THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 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	3
Boone	1	Lincoln	2
Burt	3	Madison	2
Buffalo	3	Merrick	2
Butler	2	Nemaha	4
Cass	6	Nuckolls	1
Clay	4	Otoe	3
Cedar	1	Pawnee	2
Colfax	2	Platte	3
Cheyenne	1	Polk	3
Cuming	2	Richardson	6
Dakota	1	Saline	2
Dawson	1	Sarpy	2
Dixon	1	Saunders	6
Dodge	5	Seward	1
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	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.

Wisconsin and California send Blaine delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, while Arkansas and Mississippi are favorable to Morton.

Six extensive cotton mills in Massachusetts have failed. Their liabilities exceed $1,000,000, and 12,000 people are thrown out of employment.

G. Peter Uhl, of Falls City, made a speech four hours long in the recent Democratic Convention at Lincoln. No wonder that the whole affair was an abortion.

Richardson county sends Ed. S. Towle, J. L. Stephens, P. M. Gilbert, W. W. Turk, Isham Reavis, and C. F. Walther to the Republican State Convention at Fremont.

Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, now "taking in" this country, sports for his first name—Dom Pedro Joso Carloss Leopold Salvador Bibiana Xavier de Paulo Leccadio Migual Gabriel Raphael Gonzago.

Affairs in the parish of Feliciana, Louisiana, have come to a crisis. The White Leaguers are armed and rampant, and only the blood of Republicans will serve to appease their wrath. The parish officials have been compelled to seek safety in the woods.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that Barney Caulfield, who is now trying to smirch President Grant, was court-martialed at Chicago during the war for connection with a conspiracy of the Knights of the Golden Circle to release rebel prisoners confined at Camp Douglas, and only escaped conviction on "technicalities."

A. Schoenheit, of Falls City, a life-long Democrat, was a delegate to the county convention, and in a speech said that he considered it his duty as a citizen of the best government under the sun, to leave the sinking ship of the Democracy, and proposed in the future to act with a party of principle and progression—a party with ideas of to-day, and of which he need not be ashamed.

A great flood of water seems to have fallen in Johnson, Pawnee, and other adjoining counties a week ago last Sunday. Bridges and fences were washed away, and in many instances fat hogs and other domestic animals. At Table Rock the whole of lower town was submerged, and many houses were carried away. A half a car load of lime in a building took fire and destroyed the building and others adjoining. The A. & N. railroad was damaged for many miles, and trains were delayed for more than a week.

The people of the western part of the State seem to be dissatisfied with the apportionment of delegates made by the Republican State Central Committee, and we notice that in some counties a delegate for county at large is chosen in addition to the apportionment. It is not difficult to see that the western part of the State would be the gainer by such a representation; but it is difficult to see what justice there is in basing a representation upon the number of political subdivisions in a State. It would be much more equitable to base the apportionment upon the popular vote, but on this proposition the west would at once rise to a point of order.

The trial of Belknap is to proceed at once. The attorneys for Mr. Belknap desired a postponement until December next, but the Senate overruled the application. The managers of the impeachment are said to be bungling and incompetent. The *Inter-Ocean* says: "The trial is getting to be a game of fox and geese. The managers are the geese, and are trying to get through the trial softly, but the defendant's attorneys are foxes worrying them in every possible manner."

The first question to be decided is whether the Senate can proceed with the trial of Belknap, he having resigned and being no longer an officer of the government.

The Independents.

In the approaching campaign the contesting parties will simply be known by their old names. There will not be any less or any more parties than usual. The Democratic party, which assumed the Independent *role* for several years, has played that so successfully that it has the prospect of making a respectable contest for the control of the Government under its old name. That its stratagem has been measurably successful, no one has the temerity now to deny; and that those Republicans who went into the Independent movement from innocent and honest motives have been duped, they themselves admit. As the mask has been taken off, the status of the Republicans who had gone into the opposition movement under the various names of Liberals, Independents and Reformers, is interesting and perplexing.

Of these there are two classes plainly defined in every community; so plainly that they can be named. The first class are those who went into the opposition, deliberately and knowingly, for selfish and ambitious purposes. Not, perhaps, for the purpose of assisting the Democratic party as against the Republican party; but for self aggrandizement, with a view of advancing their own personal interest, regardless of the results to the Republican party.

The whirligig of time has brought about a period in which these men cannot cloak their actions under an ambiguous title; they are brought regularly to the issue of choosing between the Democracy in its true name, and the Republican party. The Democracy will not prefer, or even own them; they have no recourse but to slink back into the Republican party. For this class no words of reproach, no humiliating exaction, can be too severe. They deserve to be covered out of sight in political infamy.

The other class to which we allude is that great body of honest but mistaken men, who have been, many of them, led astray by the first class, either by persuasion, or by the ties of consanguinity, friendship or business; or who, having seen errors or abuses in the Republican party, instead of staying its hands against them have fallen innocently into the reform snare set by the Democracy. This class of men have the sympathy and well wishes of the whole Republican party, and are joyfully welcomed back without any taunts, recrimination or humiliation. And they are coming, to swell the grand Republican army for the approaching contest.

It may be asked if it is possible to keep up this distinction? Yes! But every community, which knows best the political history, natures, desires and ambitions of its members, must decide the question for itself, and its decision must be accepted by the world as final.

We think this distinction is just to all parties, is eminently practical, and we hope to see it made the rule of action in County, State and National politics.

The County Seat.

The agitation of the question of the removal of a county seat is most damaging to the welfare and prosperity of any county. The supreme court of Kansas, in a recent case, say on this subject: "While this question is in controversey, all the elements of growth and prosperity are still, and the whole county suffers, as well as individual towns. Values are unsettled; improvements stop; county commissioners are loth to add county buildings, for the people may abandon all and locate the county seat elsewhere. The merchant waits till the question is terminated before he establishes business; and if the contest is protracted, moves on to some other county. No place is benefited; some are injured, and the whole county suffers."

The truth of this proposition is too evident to need any argument. Let us then consider the issues.

1. Two years ago the drouth destroyed all our crops. Last year the farmers started out bravely to repair the damage, and the grasshoppers came and despoiled us again. Many men have been inevitably ruined and driven out of the county. Many are struggling to save themselves. The only thing that can save four-fifths of the farmers in this county is a good crop and good prices in 1876. We have just hope enough left to make one more desperate effort. Is this a proper time to introduce the demoralizing effect of a county seat controversy? Could a worse time have been chosen for the business interests of then county than the present?

2. Our people are largely in debt. The failures for two years have thrown an astonishing amount of overdue notes into the hanks, collection agencies, and courts. They have renewed, and put off the day of reckoning, until they are ashamed to see the face of a creditor or of their sureties. Many have borrowed money, mortgaging their lands, and paying 12 per cent. interest semi-annually, 12 per cent. commission, all the incidental expenses of negotiating the loans, and will be unable to meet the first payment of interest. Their taxes are delinquent, all drawing 12 per cent. interest, and much of it 40 per cent. County warrants are worth 85 cents on the dollar, with a prospect of rapid decline owing to the fact that the levy has been exhausted. Is this a time to contract new debts? Is it a time to strain our credit to a greater tension? Does it accord with the clamor raised by our people less than a year ago against any levy or any collection of taxes?

3. If we build a new court house, it will be economy to build a good one, and it cannot be done for less than $30,000. A jail will cost from $6,000 to $10,000. Our bonds issued to raise this money would not bring more than 75 cents on the dollar, which would make the cost of removal foot up to quite $50,000, saying nothing about annual interest. To this it is said that the donations which Sheridan offers will make a fair offset. But it is a fact that $2,000 in cash would buy all of Sheridan, and all the donations it can offer. Besides all this, the county is now supplied with a sufficient building, which is paid for, and is owned exclusively by the county. There certainly can be no policy in discarding the building it now owns, and building a new one at the great expense which we have estimated, unless some corresponding good will result to a majority of the people.

4. What is the object? Ostensibly it is the convenience of the public to reach the public offices. The fact is, three-fourths of the population and wealth of Nemaha county lies east of Sheridan. All of the towns lie on the river. A railroad runs through them from north to south. Brownville has a post office from which six mail routes diverge through different parts of the county. There is still a prospect for a railroad westward through the county. With these facilities the convenience of the public for modes of travel and mail is subserved with the county seat at Brownville.

5. The movement originated and is prosecuted by Sheridan, and is wholly a speculation in which less than ten men are interested. If inconvenience was the cause of it, Lafayette and Benton would have been the prime movers.

6. There is no policy in moving the county seat to the center of the county in advance of a railroad. The county town would be bled to death for a road; or if it refused to be bled, it would be killed outright by a rival railroad town.

More can be said on this subject, but this will answer for the present.

The Kearney Press and S. G. Owen.

A Charge—A Denial, and a Witness.

A few weeks ago the Kearney *Press* made the following additional charge against Church Howe:

In our former charges against Church Howe as a bribe-taker, we were very careful to state only that which we could fully substantiate, giving him the benefit of every doubt. That he offered to sell himself very cheap upon the Capitol removal question we have very good authority. Only $300 was all he asked for his vote and influence to prevent the removal of the Capitol from Lincoln, and for a legislator who parts his hair in the middle, this is dirt cheap. It is ruinously low, in fact it is a granger's price, down to bed rock, and will admit of no middlemen's profits. But, even at this figure, Banker Owen, of Lincoln didn't want to buy. In effect he answered—"Now, Mr. Howe, I will not pay your price, or any other sum; but you go and vote and work the same as if I had, or I will put you through for coming to me with such a proposition." Was ever before a marketable law-maker so shamefully treated? Offered for three hundred dollars, and no bidders.

Shortly after the above appeared in the *Press*, Mr. Owen published the following card:

Hon. C. G. Gere, Editor State Journal:

STATE NATIONAL BANK,
LINCOLN, April 3, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—Herewith I enclose you a clipping from the Kearney *Press* regarding Hon. Church Howe, and a conversation which it is pretended he had with me, and I wish to state that there is not the slightest foundaton in the world for such a charge against him, so far as I know. I never had any such conversation as is pretended in the said article with Mr. Howe, and I never used any language either in substance or effect like the above attributed to me, nor, did Mr. Howe ever at any time approach me and offer to sell his vote or influence on the Capitol question at any time.

Respectfully yours,
SAMUEL G. OWEN,
President State National Bank.

The *Press* responds to this as follows:

The "Hon." S. G. Owen says that Howe never approached him with an offer to sell his vote on the capitol removal question. This, of course, ought to settle the question, and yet, as we stated before, we have very good authority for making the statement. With us this matter is narrowed down to this point: "Hon." S. G. Owen has told two stories—at which time did he tell a lie? We have never attached any very great importance to this matter, and we don't care a straw whether it is true or not. It is simply a question of veracity between "Hon." Owen and several other gentlemen among whom are Robert Furnas and John L. Carson; and as we never heard of the "Hon." Owen until this question came up, he will please excuse us if we still believe that he has made the statement referred to.

Now, as we happen to have some reliable evidence regarding this matter, we propose to say to Mr. Owen that there is considerably more than "the slightest foundation in the world for such a charge" against Church Howe. Ex-Governor Furnas having months ago given us, in effect, this matter, as charged by the *Press*, and on frequent occasions since, talked with us regarding "Owen's charge on Howe." As soon as we saw Owen's card of denial we went to the Gov., and when he had read the card he expressed astonishment that Owen should so declare himself. The Governor, while he regretted that he was likely to have a hand in so unpleasant a matter, said again that he heard Owen make such a charge on Howe and that he could freely take an oath to that effect. "But," says the Gov., "Eaton does not give Owen's answer to Howe precisely as Owen stated it to me. After Howe had made the proposition, Owen said, 'Now, Mr. Howe you have opened the door to the penitentiary—it will depend upon how you act upon this removal question whether it will be closed upon you or not—I shall give you no money.'" This is what Gov. Furnas said, exactly in sense, and very nearly word for word, when he read Owen's card.

Now, when newspapers or individuals, trying to ferret out corruptions amongst officials, find such high authority for the most damnable rottenness, can they be blamed for making charges, or at least calling the attention of the people to the matter.

As to Jno. L. Carson, we also called on him, and referred him to Owen's card. He said he had frequently heard the story as coming from Owen, but did not remember of ever hearing Owen himself tell it.

We have been told about Howe wanting Owen to bribe him many times, always by prominent, leading men of the State; and they usually introduce the subject by asking us if we had heard the story that "Owen, the Lincoln banker tells on Church Howe." We believe Mr. Owen has told the story to other gentlemen besides Gov. Furnas, who were equally surprised with the Gov. in seeing Mr. Owen's broad and unqualified denial.

This is bringing Mr. Howe into pretty close quarters. He dare not, for *fear of the testimony*, undertake to vindicate himself. His few granger friends that he dictates to in this matter dare not push him to make an effort to clear up these scandals, preferring to shut their eyes and go it blind.

An Act to Provide for the Re-Location of the County Seat.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, Whenever the inhabitatants of any county are desirous of changing their county seat, and upon petitions therefor being presented to the county commissioners, signed by resident electors of said county, equal in number to three-fifths of all the votes cast in said county at the last general election held therein, said petition shall contain in addition to the names of the petitioners, the section, township and range on which, or town or city in which the petitioners reside, their ages and time of residence in the county, it shall be the duty of said board of commissioners to forthwith call a special election in said county for the purpse of submitting to the qualified electors thereof the question of the re-location of the county seat. Notice of the time and places of holding said elections shall be given in the same manner, and said election shall be conducted in all respects the same as is provided by law relating to general elections for county purposes. The electors at said election shall designate on their ballots what city, town, or place they desire said county seat to be located at, or in, and any place receiving three-fifths of all the votes cast, shall become and remain, from and after the first day of the third month next succeeding such election, the county seat of said county.

SEC. 2. If it shall appear upon the canvass of said vote that no one place has received three-fifths of all the votes cast, and if it shall further appear that three-fifths of all the votes cast in favor of places other than the one where said county seat is then located, it shall be the duty of said board of county commissioners to immediately call a special election in the same manner as provided in section one of this act.

SEC. 3. At which election the electors of said county shall designate upon their ballots either the name of the place where the county seat is then located, or one of the two places other than the said county seat, which received the largest number of all the votes cast at the special election first held, and in canvassing said votes, no votes shall be counted except such as are cast for one of the three places before mentioned.

SEC. 4. If three-fifths of all said votes shall be counted in favor of the re-location of such county seat at either of the places voted for, the place receiving three-fifths of such votes shall become and remain from and after the first day of the third month next succeeding said election, the county seat of such county.

SEC. 5. If it shall appear that upon the canvass of said vote that no one place has received three-fifths of all the votes legally cast at said election, and if it shall appear that less than two-fifths of all the said votes have been cast in favor of the present county seat, said board of county commissioners shall, at the next general election held in such county, again submit to the electors thereof the question of the re-location of the county seat.

SEC. 6. If the present county seat received a less number votes at the second special election hereinbefore provided for, than either of the other places voted for thereat, then the electors shall designate on their ballots the name of one of the two places, other than said county seat, where they desire said county seat so located, and the one of said places receiving the largest number of votes shall be and become, from and after the first days of January following such election, the county seat of said county; but if at said election only one of the places voted for received more votes than the place where the county seat is then located, the electors of said county shall designate upon the ballots, either the name of the place where the county seat is then located, or of the place which received the highest number of votes cast at the aforesaid special election, and in canvassing said votes no votes shall be counted except such as are cast for one of the two places before mentioned.

SEC. 7. If three-fifths of all said votes so to be counted shall be in favor of the re-location of such county seat, the place receiving three-fifths of all of said votes, shall become and remain, from and after the first day of January next succeeding said election, the county seat of such county.

SEC. 8. If at either of the elections in this act provided for, more than two-fifths of the votes cast shall be in favor of the place where the county seat is then located, the question of the re-location thereof shall not be again submitted for the space of two years from the date of said election, and in case the county seat shall be re-located as herein provided for, the question of the re-location thereof, shall not be again submitted to the electors for the space of five years thereafter.

SEC. 9. When any such county seat shall have been re-located, it shall be the duty of all county officers to forthwith remove their respective offices, and all county records, papers, and property in their offices or charge, to the place where said county seat shall have been re-located; and any county officer who shall refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and a conviction of any such officer of such misdemeanor shall work a vacancy in his said office.

SEC. 10. Section eight of an act entitled an "An act to provide for the organization of new counties and locate the county seat thereof," passed, February 25, A. D., 1873, and all acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 24, 1875.

Jennie Marshall, a servant girl of Napanee, Can., took her newly-married husband home to England and introduced him to a fortune of $1,000,000 which had been left her by a relative. She had run away from home some time before, to escape a marriage her friends tried to force upon her.

Correspondence.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser.

I notice in your issue of the 20th, ult., that our "old and much esteemed friend," Capt, Polock has undertaken the somewhat inconsistent (in a Republican point of view) task of advocating the claims of Mr. Church Howe. And I also note in your issue of last week an article from Judge Church. Now the question naturally arises: is there not some arrangement or agreement between the Republican branch of the so called Independent Party, and parties who would wish to be considered as having a controling influence in the Republican party in this county? I know the attempt was made, and might have succeeded last summer, but for influences I have not time now to discuss.

For my part I have always held the opinion that we should use all just and honorable efforts to induce our "erring brothers" to return and take their old position in our ranks; but I think that Judge Church himself must be convinced that about the only thing we can do in the premises, is to extend a general invitation to that effect; and if the Judge will attend and take part in the *primaries*, &c., he will be just as welcome as any other citizen, but he certainly has no right to expect a *special invitation*.

In the *great* battle to be fought this Fall there will be but two parties in the field, Republican and Democrat; so that our Independent friends will have a chance once more of identifying themselves under the old flag. It is true as far as local matters, and even state affairs are concerned, the Independents may choose to keep up their organization, but in that event, they would be very apt to get things in such a muddled, mixed up mess, that even the inventive genius of Mr. Church Howe himself will hardly be sufficient to straighten matters again.

The mention of that gentleman's (Church Howe's) name puts me in mind to ask what benefit the Republican party or the State of Nebraska have received at his hands that we should put his name on our State ticket? if willful desertion and persistent endeavors to destroy the Republican party is any recommendation, then I concede him to be most worthy, and this at least we all know to be true of him. But we are told that Mr. Howe is desirous of returning to his allegiance once more, and like the prodigal son return to his father's house (the Republican party) again. Well this may be so, *but don't let us be in any hurry to kill the fatted calf.* Mr. Editor, I have not much faith in these sudden conversions at any time, and when this apparent repentance of Mr. Howe comes with the gentle intimation that we ought to reward him with the offer of Lieut. Governor, it carries on its face too much of a contract of bargain and sale to be swallowed by any one, however gullible he might be. This is the first instance in our State of an attempt to reward a traitor and deserter from his party, by promotion to one of the highest offices within the gift of the people.

The Republican party in this state and county have been called upon to carry some heavy loads in their time, but I ask to be excused when I state that all the loads we have carried combined would be only a feather's weight compared with Church Howe, and it is possible to ride a free horse to death.

But we are told that if we do not give him a position on the state ticket, that he (Howe) will go to the State Senate from this county. I can't see where Mr. Howe is going to get the votes to elect him; will the Democratic Independents vote for him after his having fooled them twice. At all events it would be infinitely better that this county should bear the odium, than that the whole state should be disgraced.

This attempting to dictate terms to us, is quite consistent with Mr Howe's consumate impudence, and in return the only offer I would make *him* would be "unconditional surrender." In the course of years, after he has sufficiently repented in sackcloth and ashes we might be persuaded to vote for him for road supervisor, or something of that sort.

In conclusion let me ask the Independent party, (both wings Republican and Democrat,) to try and ascertain how much pure, unadulterated political *principle* they obtained in the acquisition of Mr. Howe to their ranks, when he seems to be so ready and willing to sell out, and, (as the Good Book says,) "like a dog return to his vomit" again.

But I have faith that our leaders in the convention will not be guilty of such suicidal policy; and in that faith subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully,
ASPINWALL.

Gov. Garber and the Centennial.

As already announced by the *Republican*, Gov. Garber leaves for Philadelphia to-day to make preparations for the exhibition of Nebraska products at the Centennial, and we are pleased to note his energy in rescuing Nebraska from the threatened disgrace attending a failure to represent the resources of the great state over which he is the chief executive officer. His action in this is highly commendable and will meet the cordial endorsement of the people, and the legislature will undoubtedly vote the $5,000 appropriation necessary to cover the expense of giving the state its proper showing, at the national exposition. The effect of the governor's action, will result in benefits a thousand fold, when the people of the east are eye-witness to the remarkable fertility of our soil, and will be the means of influencing the influx of immigration largely to this section. People will then be *convinced* that Nebraska is one of the most fertile and productive states in the union, and will be quick to avail themselves of the privileges we offer to the industrious and energetic men of the country at large.—*Omaha Republican.*

The scandal mills are still grinding away at Washington, but without important results.

THE ELEMENTS.

A Terrible Tornado Sweeps Over Chicago, Doing Great Damage to Property.

Leavenworth, Kansas, is Also Visited, and the Description is Grand.

A DAMAGING TORNADO.

Chicago May 6.—About five o'clock this morning, a terrific rainstorm, accompained by a rotating tornado, visited this city, and did great damage to property. The storm spent itself on the south and north sides. The west escaped almost uninjured. The wind seemed to come from above and dropped here and there over the city, skipping some portions which lay in its course. Among the casualties reported are the following: The Michigan Southern depot unroofed and six laborers working in the vicinity more or less hurt, one of them scarously. The massive steeple of Grace church, 175 feet high fell, and crashing thro' the roof, penetrated to the aisles. The choir were practicing in the church at the time, but were not injured. Loss to the church exclusive of steeple is estimated at $7,000. The spire of the Wabash Avenue Methodist church also broke off and fell into a lot adjoining. The tin roof of No. 517 Wabash avenue was carried off and the building left defenceless against the storm. The upper portion of the roof of the old county hospital was carried away and the chimneys falling on the lower portions, caused much injury to the building. The patients were speedily removed, and none were seriously hurt. The wind took off a large portion of Osborn's harvesting manufactury and sixty feet of the west wall fell in, smashing the machinery and inflicting other damage to the amount of about $5,00. The house of Henry W. King was unroofed and damaged badly; the omnibus barn on Blue Island avenue near Twenty-second street, blew down; the three story frame house corner Peulina and Twenty-second streets was blown down and one boy killed. Besides this several tenants were injured and some limbs broken. At 5:15 the massive fog bell at the crib, together with the newly erected tower was swept into the lake and entirely destroyed. The loss will probably be over $5,000. Trees, lamp-posts, and other debris strew the streets in some portions of the city, side walks turned over and jammed against houses, breaking glass, etc. Hacks and carriages were wrecked in the streets and abandoned. Nearly fifty vehicles were seen on the south side after the tornado passed, all turned over and some of them worthless, on account of the damages by the storm. Innumerable chimneys toppled over and signs were hurled into the streets in all directions. Little loss of life is reported. The Palmer and Gardner houses are said to have been badly damaged, but no particulars can be ascertained at this hour. On the lake the force of the storm seems to have been less, but nearly every vessel lying inside the harbor and in the river, as well as those outside, have lost sails or masts, or portions of their rigging. The lightning struck several times, but in only one case was a man injured and he only slightly. The storm lasted but a few minutes. At this writing it is perfectly calm.

At a late hour last night, few further particulars of damage have come to light. The loss to the Palmer house is about $20,000; to the Gardner house $1,000; to the old county hospital about $8,000. In Page's candy store on Lake street, four girls were seriously hurt, and two of them may die from injuries received from a chimney falling through the roof. Six men were buried under the falling walls of the Michigan Southern freight depot; one of them will probably die, and the others had their legs and arms and bones badly broken, and some may not recover. The roof of the passenger depot was partly demolished. The total damage is roughly estimated at a quarter of a million dollars, and will probably not be less that that. There are no great losses, but innumerable small ones.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., May 6.—At half past three this morning this vicinity was visited by the heaviest and most destructive wind storm Leavenworth ever experienced. It has been raining almost incessantly for sixty hours, and at the time the storm struck the town the rain was still coming down in torrents. At an early hour in the evening the lightning began to play across the sky; the whole air seemed to be filled with electricity, and all night long flashes and reports followed each other in such rapid succession that there was almost an unbroken glare of lightning and roar of thunder. At 3.25 a dense cloud was seen in the western horizon, and in a few moments after a sharp breeze came from the east, which continued not over a minute; then there was a dead calm; the rain fall ceased entirely, then began to be heard the distant tornado. In a moment more the wind struck us, and it seemed for a time that everything above ground was doomed to destruction. Just as the hurricane struck the city there came a blinding flash of lightning with a crash of thunder that made the earth tremble. This, with terrific roar of the wind, which cannot be likened to anything but the creaking and groaning of trembling buildings, crashes of falling walls and flying timbers, made an exhibition of fury of the elements which those who witnessed will never desire to see repeated. The wind cloud was funnel-shaped with the small end down. It moved with an oscillating motion from west to east rebounding like a bombshell and scattering ruin in its pathway wherever it struck the earth.

The loss to the city and county cannot be less than $150,000, and may reach a quarter of a million.

The following are some of the most damaging results: Leavenworth carpet factory with machinery valued at $50,000 totally destroyed. The roof of the Odd Fellows hall, one of the largest buildings in the city, is torn off and the interior of building is ruined by water. Part of this roof fell in on the agricultural ware house of Morbett & Co., crushing that building; and another part of it was carried two hundred feet distant and crushed in one end of a large boarding house, but happily without injuring any of the inmates. The roof of W. C. Lobenstien's large ware house was blown off; the iron roof of the union depot was blown off, also a part of the roof of the new market house; part of the south wall of Hoffman's liquor store; part of the north wall of the Leavenworth mill and the entire roof of Harmon's block. Ten other large houses more or less damaged. Some 30 smaller buildings were unroofed.

Now we learn that the democrats in congress propose to "investigate" the governor (Morton) for this act as a "violation of law" Would it not be as well while on this branch of inquiry to "investigate" the battle of Gettysburg? That was also a "violation of law."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Georgia's representation in the National Republican Convention is mixed in more ways than one. There are thirteen white and nine colored delegates, estimated to stand: Blaine, 8; Bristow, 6; Morton, 5; Conkling, 3.

Murdered for Money.

A terrible murder perpetrated last week at Seward has thrown the people of that town into a great state of excitement. From the *Lincoln Journal* we get the following particulars:

Our neigboring village of Seward was thrown into violent excitement yesterday morning by the discovery that one of her citizens had been murdered during the night. Mr. Nathan Clough, the mudered man, was an old resident of the village, and was a brother to the present proprietor of the Blue Valley Hotel, located there. He has been engaged in the business of buying and selling fine horses and has at times been the possessor of considerable money. He had, at the time of his murder, several fine stallions in his brother's barn, where also some fine horses belonging to a Mr. Hall were stabled. To better secure the safety of these horses, Mr. Hall and the murdered man moved their beds last week into the loft of the barn and were sleeping there. Sometime during the later part of the week Mr. Hall went over into Iowa to see about some horses that he intened buying, and Mr. Clough was left to slepp alone in his bed in the loft of the barn. One day last week the brother of Mr. Clough gave him a check for $1,000 which was cashed at one of the banks last Friday. Some $300 or $400 of the money was spent by Clough on Saturday for various purposes, and it was generally known that he carried the remaining $700 on his person.

On yesterday morning Mr. Clough did not appear at the breakfast table as usual, and at half past eight o'clock his brother went to the stable for the purpose of awakening him. He found him covered up with the bed clothing over his head and his feet exposed. Not responding to calls of his brother, the bed clothes were pulled off, when the ghastly, bloody corpse of the murdered Nathan Clough was discovered. The alarm was at once given and an investigation made by those who flocked in. It was found that he had been murdered most foully. He had received a terrible blow with some heavy intrument accoss the forehead at the base of the nose which had fractured the skull in the most shocking manner and would have been sufficent to have produced almost instant death. In the absence of the Coroner no minute examination was made, but there were evidences of several other terrible blows about the head by the same deadly instrument. A long gash on the back and side of his head indicated the place where he had received a blow that produced a second fracture. The bed clothes were covered with red stains, and on the floor by the side of the bed there was a little pool of clotted blood which had run out of the bed on which he lay.

In the excitement which prevailed in the village all day yesterday, it was impossible to gather the full particulars. There is but one opinion in the case, however, that he was murdered for his money. A coroner's inquest was being held yesterday, but up to a late hour last night they had not arrived at a verdict. It is said suspicion points very strongly to several, but there were no evidence left near the scene of the murder that would indicate the pertetrator of the horrid crime. Several arrests have been made as is usual in such cases with but very little if any grounds of suspicion.

Mr. Clough was a man of about forty-five years of age, a large, strong, athalete fellow, who would be able to make a fair show in any hand to hand encounter, which convinces the people that the fatal blow was given while he lay a sleep in his bed. Although he was once married he had no family. As the Cloughs are among the most prominent men of the town, the murder of the brother has caused the wildest excitement.

THE RED DEVILS.

Thirty-one Head of Horses Run Off by the Indians—One Man and Fourteen Horses Killed.

FORT LARAMIE, May 6.—The Indians run off thirty-one head of horses and mules from Hunton's ranche, belonging to Col. Bullock, of Cheyenne, and Mr. John Hunton, yesterday. James Hunton, a brother of John was killed. His body was found eight miles from the ranche, at Goshen Hole, and brought into the ranche last night, by J. H. Owens, of Chug Spring's ranche, and Little Bat, a hunter and scout.

Gwin's ox train, and May & Parratt's mule train of Cheyenne, were attacked by the Indians on the 2d inst., in Red Canon. They made a strong defense, keeping up a running fight for some time, corraling the trains and fighting from behind the wagons and teams; finally reaching a good point for natural defense, stopping there, and succeeded in driving the Indians off. One man was wounded badly and fourteen horses were killed.

We are decidedly opposed to any conciliatory measures that will result in giving Church Howe a place on the State ticket. There are scores of men who helped keep the party together when he was trying to destroy it, compentent to fill every position, and while we are glad to see him, as well as others, file into rank again, we believe he should serve a probation to prove his sincerity. The story of the prodigal son and the fatted calf is an excellent one, and illustrates a principle very nicely, but in that case the son didn't attempt to burn the house and steal the farm. And we also learn that the prodigal was willing to labor in the paternal kitchen, whereas in this case he boldly steps up and demands that the keys to the cellar and larder be turned over to him without further ceremony.—*Falls City Globe-Journal.*

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT!

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS.

THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A BOTTLE COSTING 25c., 50c., OR $1.00, HAS OFTEN SAVED THE LIFE OF A HUMAN BEING, AND RESTORED TO LIFE AND USEFULNESS MANY A VALUABLE HORSE.

may11y1

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS.

Any person wishing to purchase a parlor organ where there is no agent for the "Star," would do well to write for special rates, to introduce this instrument. Address, EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J.

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 $180.75; 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, said 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 20th, 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. 1863; 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 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.

V. S. STULL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

45w4

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; then, pursuant to said election, the county records and offices shall have been moved to Sheridan aforesaid 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 unders