THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1876.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

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 business 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.

TO ELECT DELEGATES TO THE REPULICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

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

By Order of State Central Committe.

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

Lincoln, March 8, 1876.

It is said there is a ghost in the mule scandal that will not down at Bristow's bidding.

Eugene Gilson, a young clerk at Des Moines, was burned to death by kerosene on the 26th, ult.

Australian waters have been stocked recently with salmon ova from the United States.

Landers of Indiana declines the nomination for Governor by the green back party, and says he will support the regular Democratic nominee.

In the Massachusetts State convention Blaine and Bristow resolutions were tabled, and the delegates to the national convention go uninstructed.

Hon. E. B. Washburn declines to be a candidate for Governor of Illinois. "What's the matter?" is the most natural question in the world in such a case.

Ex-Gov. Archibold Dixon, of Kentucky, died at his residence at Henderson, Ky. on the 23d inst. He was the successor of Henry Clay in the U. S. Senate in 1850.

At Peoria, Ill., a ruffian assaulted and beat a German woman named Goebel, when the husband shot the man, killing him, and the coroner's jury justified Goebel.

Chas. Collinson, a tailor at Des Moines recently, while drunk, got on a railroad track and walked towards a train of cars that was approaching him. He was run over and killed.

John Bannock, a farmer near Forest, Ohio, recently while at work in the field with his little son and daughter became enraged at his son, killed him with a club, and buried his body under a log heap. Notwithstanding the threats of the father to kill her also if she told about it, the sister did tell, the body of her brother was found and the murderer arrested.

A Coles county, Mo., man at Custer writes: "We birds who have been caught in the nets of this excitement laugh at the damned fools who still come." Another writer speaking of the many poor men who go there blindly to get work, says, "Labor is very hard to get and wages low. The supply of men far exceeds the demand." It may be better when mining opens up in earnest and men can prospect without running ten chances to one of losing their scalp. Large numbers of Indians are scattered through the Hills country committing depredations at every opportunity.

The friends of the several prominent candidates for the presidency are just now assiduous in criminating and recriminating the different candidates with a view of advancing their own favorite man. It is certainly a despicable mode of warfare by whomsoever practiced and is getting to be quite too monotonous.

As perhaps the most prominent candidate, Blaine's character has been sought to be impugned by charges that he received $64,000 from the U. P. R. R., for some unexplained services for that corporation. By a bold *coup d'etat* Blaine met the charges and dissipated them in such a manner as cannot fail to srengthen his chances for the presidency.

Secretary Bristow as another prominent candidate, has been accused of irregularities in procuring the remission of the forfeiture of the vessel "Mary Merritt," and has been put upon investigation. The investigation has developed that before he became Secretary of the Treasury he was of counsel in the case for the owners: that they were prosecuting in a legal and proper way an appeal to the Treasury Department after his appointment; that as a matter of personal delicacy, on account of his having been of counsel in the case, he stepped aside and let the Assistant Scoretary act in his stead, and that this was the only proper course which he could pursue. And so this charge is disposed of.

And now we find charges against the integrity of O. P. Morton, of Indiana, in connection with his was accounts while he was Governor of Indiana. Morton will take an early occasion in the Senate to explain the transaction. The result of it will doubtless develope unfounded charges made for political purposes. Meanwhile we shall wait for the next victim.

State Items.

In Lincoln county a father chases his son about the hay field with a pitch fork, when the dutiful son retaliates, and makes the old gentleman skedaddle before a butcher knife.

Pawnee City has had a bee for the purpose of planting trees around its new school building.

A large part of Marysville, Kansas, was submerged last week by the overflow of the Blue river.

The house of Mr. E. Luckey in Pawnee County was blown over by the storm last week and broken to pieces. The family escaped by going into the cellar.

Stephen Mahaffy, of Thayer county, lost his barn and granary recently by fire, communicated from his smoke house.

Hebron voted $2,000 for school purposes for the ensuing year.

Thomas Lambeth, of Nebraska City, leaped out of a buggy with which the horse ran away, and broke his leg.

Nebraska City seem to be in a muddle on the school question. There was a failure to elect officers at the annual election, and now the Mayor calls a special election, which, it is claimed, is without authority.

The crop and fruit prospects are said to be very flattering in every part of the state.

A shooting affary occured last week at Sidney at the Globe Theatre. John Kurn got a scalp wound by a bullet from a pistol which John Daly a herder then and there had and held in his right hand.

A party of 800 Black Hiller's from Montgomery, Ala., will pass through this state in May.

Falls City proposes to build a $20,000 hotel.

The assessed valuation of Richardson county is $2,908,987.16.

A prairie fire in Richardson county, set by a passing engine, recently destroyed a great deal of property.

Col. E. F. Smythe of Omaha, who was recently debarred on charges of fraud, has been reinstated by Judge Savage, on the request of leading members of the Omaha bar, it appearing that the charges were exaggerated through malice of his accusers.

G. N. Crawford, post master at Elk Horn station became so enraged at a movement for a change of postmasters and a free use of whisky, that he shot at a Mr. Levanter, who was opposed to him for refusing to take a drink with him.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Centennial—"The World in a Nut Shell"—Centennial Buildings—Nebraska not Represented.

CENTENNIAL GROUNDS,
April 26th, 1876.

Correspondence Nebraska Advertiser.

You have heard of "the world in a nut shell." The great American Centennial Exposition will come as near that, perhaps, as ever has been, or will be. Nearly the whole world will be represented, and condensed in Fairmont Park. In addition to our own district, national and state exhibitions, there are already on the grounds the most extensive representations of the products from the Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, China, Denmark, Eucador, Egypt, France and colonies, German Empire, Great Britain, British India, Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and other British colonies, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Orange Free States, Peru, Portugal and colonies, Russia, San Salvador, Sandwich Islands, Siam, Spain and colonies, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey and Venezuela. So far as mere exhibition is concerned, it looks now as if some of these countries were going to lead any one of ours. Spain, Australia, China and Japan particularly, are most magnificent. Neither pains nor means are spared. Dom Pedro, when here, instructed his delegation to not take expense into consideration—"make all the display possible."

The preparations of grounds and buildings are of the most extensive and elaborate character. Two hundred and thirty-six acres of ground are inclosed. Five of the principal exhibition buildings cost nearly five millions of dollars. The main building is 1880 feet by 464 feet; art gallery, 365 feet by 210; machinery hall, 1402 feet by 360; agricultural hall, 826 by 540; horticultural hall, 383 by 193. In addition is the U. S. Government building, covering about two acres of ground. Still further, many of the States have erected separate and magnificent buildings; so have several of of the foreign countries. These latter, with a single exception, are intended for "headquarter" for the respective States and Nations. Fitted up for purposes of convenience, rest, refreshment, reception of mail matter, and other incidentals. A narrow guage railroad traverses the principal grounds, for the accommodation of visitors. Then there are the "hundred and one" refreshment buildings and other ubiquitous appendages to such like expositions. The "fat woman," "big ox," "learned pig," "hoss trott," and other kindreds, are not allowed inside the grounds. But outside are without number.

When fairly under way, one can see and learn more of the world in one month here, than otherwise in a life time of travel. The exposition will open formally on the 10th of May, as by programme announced, but will not be in full blast until on and after the 4th of July.

It is a fearful shame that our State made no provisions for being represented by her products at the exposition. She has failed to embrace an opportunity never again to be presented, and the loss thereby is really beyond computation. Those of our people who come here will feel it most keenly when they see what others have done, and we unknown and unheard of. It is the more aggravating when we know no other State could have made a better agricultural showing.

W. D. Lewis, well known to the people of Brownville—of the old firm of Rainey & Lewis—is proprietor of the Wilson House, 223 South 8th street, between Walnut and Spruce, and will make guests as comfortable, and at as low rates, as can be found in the city. In addition to the hotel proper, he has rented a number of well furnished private residences near by. He will make Nebraskians, particularly, "feel at home." To find hotel accommodations will be an important matter when the exposition is fully going. In fact at present they are difficult to obtain.

Arrangements will be made for Nebraska headquarters here, where those of our people who may visit the Centennial may, at least, register names, and learn when and where to find their friends. R. W. F.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Moody and Sankey—The Emperor of Brazil—The Grain Trade.

Correspondence Nebraska Advertiser.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1876.

MOODY AND SANKEY

Have closed their meetings in New York, and have gone away to take the rest they have fairly earned. They have held meetings five times every day for ten weeks, and have, outside their meetings, performed an immense amount of labor. At each of them Moody spoke not less than half an hour, and in the morning and evening his sermons were much longer. Mr. Sankey sang more or less every time, so much indeed he has well-nigh lost his voice. It is estimated that a million and a half of people heard them; that fifteen thousand have been converted, besides the general awakening that they have done for the churches, the effect of which will be felt for years. On the last day they made an appeal for money to pay off the debt of the Young Men's Christian Association, and to such purpose that $135,000 was raised on the spot. The farewell meeting was very affecting, and the services impressive. There never was such crowd gathered together in that vast building. Every seat was occupied, and every inch of standing room as well, and vast as the cowd was not one-fourth of those who came could squeeze in. It was a vast perspiring crowd of people, all anxious to give the departing evangelists a hearty and cordial God-speed.

There is no denying that Moody and Sankey hold the hearts of the christian people in their hands. They can get them to do more, to work harder, and make more sacrifices than any two men living. Enthusiasts themselves they enthuse others, and by sheer work force their ways of working upon those who, before they knew them scoffed at them. In their way they are absolutely great, and their power does not diminish. They received during their stay in the city over $30,000 from gateful parents of saved sons. These thank offerings enable them to live and prosecute their work. Mr. Moody goes to Forida for a few weeks, and Sankey goes for his home in Newcastle, Pa. They will rest for a month, and then open a series of meetings in Boston. The total cost of the ten weeks' meetings footed up to nearly $50,000. The building will be occupied, this summer, by Gilmore's band, for a series of monster concerts.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

The last sensation is the visit of the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro. He came very quietly, for an emperor, and disappointed the flunkies by absolutely refusing to having any fuss made over him. When this announcement was made there was weeping and wailing in many circles. The politicians wanted a chance to air themselves at a reception; the city officials wanted a big dinner at the expense of the city; Delmonico wanted to furnish the said dinner at about three prices, dividing with the officials; the belles wanted a chance to dance at the grand ball that emperors are supposed to desire, and most everybody wanted to have something in connection with him. But the Brazilian refused to submit to anything of the kind. He came here to see, and not to be seen, and he did it. He had splendid apartments for himself and suite at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and he paid his own bills the same as any man would. He drove about the city and viewed it in the most comfortable way he could in carriages that he paid for; he visited the shops, fortifications, big stores, theatres and other places of interest, in the most quiet manner, and when he had got through he paid his bills like a man, and went to Chicago. There were thirty persons in his suite, attending upon his person, and some twenty to take care of his wife, the empress. The expenses of the party at the hotel alone were $2,000 per day, the entire expenses being probably $5,000. It isn't a bad business being an emperor. Dom Pedro is a tall, well-built, handsome man—one who impresses one as being a long way above the average. There is character in his face. The empress is a rather handsome woman, who looks as if she had as much will, at least, as her husband, and as though she had her finger in what of government Brazil enjoys. The officers accompanying him were all fine looking men except one—the treasurer, the purse-holder, of the party. He looked like a purse-holder—a small, weasen-faced, brown-skinned man—whose business with the party no one could make out. It was surmised that he is the confessor of the empress, who, as is well-known, is the most devout and bigoted Catholic in all South America. He looked the character, at all events. The empress never made a movement without consulting him, and whatever he said seemed to have sufficient with her to decide her action. It will be remembered that her daughter had a riot with the emperor not long since. The emperor decreed religious freedom, which the daughter did not like, so she vowed a vow never to wear shoes or cover her head till the decree was revoked and the Catholic religion be made as before, the only recognized religion. And she did go about the streets bare-footed, much to the scandal of the court, but with the entire approbation of the presthood, and, backed by her mother, the emperor was compelled to succumb. The empress looks as if she were capable of the same thing. The party returns to New York in a short time, when the bummers and the fashionables will make another effort to gobble him. He has a remarkably good opinion of this country and its people, and, as it is desirable that he keeps it, I most earnestly hope that he will steadfastly refuse to be wined and dined by the officials of this city, or be entertained by the equally objectionable snobs.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The merchants of New York are in a state of mind about the grain trade. Statistics recently collected, show that Baltimore receives nearly the grain that New York does, and Philadelphia about the same; while Boston, which is supposed to be dead, is working up very closely to both. The papers are all discussing the matter, and begging the merchants to take steps to bring back the trade. The trouble isn't with the merchants, though the loss falls on them. The fact is the bloated railroad monopolies have done the work. There are no facilities in New York for handling grain, cheaply, quickly, or safely. That by the Central has to be lightered to the vessels, and very much of it moved in trucks. The system is one of stealing, and inconvenience. Instead of running grain into an elevator and from thence into vessels, at a merely nominal cost, there are tolls, charges, costs, delays, and everything else that is vile, till a bushel of wheat going through the city is loaded to almost its value. Consequently shippers prefer other markets, and they have found them. Baltimore is taking the lion's share, and the prosperity of that city and the decline of New York attests the wisdom of the one and the stupidity of the other. Vanderbilt has been compelled to take steps to hold the trade of his road. He is building a big elevator at sixtieth street, and the Erie will do likewise, so there is reason to hope that some portion of the lost trade may be brought back. The Western grain-grower will feel the good effect of this at once. New York is the natural market of the West, and it is a pity to see its facilites thrown away.

PIETRO.

I. O. of O. F.

Celebratoion of the Fifty-Seventh Anniversary of Odd Fellowship, at Nemaha City, April 27th.

An Essay by Rev. D. B. Lake.

The fifty-seventh anniversary of the institution of Odd Fellowship in the United States, was celebrated by Nemaha City and Brownville lodges and their invited friends, on the evening of the 27th of April, at the hall of the Nemaha City lodge. The exercises consisted of an address by Rev D. B. Lake, speeches by Messrs. J. M. Hacker, Capt. Mercer, J. S. Stull, T. C. Kimsey, and others. Vocal and instrumental music, followed by a bountiful supper. After supper the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That Rev. D. B. Lake be requested to furnish a copy of his address to our county papers for publication.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be given to the ladies for their generous repast, and to the young ladies who have favored us with music.

The following is Brother Lake's address.

The age in which we live is one of inquiry; men are asking of every system, What is the nature of your organization? what are its objects, and what are its general results? I think it a privilege as well as a duty to answer some of their questions as they touch the society of Odd Fellows. I do this not to gratifiy a morbid curiosity, or to satisfy or silence the caviling objector, because that would be folly; but good men have been misinformed in regard to the society. A straight forward statement of principles, therefore, will be sufficient to satisfy every reasonable man, and that will be our purpose this evening. When an inquiry is instituted in regard to Odd Fellowship, the inquiry should be, what are its principles and what are its probable results? If its avowed purposes are good to humanity, and is age and experience show that to be its legitimate fruit, a verdict should be rendered favorable. The cardinal principles of Odd Fellows are three, Friendship, Love and Truth, and our claim is good to humanity as its result. Let us examine these principles: Love is the great center and power of this system, as it is the key stone of human society. It is a very general term, variously applied, as, love to God, to man, parent, neighbor, children, etc. It comprises affection, attachment, tenderness, good will and benevolence toward the object loved. Love is affection accompanied with desire; affection is love unaccompanied with desire. Love is an ardent passion. Friendship is a calm and constant affection. Love and hatred are the two generic passions or affection of the mind, which give rise to all the rest. The former is caused by contemplating something which is regarded as good, and the latter by contemplating that which is regarded as evil. Love is to our prejudices what the sun is to the ice: it melts them and they disappear, it suffers long and is kind, thinketh no evil, hopeth all things, believeth all things rejoiceth not in iniquity, but in the truth. "When I approach her loveliness, so absolute she seems, and in herself complete, so well to know her own, that what she wills to do or say, seems wisest, virtuest, discreetest, best; all higher knowledge in her presence falls, degraded; authorty and wisdom on her wait." Love among other graces, in this world, is like a cathedral's tower, which begins on the earth, and at first is surrounded by other parts of the structure but at length shoots, spire like, many a foot into the air, so high that it gleams like a spark in the morning light, and shines like a star in the evening sky, when the rest of the pile is enveloped in darkness, and by its light is many a traveler guided aright. Out of this grows another principle, that of friendship, This follows as natural as cause produces effect. I have said that love is the result of contemplating that which is regarded as good; now, when I have discovered the good, by the low of affinity I am drawn toward the man possessing this quality, and by that lay the foundation of real genuine friendship. But friendship cannot exist alone; it supposes the existence of goodness in two or more persons; it is defined as mutual affection, cherished by two individuals of congenial minds. Intimacy resting on mutual esteem. It is only this kind of friendship that means any thing. The friends of prosperity are with us to-day and in hours of adversity. Tupper says "As frost to the bud, blight to blossom, even such is self interest to friendship, for confidence cannot dwell where selfishness is porter at the gate. If thou seest thy friend to be selfish, thou canst not be sure of his honesty. Flattery hideth her vadished face. When freindship sitteth at the board, and the door is shut upon suspicion, but candor is bid glad welcome, for friendship abhoreth doubt, its life is in mutual trust, and perisheth when artful praise proveth that it is sought for a purpose. It is therefore of the highest interest, and of the greatest importance that our regard for each other be based upon motives higher than self; but that this friendship may continue there is a necessity for another element, namely, Truth. The founders of our order were swift to see this, they knew the close relation this sustains to the two former links, and the important place it occupies in the formation of good character, and they therefore very wisely adopted it as a cardinal principle. She is represented in garments as white as snow; her looks are serene, pleasant, courteous, cheerful and modest; she is the pledge of all honor, the chief joy of human society; she is commonly called the daughter of Saturn, because discovered in time, and if a man would be sincerely wedded to her he must take her for her own sake. The contract must be to love, cherish and obey, but, grand as she may be, she is only a benefit to humanity when reduced to practice. The air produces music when it passes through a prepared instrument, and then at the touch of the operator gives a harmonious sound. So truth when reduced to practice in our lives produces the harmony of right doing. We are banded together to teach and preach and practice these principles, this is our mission, this our apology for being as a society. We have no cause to serve, other than that which rests upon this tripod. We are glad, too, that the history of our race affords some worthy examples, which we have to study, and by carefully examining them, show what the result will be when our principles are reduced to universal practice. (The history of Jonathan and David was given as an example.) Also an instance is found in heathen mythology. The King of Syracuse had imprisoned Damon and ordered his execution on a certain day. Damon desired to visit his family in the interior; his request was granted on condition that he would secure a hostage for himself. Pythias heard of this and volunteered to stand in his friend's place. The king visited Pythias in prison, and inquired into the motive of his conduct, affirming his unbelief in the influence of friendship. Pythias expressed a wish that he might die, that his friend's honor might be vindicated. The fatal day came. The king sat upon his throne; Pythias mounted the scaffold and said, "My prayer is heard, the gods are propitious for the winds have been contrary till yesterday. Damon could not conquor impossibilities; he will be here to-morrow, and the blood which is shed will have saved the life of my friend. Oh! could I erase every suspicion from your breasts of the honor of Damon, then should I go to my death as to my bridal. My friend will be found noble, his truth unimpeachable; he will speedily prove it; he is on his way now, accusing himself of the adverse winds and the gods, but I haste to prevent his speed; executioner do your office." As he closed, a voice in the distance cried, "Stop! stop!" A man rode up at full speed mounted the scaffold and embraced Pythias, "your are safe my beloved friend, I have nothing but death to suffer, and am delivered from reproaches for having endangered the life of one so generous." Pythias replied, "Cruel, cruel haste; what envious powers have wrought impossibilities in your favor; since I cannot die to save you, I will not survive you."

The king was moved to tears. Ascending the scaffold, he said, "Live, ye incomparable pair, ye have borne unquestionable testimony to the existence of virtue, and that implies the existence of a God to reward it. Live happy and teach me by precept how to possess that friendship which you have exhibited this day."

Our object is to make such friendship more modern and frequent. But it may be said that the church teaches these principles and that her methods are superior to Odd Fellows. We grant all that, and claim there is no coflict betweeu christianity and our order. If they teach men to be good, so do we. Their object is to elevate humanity; so is ours. All that is good in Odd Fellowship, whether of principle or practice, is of the Bible. There cannot, therefore, be any conflict between christianity and Odd Fellowship. It is urged again, "Some of your members say that that all the religion they want is found in the order. We, as Odd Fellows, are banded together, for the support of the principles before mentioned. That is the import, meaning, purpose, design and whatever claims individuals may make is hardly a good rule by which to judge our cause. As well might you hold christianity responsible for all the egotism and arrogance of the Pope of Rome. But, it is objected again, "you are a secret society." We are not secret as to the object for which we labor. The means of knowing each other as Odd Fellows are peculiar to ourselves. I meet a man in Chicago: I know him, not because his mouth is larger, or his nose longer, or eyes bigger, than other men's, or by any other physical characteristic, but by the personal, individual characteristics, which are peculiar to himself and distinguishes him from any other man and which I an only know, perfectly, by personal acquaintance. We are banded together on this golden platform of F. L. & T., and our law of recognition belongs to us as an individual society, and all who become associated with us simply learns the law of recognition. But, it is objected again, "good men will only use the church as the means of elevating humanity." Railroads are not of the church, and yet good men use them for noble purposes. Our mail system is not of the church, and yet good men do not hesitate to use it as a means to reach humanity, and bring them under the influence of truth, and while this order may not belong to the church, yet men are reached by it and made better "But is this being done?" Let the thousands of orphans who are being cared for, and educated, and the sick chamber which loses its gloom by these messengers of mercy, testify. Let the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars which are being used every year in relieving the distressed, feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, bear unimpeachable testimony to the truthfulness of this foregoing statement.

It has been said times without number, and quite recently in the western part of this county, that secret societies are the sworn accomplices of rascals. To this sweeping assertion I have only to say that the central thought in our system gives the lie to this charge. Love rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth. If I believe or have reason to think that an Odd Fellow is guilty of crime my sense of justice, honor, and every obligation I have taken as an Odd Fellow, requires that I assist in his punishment. How men could be so far deceived, into believing that Odd Fellows were obligated to defend rascals, is the most incomprehensible thing to me. As members of this great family, it only remains for us to cherish in our hearts the kindest feelings for each other, and strive with all the powers of body and mind, to have the principles manifested in our lives, and draw others like minded to us, remembering:

"The deeds which selfish hearts approve,
And fame's loud trumpet sings,
Secures no praise where truth and love
Are counted noblest things.
And work, which godless folly deems
Worthless, obscure and lowly,
To heaven's ennobling vision seems
Most godlike, grand and holy."

Correspondence.

SHERIDAN, NEB., April 7, 1876.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser.

It is said, and correctly said, that the county of Nemaha has bought and paid for the ground on which the present court house stands. I wonder how much the county paid for that narrow strip of ground, 22 feet wide by 128 feet deep, and what did Brownville ever give towards buying land, or helping to build the court house?

Do the people of Nemaha county actually know that the proprietors of Sheridan deeded to the county a whole block of ground, 300 feet square, with 80 foot streets running all around it? Well, such is the fact, and that block of ground is worth at this time one thousand dollars, the way lots are selling around the square. And that is not all. The people of Sheridan propose to give lots and lands enough when sold to build a better house than the present one in case the county seat is located at that place. At this time there are about 300 owners in Sheridan lots ready to help build up that place.

One writer has said: "If the county seat is to be moved, let it be done fairly and honorably." So we say. Then we are agreed on that point. We propose to show that the county seat ought to be moved. I will here say that not a man in the county but desires, if anything can be done to check the downward course of trade, and build up the general interests of the county, that it ought to be done at once. We think that the causes of decline of trade and dullness of business in our town may be attributed partly to the large amount of the trade of our county going to other towns in the counties around us. While the other towns are all life and prosperity, we are at stand still and are going backwards. Why is it thus? Your answer is that they have their own trade and a fair share of ours. Is there a remedy? We think there is. Place the county seat at the best practicable point in the center of the county, concentrate all the trade of the county to our towns. Induce all the capital to stop here you can. Encourage manufacturing and it wont be many years until the Brownville & Fort Kearney R. R., and the extention of the Trunk R. R., and a railroad running up and down the little Nemaha, Syracuse, Sheridan, Nemaha Citiy, Aspinwall, Hillsdale, St. Deroin, to Rulo. Give us these three railroads, as we shall have sooner or later, and will give us eighty miles of road bed to be taxed, and with the increase of wealth, Nemaha county would then rank among the best counties in the State, as she naturally is, and one that we would be proud to live in. The river towns, being all placed on an equal footing, would all grow up to be good towns. Peru, with her Normal school and two railroads, Brownville, with her high school and the Trunk R. R. and the Fort Kearney R. R. and Nemaha City, with the Trunk R. R. and the Little Nemaha R. R., and the town lying on the last named road, Johnson, in the west part of the county, on the B. & Ft. K. R. R., well situated to command a large trade, the county, at the point possessing the most natural advantages, so that there would be a large town grow up—the larger the place the better the market, and the wealth to enrich the county generally. Have we just such a place, possessing more advantages than any other? We believe we have, and if you will throw away all prejudice, you will agree with us that Sheridan is that place. In the first place, the site is a hand-some one. All will agree that it is situated at the crossing of two natural routes for railroads, to-wit: the Brownville & Ft. Kearney, and one up and down the Nemaha. The land lays first rate for depot grounds at the natural crossings, and that at the northern end of the Sheridan town site. The cars can easily stop and start again without backing a half a mile to get started up a steep grade, as they would have to do at some other paces talked of. There are three good flouring mills within five miles of Sheridan, and plenty of lime and good building stone near by. Long's Branch runs through the northern part of the town and affords abundance of water at all seasons of the year for manufacturing purposes and stock water. We therefore, say fearless of successful contradiction, that Sheridan is within 80 rods of the center of Nemaha county, and possesses more natural advantages that any other town in the county. If any man has any doubts about the truth of what we have said, we kindly invite him to visit Sheridan before he votes, and see for himself. Then, if these statements are true, why throw away your votes by voting for an indefinite place called the center, as your votes will not be in accordance with the law authorizing this vote. The law says you must name the town, city or place on your ticket. Then be not deceived. Brownville's plan is to get you to write your votes or vote for an indefinite place, so as to throw your votes away, thereby defeating us of another election. Then we say again, vote understandingly and without prejudice. Suppose your votes were counted for the center, and it was so located, and the center should be located on a tract of land adjoining Sheridan, either north, south, east, or west, what would you gain by it after it was so voted? The owner would have the advantage. He could demand his own price for the land. Instead of your putting the court house on your own land, and getting a handsome donation besides, you would have to pay for the land as you did in Brownville. Then think twice, and vote understandingly, without prejudice to any one, and all will be right.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mortgagee's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that James B. McCormick and Horace McCormick made and executed to John S. Stull their chattel mortgage, dated March 27th, A. D. 1876, and recorded March 28th, A. D. 1876, in chattel mortgage record of Nemaha county, Nebraska, in book 1, at page 384; that there is now due on said mortgage $189.75; and that there will be due thereon May 1st, 1877, the further sum of $997.50. The following property is described in, and subject to, and covered by said mortgage, to-wit: One gray horse, about nine years old; one bay mare about six years old, with black mane and tail; one set of double harness, complete; one new three-inch Studebaker wagon; and twenty-seven sacks of honey locust seed, the same being about three thousand pounds.

The said property, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay the said amount due, with costs, will be sold at public auction at the court house door in Brownville, in said Nemaha County, Nebraska, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy said debt.

JOHN S. STULL, Mortgagee.

May 4th, 1876. 45w4

Petition for Divorce.

THOMAS BURKHOLDER, of the State of Iowa, will take notice that Susan M. Burkholder, of the county of Nemaha, in the State of Nebraska, did, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1876, file her petition in the District Court within and for the county of Nemaha, in said State of Nebraska, against the said Thomas Burkholder, defendant, setting forth that she has been a resident of Nemaha County, Nebraska, for the three years last past, and is at present a *bona fide* resident of said county and state; that on or about December 29th, A. D. 1864, she was married to said Thomas Burkholder; that she had, while living with said Thomas Burkholder, the following named child, to-wit: Charles Burkholder, who was born October 27th, A. D. 1865; that she has conducted herself towards said Thomas Burkholder as a faithful wife; that the said Thomas Burkholder was, on or about the 8th day of January, A. D. 1876, guilty of extreme cruelty towards her without any just cause on her part; that said Thomas Burkholder was, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1876, and has ever since that time, been of sufficient ability to provide a suitable maintenance for her, that said Thomas Burkholder grossly, wantonly and cruelly refused and neglected, and still refuses and neglects to provide suitable maintenance for her; and praying that on the final hearing of said cause she may be divorced from said Thomas Burkholder; that the custody of said child may be decreed to her; that said Thomas Burkholder may be decreed to pay her reasonable alimony; and that she may have such other and further relief as equity may require.

And said Thomas Burkholder is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 19th day of June, A. D. 1876.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1876.

J. S. STULL,
45w4 Attorney for Plaintiff.

To the Electors of Nemaha Co.

WHEREAS, an election is now pending for the re-location of the county seat of Nemaha county, in the State of Nebraska; and

WHEREAS, the undersigned are interested in securing the said county seat to be located at Sheridan, in Douglas precinct, in said county;

Therefore, as an inducement to the electors of said Nemaha county to vote for locating the said county seat at Sheridan, aforesaid, and in consideration of securing said location as aforesaid, the undersigned, individually, hereby agree and bind themselves to donate to the people of said county, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of county buildings, the tract, or tracts, of land hereinafter described, each subscriber purporting to give the tract as designated in the description to which his name is attached.

And it is agreed by the undersigned, that if the said election now pending, or, if either the second or third elections called according to the statute in such case provided, shall locate the county seat of Nemaha county at Sheridan, aforesaid; when pursuant to said election, the county records and offices shall have been moved to Sheridan as said county seat, that the undersigned, severally, shall immediately make conveyances, conveying complete and valid title, by deed of warranty, in trust to the county commissioners for the benefit of the county, for the tract or tracts of land each has subscribed.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1876.

By virtue of written authority from the owner, G. Williams, of Berkshire, New York, I agree to deed to Nemaha County, according to the conditions above set forth, one-fourth of the lots on the N W ¼ of the N W ¼ of section 22, adjoining the town of Sheridan.

Given under my hand and seal, this 20th day of April, 1876, at Sheridan, Nemaha County, Neb. WESLEY DUNDAS.

Witnesses—Ed. Juel, A. W. Morgan.

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to deed to Nemaha County, according to the conditions above set forth, ten (10) acres in land or lots, including streets and alleys, from the east half of the N E ¼ of section 21, range 14, township 5, adjoining the town of Sheridan.

Sheridan, Nemaha Co., April 20th, 1876.

CROWELL WILLSON.

In presence of Wesley Dundas.

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to deed to Nemaha County, according to the conditions above set forth, ½ of W ½, ten acres in north east corner of the north west ¼ of the north east ¼ of section 21, township 5, range 14, adjoining the town of Sheridan; said land to be deeded in alternate lots.

Sheridan, Nemaha Co., Neb., 20 April, 1876.

WILLIAM STODDARD.

In presence of Ed. Juel.

We agree to deed to Nemaha County, according to the conditions above set forth, seventy-five (75) lots of the town of Sheridan, Nemaha County, Nebraska, it being the south east quarter of section sixteen (16), town five (5), range fourteen (14).

Dated Sheridan, Neb., April 26, 1876.

WESLEY DUNDAS,
A. W. MORGAN.

In presence of W. T. Reed.

I hereby agree to deed to the county, according to the above article, lot No. three (3), in block three (3), in the town of Sheridan.

Dated April 28th A. D. 1876.

JNO. H. DUNDAS.

45w5

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