THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1876.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

TO ELECT DELEGATES TO THE REPULICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republicans of the State or Nebraska are hereby called to send delegates from the several counties to meet in State Convention at Fremont on Tuesday, the 23d day of May, 1876, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing six delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati on the 14th day of June next, to nominates candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and to transact such other busines as may properly come before it.

The several counties are entitled to representation in the State Convention as follows:

NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

Adams	4	Knox	1
Antelope	7	Lancaster	9
Boone	1	Lincoln	2
Burt	2	Madison	2
Buffalo	3	Merrick	2
Butler	2	Nemaha	4
Cass	6	Nuckolls	1
Clay	4	Otoe	5
Cedar	2	Pawnee	3
Colfax	2	Platte	2
Cheyenne	1	Polk	3
Cuming	3	Richardson	6
Dakota	1	Saline	5
Dawson	1	Sarpy	2
Dixon	1	Saunders	6
Dodge	5	Seward	4
Douglas	10	Stanton	1
Fillmore	2	Sherman	1
Franklin	2	Thayer	2
Furnas	1	Washington	4
Gage	5	Webster	2
Hamilton	4	York	3
Hall	4	Greeley and Valley	1
Harlan	1	Pheins and Gosper	1
Howard	2	Dundy Chase, Hitchcock, Frontier and Red Willow	1
Jefferson	4		
Johnson	3		
Kearney	1	Wayne and Pierce	1
Keith	1		

By Order of State Central Committe.

C. E. YOST, Sec. C. H. GERE, Ch'n.

Lincoln, March 8, 1876.

TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES.

The Republican electors of the State of Nebraska are hereby called to send delegates from the several counties to meet in State Convention at Lincoln, on 26th day of September, 1876, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Member of Congress, and candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General and Land Commissioner, and to transact such other bussiness as may properly come before it.

The several counties are entitled to the same representation as in the State Convention called this day to meet at Fremont on the 23d day of May, 1876.

By order of the State Central Committee.

C. E. YOST, Sec. C. H. GERE, Ch'n.

Lincoln, March 8, 1876.

The Democratic convention of Ohio will convene May 17th.

The Democratic State convention of New York will meet at Utica, April 6th.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are in Montreal, but still Clymer and Pendleton are not happy.

In most the cities of this country, St. Patrick's Day, the 17th, was celebrated in grand style.

Visscher, city editor of the Omaha *Herald* was married last week to Miss E. Blanche Mason, a lady from St. Louis.

The Cheyenne *Leader* says the road between Cheyenne and Fort Laramie is lined with teams and men en route for the Black Hills.

If the national virtue needed any vindication in view of the Belknap disclosures, it will be very hard to get it since Clymer and the other Democrats connived at Marsh's escape.

Bills are pending in both the Senate and House for the relinquishment by the Indians of the Black Hills country to the Government and for the protection of miners and settlers of that country.

The *Globe-Democrat* expresses the very reasonable opinion that "no party can be called corrupt while it retains and exercises the power of self-purification, as the Republican party has done."

We notice that some of the Democratic newspapers have adopted President Grant's motto, "Let no guilty man escape." The Democracy however, let Mr. Marsh and his wife escape into Canada. How's that?

Some publishing house wants us to take a picture of "The Lost Cause." in payment for an advertisement, saying "it should find a place in every southern home." As we are not running that kind of a home, we believe we don't want any "lost cause" in ours.

The *Inter-Ocean* says, "The latest Democratic "victory" which was sent over the wires to cheer the New Hampshire Confederates was the refusal of the Democrats on the Clymer committee to supply the Grand Jury with evidence which might convict Belknap.

The New York *Herald*, which has been very bitter about the Belknap developments, says: "No remedy for the evils from which we suffer could be worse than that of handing this country over to a party that is only the fag end of the Confederacy; that believes Andersonville was a modern Garden of Eden, and regards Jeff Davis as a martyr and a patriot. That is not a remedy that the people will accept."

Mr. John L. Bittinger of the St. Joe *Herald* has been indicted, charged with conspiring, with others, to defraud the Government out of the tax on distilled spirits. The *Herald* says:

Although there is no doubt that the witnesses named are ready to swear to anything that may be required of them by Meyer, Mr. Bittinger will defend himself as best he can and meet whatever fate may be in store for him, like a man, conscious that he never conspired with anybody to defraud the government.

It is stated that when the news of the Belknap fraud reached New Hampshire, one of the leading Republicans said, "we had money enough to carry the State, but this will cost us $30,000 more" ($10 each for 3,000 votes) He thought they could raise that sum easy enough, as it was very importo the party in all parts of the country that the State should be carried; no matter how corrupt the party had become, more corruption could sustain it.—*St. Joe Gazette.*

Democrat votes, according to the *Gazette* are very cheap in N. H.—$10. a head. A party that will stand by and see their stock bought up so cheaply without raising the bid ought to be scooped.

In Washington City one evening last week the colored citizens held a largely attended meeting at which a series of resolutions were passed, declaring, among other things, that the Senate in refusing to seat Pinchback, professedly on technical grounds, did an unjust act affecting the colored race, ignored the rights of a sovereign State, bowed to caste, and aided proscription, rebellion, and anarchy. The resolutions also condemn Senators Edmonds and Paddock for voting against Pinchback, and eulogize Senator Morton, whose course, they say, makes him the fitting person for any position in which law and justice may be equitably administered and defended by an honest and resolute person. Those resolutions were supported by Fredrick Douglass, George L. Downing and others, and unanimously adopted, A procession was then formed and proceeded to the Ebbitt House, where Senator Morton was complimented with a serenade. The colored speaker who informed Senator Morton of what had taken place at the meeting and the character of the resolutions, said that heretofore the colored people could only thank their friends, but now they could express their gratitude in votes. Senator Morton responded, saying among other things that Pinchback was fairly and legally elected, and had the sympathy of the entire Republican party throughout the country, and that the great battle of human rights would be fought in the coming Presidential contest. The procession then poceeded to Capitol Hill to serenade Pinchback, who returned thanks in a speech.

Between Republicanism and genuine Grantism, there exists a gulf, as wide as that between Heaven and Hades.—*Central City Courier.*

And the *Courier*, so far as we see, is for neither. Last week it put Blaine's name at the head of its columns for President, and says it did it to *prove its Republicanism.* It needed some evidence in that direction, but that alone does not suffice. A true Republican paper is not easily mistaken—it gives no uncertain sound—always has the true, unmistakable ring. The *Courier* takes a curious position—indorses Blaine and abuses Grant. According to its logic Grant is as far from Republicanism as Heaven is from Hades; when the truth is Blaine indorses the administration of Grant in every essential feature, and every State Republican convention that has been held within the last five years has indorsed the administration of President Grant. The next national convention will indorse his administration, for the Republican party knows that the President is not responsible for the corruptions of the party. Some of his appointees have betrayed the party and the confidence of the President but the party do not hold him responsible for their treason any more than the people held George Washington responsible for the treason of Benedict Arnold.

In the Senate on the 14th inst. Mr. Logan presented a petition from 3,000 ex-soldiers praying for the passage of a bill to equalize bounties. Senators should understand that whether the old soldiers should petitition for such a law or not, they all desire it, believing that all soldiers should be served alike and paid the same in proportion to the time of service. No class of citizens are truer to their country, in time of peace as well as in time of war, and the country should be true to them. They look to such men as Logan and Morton in the Senate and Blaine in the House to attend to this matter and it is hoped they will do it by presenting and advocating a proper bill to equalize bounties, and if it fails let not the Republicans of Congress be to blame for it.

As an offset to the Belknap disclosures, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is raking up all the rascalities which have transpired since the days of Nero.—*Central City Courier.*

All the Democratic newspapers of the country, big and little, are attempting to make political capital out of the Belknap affair, and one would suppose from the tenor of the editorials that all the corruption that ever existed is in the Republican party. When Republicans call attention to the fact that frauds and corruptions as great, do exist and have existed in the Democratic party, the *Courier* feels bad about it, and the whole Democratic crew feels bad at having their inconsistencies made apparent.

Senator Hitchcock has sent us the official report of the Bloody Shirt tilt in congress between Jim Blaine and Ben Hill two blatant jacks who ought to be smothered in a smoke-house. Mr. Hitchcock has our thanks for the document.—*Plattsmouth Watchman.*

Yes, those two jacks did the job for Democracy. Blaine is a jack for calling down the Democratic "hand," and Hill is a provoking jack for showing it and being so badly defeated in the game. Democrats do get terribly bored when some blatant jack of the party has no more sense than to expose its hideous deformity.

Belknap was only following the disgraceful example of his chief.—*Central City Courier.*

A bare assertion without a witness (except unscrupnlous Democratic newspapers) or a single act of the slandered "chief" to back it. The *Courier*, we are warranted in saying from its general political tone, is "only following the disgraceful example' of the Democratic press from which it draws its inspiration.

The Senate has passed a bill reducing the President's salary from $50,000 to $25,000, by a vote of 26 to 20. It was not a party measure, as we see Bogy, Thurman, Kernan and other Democrats voting yea with Morton, Conkling, Dawes, Hitchcock and other Republicans while Bayard, Davis, Jones, of Fla., Withers, of Virginia, and other Democrats voted nay with Boutwell, Frelinghuysen, Ingalls, Paddock and other Republicans.

Church Howe Writes Another Letter to the Editor of the Kearney Press.

Objects to Suing for Libel Because There is no Money (!!!) in it.

He Calls Eaton a Liar and Dares Him to Sue for His Character.

We find the following in the State *Journal* of the 18th inst:

LINCOLN, NEB., Feb. 16, 1876.

Mr. Rice Eaton:

SIR—You have, in a newspaper published by you at Kearney, in this state, taken the liberty to charge that at the recent session of the Legislature, I sold my vote for United States Senator for the sum of $3,000.

Upon my attention being called to the article, I published a card denying the charge, and invited you to present the evidence (which you stated you had) upon which you based the charge, to the nearest grand jury, that they could know all the facts in your possession, and if sufficient present an indictment against me and give me a trial before a jury of my countrymen. You noticed my card and replied that "grand juries are vague affairs and not the proper parties to investigate such charges as these."

You go further and say that the parties charged by you dare not commence a suit for libel for fear of the revelations an investigation would make. I will give you my reasons for not commencing a suit for libel ere this. First—You are not financially responsible. A judgment against you for libel would not, I am told by responsible citizens of Kearney, be worth the paper upon which it was written. It would be suing a beggar and catching a louse. Second—I never saw an attempt made to prove a negative. You make the charge—I deny it; and you refuse to give the public you inform of the charge, the evidence you say you have to substantiate it. You give me no evidence to meet; still you pronounce me guilty.

I now desire to give you full opportunity to prove in a court of justice the truth of your charge by making this statement which if untrue is libelous, meaning to bring myself within the law of libel, as I mean to hold you up to *infamy* and *disgree* by saying that *you are an infamous liar*, and a fraud, and a disgrace to the honorable profession you pretend to represent.

I hereby authorize any Attorney at Law in Lincoln, to accept service of a writ for libel on my account, within the next ten days. And upon receipt of information that that such action for libel has been commenced, I will deposit in the first National Bank of Lincoln, a certified check for $5,000 to meet any judgment you may serve against me. This amount will certainly pay for your reputation, if you have any; and be more in my opinion than it is worth when this matter is fully ventilated, and the public know you better.

If you are sincere in your statements, and desire to purify Nebraska politics, come forward like a man and produce the evidence, and upon the terrible revelation of the best legislature that the people may not again be deceived. You are no man if you do this. CHURCH HOWE.

P. S. This charge of liar I also apply and intend it to be understood as applying to the party who claims to edit a newspaper in Saline county, whose name I do not know, and whose paper I never saw, but whom I have heard of as the holder formerly, if not now, of Midland R. R. pass No 121. C. H.

If Mr. Howe could sustain himself in a suit for libel or slander, his reputation as a bribe taker *in that case*, although Eaton might not be "financially responsible," would be as fully repaired and look just as well as though Eaton were worth a million.

A *verdict* for a fair amount of money for a damaged character goes as far in vindication of the character of a slandered individual before the the money is paid as it does afterwards. Everybody with half sense understands this; and will at once, upon reading Mr. Howe's reason for not suing Eaton for libel, understand that his reason is not a good one; his reasonable friends will be disgusted and conclude that he had far better have said nothing, if he had nothing better to give than an excuse that there is *no money* in a suit against Eaton because he is not financially responsible.

It seems to us that a reparation of a badly damaged charcter should have been the first consideration with Mr. Howe, and not how much money could probably be made off of Eaton.

There is not the slightest doubt that this, in Mr. Howe's squirmings over Eaton's charge, is a subterfuge intended to deceive the people as to the proper manner in which he should proceed to clear himself. But it is entirely too thin.

Eaton will laugh at Howe's challenge and pronounce it a little the thinnest thing he ever experienced.

Howe's epithets do not hurt Eaton a particle in any sense. Eaton knows his reputation for truth and veracity is good; that nobody but Howe says he is an "infamous liar," and knows at the same time that Howe's reputation as a bribe taker is bad, for thousands believe it. So Eaton is excusable for not commencing a libel suit, for his character is not in the least injured; while Howe is not excusable because Eaton's charge has injured him materially.

If Howe is really desirous of having the matter of bribery ventilated in court, he would sue Eaton, and every one knows he would not be called on to "prove a negative," for for the onus of proof would be on the defendent; and if the defendent could not bring sufficient evidence to warrant him in charging Howe with taking a bribe, he would stand before the world a convicted libeler and the accused would be vindicated.

A slandered person has recourse under either the civil or criminal law, and Mr. Howe could have Eaton arrested and tried under the criminal statutes and compel him to make his charge good or be subject to the penalties of a criminal offense.

But Howe will not sue because Eaton is not *financially responsible*. And by this bombastic but boshy letter he hopes to help his waning star,—for he knows Eaton will treat his epithets and challenge with the supreme contempt they deserve.

Ex-Warden Woodhurst tells us that Church Howe dodges around like a hen with her head cut off since the editor of the Kearney *Press* fired that political bombshell at him.—*Seward Reporter.*

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Best of all Charities—Spring Fashions—Political—Business—Health.

Correspondence Nebraska Advertiser.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1876.

THE BEST OF ALL CHARITIES.

As there are poor people everywhere who must be relieved, I am going to give your readers the method of work adopted by the most useful and effective charity in the world. St. John's Guild is a body of men and women in this city, organized for the purpose of helping the deserving poor. The officers and workers get no salaries. Every dollar contributed goes directly to the relief of the poor, without being pared down a particle. Any member may recommend deserving people, and on their recommendation visitors call and ascertain the exact circumstances. They get the number in the family, its earnings, and what they most need. Then the head gets a ticket, and on presentation, ticket is issued on which they can draw rations once a week. The Guild has an immense warehouse on Varick street, which is filled with meats, flour, groceries, and medicines, all of which they buy at prime cost, and 5,000 families are wholly, or in part, supplied therefrom. At this time 25,000 persons are living on this charity, and there is not an unworthy person among them. Every one has to give a reference before an ounce is drawn, and the moment the pensioner gets work the supply is stopped. In summer their work is mostly caring for sick children. The Guild own their own barge, and have it fitted up for excursions up the river with sick children, which they give every day. It is a sight to go down to the warehouse and see the crowds of hungry people carrying away their rations. Last Thursday over ten thousand were present during the day, and all were supplied. The Guild shows what organization will do, and how effective it may be. Every dollar is contributed without solicitation, and they have no difficulty in getting funds, for every one knows that what is given goes directly to the object for which it is intended.

SPRING FASHIONS.

The warm weather allows the greatest latitude in the matter of fashion. It is not uncommon to see thick jackets discarded, and the black silk suit worn with a lace fichu, or the bead fringe cape of last fall; again, suits in two shades of gray or brown debege, will be the first change for good, and with these are over-dresses of soft striped, basket woven or wool natte cloths, in large stripes of indefinite shading, or subdued colors. Checks are found in all fabrics, wool, silk, cotton, black and white, brown and white, blue and white, but small and modest though clear. The hats for the half season, just before we take to absolutely spring array, are white felts, with colored velvet face trimming, worn with a crape or lace veil of the same shade, folded about the head, closely, as a slight protection against neuralgia while March winds threaten. They will soon be laid aside for soft chip hats, of every shade of tinted-white, pink-white, cream-white, to be trimmed with lace scarfs of the exact tint of the straw hat. Girls will be glad to hear that long polonaises and turbans, the old favorites in dress and head wear, are settled styles for the year to come.

POLITICAL.

The Union League Club, which represents the unofficial end of the Republican party of this city, has felt impelled to express itself. It has resolved that no one should be nominated who is not entirely above suspicion of dabbling in speculation, and who is not entirely free from complications that would lead him in that direction. This is somewhat ambiguous, but there can be no doubt as to its meaning. It is a dig at Grant and at Roscoe Conklin, and a protest against the interference of custom house and Post-office employes in politics. It is a demand for a throwing over board of the professional politicians, and a call for new men to come to the front, men not involved in entangling alliances, or mixed in any way with what is known as "management." Belknap has played the dickens with the regulars. The people are not in the humor to be fooled with just now, and the action of the Union League Club is significant. The members do not propose to quit the party, but they do propose to clean it. They will have none but clean men. The third term idea, which had, at one time, some strength here, is dead as a smelt. Right or wrong, there is a terrible feeling of distrust of the old stagers, and a desire for new men. The country will do what it did in 1854, when Sherman, Colfax, Burlingame, and the now old leaders of the Republican party came to the surface. That Congress was made up almost entirely of new men, and so will the next be. He will be a very clean man who survives the impending storm. Belknap, Schenck, and the other convicted as well as suspected ones, have done the young aspirants of the country an immense service.

BUSINESS

Continues as usual. New York is sitting down with folded hands, and is eating itself up. There is no business whatever—in fact the doing of business is rapidly becoming one of the lost arts. The spring-time is coming, and it is hoped that there will be a revival, but we have been so hoping for three long, dreary years. Rents are falling every day, and landlords consider themselves lucky to have their buildings occupied at any rent at all. It is very bad. There were 112 failures this week.

THE HEALTH

Of the city is bad. The unseasonable weather—it is as warm as an ordinary June—has brought influenza, rheumatism, and fever of all kinds, and all these ailments are of a fearfully malignant type. The death-rate is terrible among the poor, and the rich and well-cared for suffer almost as severely. PIETRO.

A Great National Work.

The Centennial History of the United States, from the discovery of the American Continent to the close of the First Century of American Independence. By James D. McCabe. Author of "A Manual of General History," "The Great Republic," Etc., Etc.

There has long been a great and universally-felt want of a History of the United States suitable for general use. This want is now being supplied by The National Publishing Co., of St. Louis, who have issued a handsome volume, styled "The Centennial History of the United States." by James D. McCabe, a well-known historical writer. This work will, undoubtedly, take rank as the Standard History of the United States. It is no dry mass of details—no bombastic effort to inflame the national pride, but is a clear, vivid and brilliant narrative of the events of our history, from the dicovery of the American Continent to the present time. It traces the evidences of that mysterious race, the first occupants of our country, and gives a most interesting account of the Indians of North America, from the time of the coming of the white men. The voyages of Columbus, the explorations of the different nations of Europe and the the final occupation and conquest of the land by England, are told with graphic power.

Every step of our colonial history is traced with patient fidelity, and the sources of those noble, and we trust, enduring institutions which have made our country free and great, are shown with remarkable clearness. The causes of our great struggle for Independence are told with a logical force and ability unsurpassed in any work of the day. Then follows a clear and succinct account of the formation of the Federal Costitution; the establishment of the Union; the course of affairs until the breaking out of the Second War with England; and a full and comprehensive account of that War and its results. The events of our career from the close of that contest to the commencement of the Civil War, follow in their order. The history of the Civil War is related with intense vigor, and with strict fidelity to the truth. The author pleads the cause of no party or section. He states facts, points out the lessons which they teach, and appealing to neither passion or political feeling, trusts to the good sense of his countrymen to sustain his views. The book contains an Appendix giving an account of the aproaching Centennial Exhibition.

It is comprised of one large, handsome octavo volume of 925 pages, and contains 442 fine engravings on steel and wood of historical personages and scenes. The price is so low that all can afford to purchase a copy, and each subscriber is furnished with a superb lithographic engraving of the Centennial Exhibition Buildings and Grounds. It is sold by subscriptions only, and the publishers want agents in every county.

The West Point *Republican* speaking of the legislative bribery, says:

The Kearney *Press* of the 17th ult. prefers grave charges against several prominent members of the last legislature in connection with the election of U. S. Senator. The charges are direct and explicit, and must be met with something more than a mere denial or reference to books or bank accounts to save the gentlemen named from grave suspicions.

* * * * *

We have delayed comment on these charges, believing that the parties would be heard from in some substantial denial that would carry with it a reasonable conviction that the statement was false, but unfortunately nothing of the kind has come to our notice.

* * * * *

It is not enough that these gentlemen shall say "You're another," but if they have been wronged, "'tis a grievous wrong," and if their characters have been willfully and falsely assailed, they owe it to themselves and to the communities in which they live, to panish the man who has been guilty of this worst of crimes, and is most dangerous if not exposed These gentlemen have achieved a a prominence which will be hard to maintain in the face of these charges, and we shall await their vindication with anxiety, and should it come, hail it with extreme satisfaction.

We would like to have some gentleman mention in the presence of Judge O. P. Mason that Church Howe is a nice man, and would make a good Governor. And speaking of Mason reminds us to nominate him for Congress. He would do more honor to Nebraska as a Senator than any man in it, and in case some of the older chaps would rout him out for a buffalo-chip from the West, they would undoubtedly wake up the wrong passenjaire. The time has nearly arrived when men will be sent to Congress from this State because of eminent fitness, and when that period arrives, no man stands a better show than O. P. Mason. Will some party second our motion?—*Falls City Globe-Journal.*

Yes, it would do you good to hear the Judge tell about Howe's manœuvers in the Legislature in regard to certain bills affecting railroad interests in Nebraska.

The *Inter-Ocean* very truly says that there are a set of Republicans who are engaged in shaking hands across the bloody chasm and making friends with "estray sheep," thinking it of more importance to conciliate their enemies than their friends. There are several notable cases in our thoughts as we write, but we will not name them, trusting that in the future they will remember that ingratitude is the unpardonable sin.—*Express.*

That strikes right home in this State.—*Plattsmouth Herald.*

That's what's the matter.

It appears that Clymer and Pendleton and Robbins are about as odorous, on a small scale, as Belknap. Pendleton bribed a railroad claim thro' the war department, Clymer tries to cover up his sin because he is a democrat, and Robbins sold his vote for $20.

The election in New Hampshire took place on the 14th, gives the Republican ticket 3,000 majority and elects a Republican legislature. Good for the Granite State, which hurls the first victorious shot into the bowels of impudent rebel Democracy.

The Democratic convention of North Carolina will be held on the 14th of June.

Democratic Watchwords.

"Let no guilty man escape," and "Fight it out on this line if takes all summer."—*Omaha Herald.*

And pray inform us, doctor, how long since Republican mottoes became Democratic watchwords? Is the Democracy in such a bad strait that it has to steal the devices of its adversary?—*Beatrice Express.*

The grand jury of the District of Columbia indicted Floyd, the last Democratic Secretary of War, for stealing $870,000 in bonds from the Interior Department in the winter of 1860, and he was never tried. The witnesses all went with him into the rebellion, perhaps, or were run off to Canada. His party sustained him through it all, keeping him in place, and trusting him as it had before. He was the first Cabinet officer indicted for theft, and he was indicted under Republican rule.

If Tilden is not nominated until Southern delegates vote to make him a candidate, he will wait a long time for the nomination. There may be some danger, too, that if Tilden is forced upon the party, and the Repulicans put forth such man as Bristow, that some of the Southern Democratic sheep may wander into the Republican fold before November.—*Augusta, (Ga.) Chronicle.*

The election news from New Hampshire comes to the country like the rising of that bright particular Star in the East, heralding to the Herods of Democracy the advent of pure Republicanism and sounding the death knell of the newly galvanized rebellion.—*St. Joe Herald.*

The Rev. R. E. Chalk, of Armstrong, Kas., in attempting to leave a moving train of cars, at Bismarck station, Kas, slipped and falling under the wheels was crushed to death.

Willard Randall, a young man of Washington County, Neb., was tried last week at Omaha, for the murder of a woman, Mrs. Klienburg, found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

The opera house at Springfield Ill., was destroyed by fire on the 17th. Loss $130,000. Other property to the amount of $60,000 was destroyed.

A block of shipping ware houses were recently destroyed in Manchester, England. Loss, more than a million dollars.

At a conference of Massachusetts Republicans held at Worcester, on the 16th, it was concluded they would like either Bristow or Adams for President.

Report of the Condition —OF THE— 1st NATIONAL BANK, AT BROWNVILLE,

In the State of Nebraska, at close of business, March 10, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$100,635 74
Overdrafts	106 58
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	13,793 88
Due from approved reserve agents	4,149 33
Due from other National Banks	4,258 21
Due from State Banks and Bankers	819 18
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	42 17
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,750 62
Premiums paid	8,583 34
Checks and other cash items	745 60
Bills of other National Banks	833 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	259 00
Specie (including gold Treasury notes)	184 15
Legal-tender notes	8,230 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund	3,700 00
Total	$252,945 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus fund		11,000 00
Other undivided profits		9,321 18
National Bank notes outstanding		90,000 00
Dividends unpaid		200 00
Individual deposits	$28,523 26	
Demand certificates of deposit	15,868 51	42,383 77
Due to State Banks and Bankers		40 73
Total		$252,945,68

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEMAHA. }

I, A. R. Davison. Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. R. DAVISON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of March, 1876. J. C. MCNAMBTON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JNO. L. CARSON, W. T. DEN, M. A. HANDLEY, } Directors

The Nebraska Railway.

This is positively the best route from Brownville to all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

Avoid a long and tedious buss ride through Missouri and by taking the Nebraska Railway. Depot within a few steps of your doors. Trains by this route land you at Nebraska City in time for direct connection with

C. B. & Q. Trains for Chicago and the East, and K. C. St. Joe. & C. B. trains for St. Louis and the North.

Also via LINCOLN for

OMAHA, KEARNEY JUNCTION and the PACIFIC COAST.

No long omnibus transfer by this route. Through Tickets and reliable information regarding fare, &c. can be had on application to the undersigned at R. R. Depot in Brownville.

D. F. LANGE, Agent.

Annual School Meeting.

THE Annual School Meeting of Brownville School District No. 34, Nemaha Co., Nebraska, will be held at the School House in Brownville, on

Monday, April 3rd, 1876,

at 2 oclock p. m., for the transaction of such business as pertains to the interest of the school:

1st, Receiving reports of District officers;
2nd, Election of Moderator of said district for the ensuing year;
3rd, Providing for levy of such school taxes as may be necessary and expedient for the support of the school, and paying the indebtedness of the school.

All resident property holders, twenty-one years of age and upwards, are voters at such meeting.

ROBT. W. FURNAS, Director.

Brownville, March 9th, 1876. 37w4

CITY ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held in the several wards of the city of Brownville on Tuesday, April 4th, 1876, when the following officers will be voted for:

One Mayor,
One Police Judge,
One Marshal,
One Treasurer,
One Clerk,
Two Councilmen 1st Ward,
One Councilman 2nd Ward,
One Councilman 3rd Ward,

Place of voting in 1st Ward, at Chicago Lumber Co's office.

Place of voting in 2nd Ward, at W. T. Rogers' office.

Place of voting in 3rd Ward, at G. W. Bratton's store.

Judges 1st Ward—Geo. H. Lannan, M. M. Conner, John Flora. Clerks—Geo. Lockwood and Geo. Furnas.

Judges 2nd Ward—J. O. Hamilton, D. H. McLaughlin and E. Bachelor. Clerks—R. C. Berger and A. W. Furnas.

Judges 3rd Ward—J. Lippitt, W. H. Lorance and Chas. Nethart. Clerks—E. Lippitt and —— Schofield.

Polls will be opened at 8 o'clock a. m., and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Council,

37w4 J. B. DOCKER, City Cl'k.

School Teachers.

Come and see my

GIFT BOOKS

G. S. DUNN.

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Have just received the largest and best stock of goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

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Agents for Howe's Scales. Newton Wagons and Buggies, and all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds. Alfalfa Clover, Honey Locust and Osage Orange Hedge Seeds in Quantity.

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Down where the Violets Grow.....Westerne
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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.

FREDERICK W. ROOT.

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