of April, 1874. Said defendants are required to answer or otherwise plead to said petition on or before the 11th day of October, A. D. 1875.

J. H. BROADY,
9w4 Attorney for Plaintiff.

Legal Notice.

E. T. GILLESPIE will take notice that Homer L. Matthews, of the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, did on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1875, file his petition in the district court, within and for the county of Nemaha in said state of Nebraska, against the said E. T. Gillespie and one C. S. Gillespie defendants, setting forth that the said E. T. Gillespie and C. S. Gillespie gave a promissary note to the said Homer L. Matthews, plaintiff, on the 21st day of January A. D. 1874, payable one day after date, for the sum of $173.50, and that there is still due thereon the sum of $135.05 with interest thereon at 10 per cent., from September 26, 1874, and praying a judgment against said defendants for said last mentioned sum; and the said E. T. Gellispie is notified that he is required to appear and answer or demur to said petition on or before the 4th day of October, A. D. 1875.

HOMER L. MATTHEWS.
By T. L. SCHICK his Attorney.

DIVORCE NOTICE.

THOMAS WIGHTMAN: You are hereby notified that on the 17th (seventeenth) day of August, 1875, Mary C. Wightman filed her petition in the district court in and for Nemaha county, Nebraska, wherein she prays for a decree of divorce from you for the causes of adultery and grossly, wantonly, and cruelly neglecting to provide a suitable maintenance for her. You will answer said petition on or before the 27th day of September, 1875

MARY C. WIGHTMAN.
W. T. ROGERS, Atty. 8w4

LEGAL NOTICE.

JOHN B. TATE will take notice that a petition has been filed in the district court of Nemaha county, Nebraska, in an action wherein Mary A. Randolph is plaintiff and Mary Ann Tate, Joshua Tate, George W. Tate, Martha A. Tate, John B. Tate, Arminatha Richardson and Alonzo Tate are defendants. The object and prayer of said petition is to obtain partition of the south-west quarter and south half of the north-west quarter of section number twenty-one (21) township number six (6), range number fifteen (15), in Nemaha county, Nebraska, among the said parties to said action owning interests therein. Said John B. Tate is required to answer or otherwise plead to said petition on or before the fourth day of October, A. D. 1875.

J. H. BROADY, Atty for Plff.
8w4

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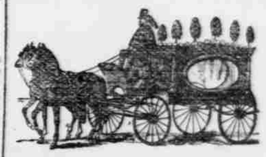

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