THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

National Republican Ticket.

For President.
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

General Tyner has been confirmed Postmaster General.

The testimony in the Belknap impeachment trial closed last week.

Indians report that Sitting Bull was killed during his fight with Custer.

Colorado has adopted her constitution and is now a state of this glorious Union.

The "reformers" are busy. John Morrissey is about starting a Tilden *reform* paper in Washington.

Senator Christiancy and Gen. Custer were not in any way related as has been reported, but were warm personal friends.

Cedar County, Neb., has organized a militia company for the protection of the county against theatened Indian invasions.

Indians continue to raid and steal stock in the vicinity of Cheyenne. Herders of horses and cattle are the principal sufferers.

Gen. Crook says the Sioux have three fighting men to his one, but when the fifth cavalry and other reinforcements on the road arrive, he has no doubt of his ability to whip them.

If you want to make a Democrat look sour ask him if he has seen Greeley's letter to Tilden. Greeley is good authority with Democrats, as he was not long ago their candidate, —and they see the point at once.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* in a careful and reasonable review of the statistics of increase of population in the United States, estimates the population at the present time to be 46,284,-344; and that at the close of the present declining decade, 1879, the population will be 50,709,759.

At Freedom, Pa., a small town on the Ohio river at the junction of Crow run with the river; a heavy rain storm occurred on the 14th, which caused a part of the town to be inundated and great destruction of property. The house of Thos. Lighthill was swept away, and Mrs. L. and her four children, who were in the building, were drowned.

Col. Ingersoll, who made the great speech for Mr. Blaine, at the Cincinnati convention is an atheist and infidel. We once read a book written by him. The first chapter commenced with the words, "An honest God is the noblest work of man." That book is as full of vivid flashes of thought and apparently incontrovertible reasoning as was his Blaine speech.

A party of nine miners from Burlington, Iowa, at work in a dry gulch in the Black Hills, the latter part of June were pounced upon by Indians and seven of the nine killed. Two men named Hanscome and Cook escaped. The murdered men were terribly mutilated and scalped, their hydraulic engines and machinery all burned or otherwise destroyed, nine horses taken and a thousand pounds of provisions.

We don't want to be too inquisitive, but we *would* like to know if all our Bourbon friends have read Horace Greeley's letter to *Tilden*?

We know 'tis true,
They're getting blue
As evidences thicken;
Belmont and Greeley—
'Tis true, real'y's
'Nough to make 'em sicken.

This is fun for the boys but terribly hard on a *reformer*.—(!)

Democratic papers, and the present Democratic platform claim for that party that it has always been the leading advocate of free and popular education! How long has it been that more than one half the Democratic States in the Union went so far on this subject as to announce by plank in their platform, opposition to any such measure. This was so in many of the States up to as late a date as the commencement of the war.—The Democratic party, as a party, is not in favor of popular education, and the people know it.

The Kenesaw *Times*, Prof. Williams' paper, believes in hanging murderers—murder for murder—and that if courts will not do the hanging mobs ought to do it. It characterizes "some in editorial chairs," as "sickly sentimentalists," those who do not believe in hanging nor mobs. "Sickly sentimentalists" is old, very old on the list of modest sarcasms. The originator of that fearful epithet has been dead no doubt about a thousand years, and the Prof. can safely use it without the use of quotation points or objection from the author. We are a "sickly sentimentalist," or else the Prof. lies; for we do not believe in murder for murder, legal or by mobs. A newspaper could not be put to a worse or more dangerous purpose than the encouraging of mobs, or defending them or excusing them in any manner. When a citizen has arrested a desperado or criminal and placed him within reach of the power and penalty of the law, he has discharged the whole duty he owes to himself and his country, and when he goes farther than that and resorts to lynch law, such a proceeding is always prompted by a dangerous, devilish feeling akin to that which the smell of blood excites in the ferocious tiger and causes him to tear and rend his victim. We have no idea that a better feeling ever prompted mob violence amongst a people with good laws ample for the sefety of all.

The plank in the Democratic platform referring to soldiers and sailors is peculiarly constructed, and deserves attention. We quote:

Resolved, That the soldiers of *the republic*, and the widows and orphans of those *who have fallen in battle*, have a joint claim upon the care, protection, and gratitude of their fellow citizens.

The convention which conceived and adopted this resolution was made up of elements which represented both rebel and Union soldiers and sailors of the republic, and the resolution was made to embrace all—and does embrace all—the confederates as well as the union soldiers of the republic, "and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle have a joint claim upon the care," &c. Whether they be the orphans and widows of federal or confederate soldiers they "have a *joint* claim upon the care and protection and gratitude of their fellow citizens." No distinction or preference expressed in that resolution for union soldiers. The rebels of that Democratic convention promise their confederate comrades and the widows and orphans of those fallen in battle, the gratitude and protection of the republic and all the benefits that are now bestowed upon the union soldier and his widow and orphan. A different resolution on the subject could not have had a happy reception in that convention. The Democracy are on the record—with boldness they place themselves on the record in favor of making no distinction between rebel and union soldiers.

How different is the corresponding plank in the Republican platform. It is as follows:

The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those *who periled their lives for the country's preservation* in the kindest remembrance.

It is to the Republican party alone that the country must look to to save it from shouldering the expenses of paying rebel pensions and bounties, and the rebel debt, and the claims, including claims for every released slave. Democracy in the slight flush of victory within the last year or so have been bold in showing their intentions; they do not even keep them out of their platform, and none need be deceived.

Samuel J. Tilden as a Ballot-box Stuffer.

In 1868 when Grant first run for for President, the following letter in the form of a printed circular from Mr. Tilden was sent to leading Democrats in every county and important locality in the state of New York:

ROOMS DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, October 27, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR:—Please at once to communicate with some reliable person in three or four principal towns and in each city of your county, and tell him (expenses duly arranged for at this end) *to telegraph to William M Tweed*, Tammany Hall, at the minute of closing the polls, not waiting for the count, such person's estimate of the vote. Let the telagraph be as follows: "This town will show a Democratic gain (or loss) over last year of——(number)." Or this one, is sufficiently certain: "This town will give a Republican (or Democratic) majority of——." *There is, of course, an important object to be attained by a simultaneous transmission at the hour of closing the polls, but no longer waiting.* Opportunity can be taken of the usual half-hour lull in telegraphic communication over lines before accurate results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with returns and interfere with individual messages, and give orders to watch carefully the count. Very truly, yours, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman.

Why was Mr. Tilden so anxious to have *Mr Tweed*, of Tammany informed of the "estimate of the vote" at the thousands of voting places within New York? Why was it so essential that Mr Tweed should know such estimates "at the minute of closing the polls?" "Expenses duly arranged for" by Mr. Tweed and Mr. Tilden—machinery in perfect order, greased by Tilden's "bar'l of money," and Tweed's two barrels of money, stolen from the laboring people of New York. Why this circular, and systematic movement to find out the probable losses and gains to the Democrats, *after* the polls were closed, after all honest voters had voted and honestly decided who were elected, although the vote had not been counted and the verdict not yet known? Mr. Tilden says, "*There is of course an important object to be attained.*" This object was to know how many votes would have to be stuffed to secure the state beyond doubt to the Democracy how many votes must be manufactured by Tweed, Tilden and Tammany to over ride the honest vote of the State.

This circular was private and intended to have been kept a profound secret, but murder will out, and Horace Greeley was so amazed at the brazen frauds perpetrated under the leadership of Tilden, Tweed & Co. that he, in an open letter accused the ringmaster, and Mr. Tilden never to this day has denied the damaging charges of Mr. Greeley. The following is an extract from Mr. Greeley's letter:

Mr. Tilden, you cannot escape responsibility by saying, with the guilty Macbeth,

"Thou can'st not say I did it; never shake
Those gory locks at me!"

for you were at least a passive accomplice in the great frauds of last November. Your name was used, without public protest on your part, in circulars sown broadcast over the State, whereof the manifest intent was to "make assurance doubly sure" that the frauds here perpetrated should not be overborne by the honest vote of the rural districts. And you, not merely by silence, but by positive assumption, have covered those frauds with the mantle of your rsespectability. On the principal that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," you are as deeply implicated in them to-day as though your name were Tweed, O'Brien or Oakey Hall.

And though our city has largely increased its population, the lower wards were quite as populous then (1840) as they are to-day, several of them more so. * * *

Now look at the vote of four of these wards in 1840 and 1868, respectively:

	President 1840.		Governor 1868.	
4 wards.	4,793	5,521	2,849	20,283

Van Buren's majority, 728; Hoffman's majority, 17,443.

Mr. Tilden, you know what this contrast attests. Right well do you comprehend the means whereby the vote of 1868 was thus swelled out of all proportions. There are not 12,000 legal voters living in those wards to-day, though they gave Hoffman 17,-443 majority.

No man doubts the truth of the statements and accusations contained in this celebrated letter; and being true they brand Samuel J. Tilden as guilty of complicity in frauds upon the ballot-box sufficient, if proven, to consign him to the penitentiary. And yet he is the chosen candidate of the Democracy for the Presidential office!

Indian News.

Gen. Crook has finally been heard from. Those rumors about disasters to his command were false. He is all right. But the general tenor of the news from the Indian war is, that Crook, Terry, and all our soldiers confronting Sitting Bull, have their hands full, and so far in the struggle have lost much more than they have gained. The Indians so manage to control the war as to gain advantages over the soldiers at every encounter. A dispatch from Crook's camp says that the Indians hover about and fire into the camp every day. On the 6th inst. a scout of twenty-five men went out to reconnoitre; they were at once discovered by the Indians, surrounded, or nearly so, and only escaped by leaving their horses and slipping away in a convenient friendly ravine. The men all escaped, but left their horses and baggage as prizes to the Indians. The soldiers begin to realize that there is work to do, and not Indian squaws and children to punish.

In the village on the Big Horn where Custar was killed, kegs of whiskey were found, and other evidences of the presence of white men with the Indians.

The Chicago *Times'* Bismarck special says:

The impression prevails here that the military authorities do not realize the work they have to do. The Indians in hostile camps are believed to number at least ten thousand, and while there are many women and children, nearly all of these are effective in a campaign. There are certainly five to seven thousand Indians, who can and will fight until subdued, and the fate of Custer should be a warning that they intend to make thorough work, and have confidence in their ability to do it.

Two hundred Snake Indians recently joined Crook's command. The hostiles are saucy and defiant. The victorious Sioux dressed in the clothes of Custer's men, and riding their horses, recently approached a part of Gibbon's command and boldly fired into it, and rode away with savage yells of defiancee. Sitting Bull and his braves feel confident of evading or repelling the soldiers, and will do one or the other as suits them, while Crook and Terry are encamped far apart, neither having sufficient force to move on the enemy or invite a fight. Uncle Sam must send out more men, or this campaign will terminate in a miserable failure.

It is very interesting to examine the accounts under the several administrations. The report commences with General Jackson, and it will be seen that the defalcations in General Grant's administration, notwithstanding the constant Democratic howl of "thief, thief!" have been infinitely less than those under any other President. The losses to the government under Van Buren were by far the largest, being more than double those of any other administration.

The losses on every $1,000 of disbursements were, in the administration of Jackson, $10.55; Van Buren, $21.15; Harrison, (or Tyler) $10.37; Polk, $8 34; Taylor and Fillmore, $7.64; Pierce, $5.86; Buchanan, nearly $6.98; Lincoln, $1.41; Johnson, 48 cents; GRANT, the first four years, 40 cents; the second four years, 26 cents. This is exclusive of the Postoffice, which administers its own revenue. In this Postoffice the loss has gone down from $11.18 on the $1,000 in Jackson's administration, and $26.19 in Van Buren's, to $1.59 for the first term of Grant, and $1.01 for the second, with an average of $3.51 for the whole period.

The first reports regarding Custer's fight and death, say his body was not mutilated; that the "noble red man" had such respect for the dashing yellow-haired chief as to leave him untouched in his quiet repose as he fell upon the field of battle. Hostile Indians, however, who were in the fight say that this was not the case; that Custer was killed by a chief called Rain-in-the-face, that Rain-in-the-face cut Custer's heart out and carried it on the point of a pole. While it was gratifying to think that the handsome form of the brave man might not have been gashed with Indian butcher knives, or "all haggled o'er" with the dull stone tomahawk, "where in gore he lay insteeped," it is unreasonable to suppose Sitting Bull's warriors to have left any such mark of refined or generous respect for any white foe however brave and meritorious. If Custer was not scalped and mutilated it was because the Indians had not an opportunity to so wreak such savage vengence upon his dead body. And as they had ample time and opportunity before Terry and Gibbon approached the scene of the massacre, we must conclude that the comely form of Custer met with the usual savage treatment, and that his long silken scalp-locks now dangle against the breechclout of some haughty painted chief.

Dom Pedro, king of Brazil, has gone home.

The President's Letter to Ex-Secretary Bristow.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 12th, 1876.

To the Hon. B. H. Bristow:

DEAR SIR:—Through the press I learn that the committee of Congress investigating the whisky frauds have summoned you as a witness, and that you, with great propriety, as I think, have declined to testify, claiming that what occurs in the Cabinet or between a member of the Cabinet and the Executive officially is privileged, and that a committee of Congress has no right to demand an answer. I appreciate the position you have assumed on this question, but beg to relieve you from all obligations of secrecy on this subject, and desire not only that you may answer all questions asked relating to it, but wish that all members of my Cabinet and ex-members of the Cabinet since I have been President may also be called upon to testify in regard to the same matters. With great respect, your obedient servant. U. S. GRANT.

The above letter explains itself. If Mr. Bristow, as he is charged with doing, pretended by his mysterious airs that the President tried to abstruct investigation of whisky frauds, this letter unseals his lips, and he may dispense with his magnanimity and tell all he knows. He declines however to go before the committee again, and has been relived of the duty of doing so by the chairman, on account of a private letter written to the committee asking not to be recalled because he knows nothing more than what he told. Had his examination continued it would have been shown that the President was the moving cause of the destruction of the whisky ring, and the man to whom the credit is due from the country for the great reformation in that respect.

Signal Triumph for Hayes Predicted.

Under such circumstances, it seems unlikely that Governor Tilden will be elected unless Governor Hayes throws the battle away. If the Republican nominee, by his letter of acceptance or in any other manner, should lead the people to believe that his election would be the continuation of Grantism of the rule of the Senatorial Ring, if he should falter in his position on the currency question, if he should show a leaning toward the corrupt and disgraced elements of the Republican party which the people have so strenuously repudiated, a candidate like Mr. Tilden might easily beat him. But we have no anticipation of such a misfortune. Under the leadership of the honest, straightforward, popular, and accomplished Ohio Governor we look for a signal triumph of that party which, in spite of all its errors, is still the safest to be trusted with the honor and material welfare of the United States.—*New York Tribune.*

Since the above appeared in the *Tribune* Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance has been published, and it pleases the *Tribune* well. It thinks the Republican candidate has not endangered the Republican ship by running afoul of any of the rocks pointed out by that fastidious independent journal, and it is therefore enthusiastic for Hayes and Wheeler. The *Tribune* has the largest circulation of any political paper in the United States, and its influence is perhaps greater than any other.

S. S. Cox, who has always heretofore been considered a good enough Democrat, was at the St. Louis convention as a spectator, but being called on for a speech said among other ambiguities said:

Who shall stand in the holy places, who shall stand as our great chief executive in this centennial year? Who shall stand to offer the sacrifice? [Cries of Tilden, Hendricks, Hancock, etc., with which cries Mr. Cox did not agree.] Well, my fellow citizens, I will give you the answer in the language of Scripture. The answer of the Psalmist is this, and he is my man for President: "*He that hath a pure heart and clean hands!*" *It is not for this meeting, altogether, to name a man.*

It is thought from these remarks that Mr. Cox is for Hayes and Wheeler.

The *Irish World*, a Democcratic Catholic paper, printed in New York, referring to the Democratic platform adopted at St Louis, don't think much of the financial plank, and says:

Not many of our readers, after perusing this document, will be able to tell where precisely the party stands with regard to the financial issue. It was on this point that the only real contest of the Platform Committee occurred—the other portions having been disposed of with little difficulty.

All the comments, defenses and vindications written does not change the fact that the cause of the gallent Custer's terrible defeat was disobedience of orders, an under estimate of the Indian strength and an over estimate of his own.

A man named Haywood Grant was hung at Rome, Ga., for arson on the 14th. He confessed to having killed four men, one of whom was the confederate General, Hindman.

The international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, held at Toronto last week, voted it inexpedient to admit woman into the Association.

Steps are being taken at Monroe, Michigan, to erect a monument to Custer. Monroe is the General's native city.

Crop reports from western Iowa indicate small grain good and corn "far in excess of that of any previous year."

Andrew Filbert shot his son-in-law, Wm. Oldenberg in Chicago on the 13th. Family difficulties.

A pension of $50 a month each is allowed to the father and mother of the Custer brothers.

The House has granted a pension of $50 a month to the widow of General Custer.

It is reported that Speaker Kerr is rapidly failing in health.

The fast mail service has been discontinued.

THE COMING MAN.

Letter of Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, Accepting the Republican Nomination.

Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. William A. Howard, Joseph H. Rainey and others, committee of the Republican National Convention.

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your official communication of June 17, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of president of the United States, by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that under Providence I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of the high office for the benefit of all people. I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extensive examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention. These resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles which they announce. In in several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered, which are of so much importance that I deem it proper to express my convictions in regard to them. The fifth resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than thirty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up, based on the maxim "To the victor belongs the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, the rule that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for the office, gave place to the idea that party service were to be chiefly considered. All parties in practice have adopted this system. It has been modified since its introduction; it has not, however, been improved. At first the president, either directly or through the heads of the departments, made the appointments, but gradually the appointing power in many cases passed into control of members of congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the government.

It tends directly to extravagance; it is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured; it obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of officers unworthy in every way; it degrades civil service and the character of the government; it is felt I am confident by a large majority of the members of congress, an intolerable burden and unwarranted hindrance to the proper discharge of their legislative duties, and ought to be abolished. The reforms should be brought about, though gradual yet complete. We should return to the principles of the founders of the government, supply by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly established by custom. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service; they meant that an officer should serve in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties were satisfactory; if elected I shall conduct the administration of the government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the executive will be employed to establish this reform.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati convention makes no announcement in favor of a single presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration, but believing that restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by early presidents can best be accomplished by an executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty, in stating now my inflexible purpose if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all laws of the United States relating to the payment of indebtedness and the legal tender, as constituting a pledge, a moral obligation on the government, which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that a feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency with fluctuations of value is one of the great obstacles to a return of prosperity; that uncertainty can be ended in but one way—resumption of specie payment; but the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our entire interests and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve of every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any steps backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school question is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended until by a constitutional amendment the schools are placed beyond all danger of control or interference. The republican party is pledged to secure such amendment. The resolution of the convention on the subject of pacification of the country and the complete protection of citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights is timely ane of great importance.

The condition of the Southern States attracts attention and commands the sympathies of the people of the whole Union in their progressive recovery from the effects of the war. Their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration which will protect all classes of citizens in all their social and private rights. What the South most needs is permanent peace. That depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon the distinctions of race or upon sectional lines is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of any other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor and immigration and capital, but laborers will not go and capital will not be ventured where constitution and laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed; the parts that are new, no less than parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the southern states can the most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all; a recognition without reserve or exception; with such recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote by influence of all the legitimate agencies of the government, the efforts of the people of those States to obtain for themselves blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected I shall consider it not only my duty, but my ardent desire, to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will regard and cherish the truest interest of the white and colored people, both equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of the civil service; which will wipe out forever the distinction between the North and South in our common country. With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy, actual regard for public welfare, as the policy in appointments, and the speedy, thorough prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with sound currency, with education unsectarian and free to every one alike, with simplicity and frugality in private affairs and with a fraternal spirit of harmony prevailing among people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second centennial of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be permanent as an era of good feeling and a period of prosperity and happiness. Very respectfully,

Your fellow-citizen.
R. B. HAYES.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

The Difficulty About Harmonizing on the Money Question.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Letters were received here to-day from Albany and Saratoga, detailing the circumstances of an interview between Tilden and Hendricks at Saratoga, and democrats here confess that Tilden cannot write such a letter of acceptance as he desires to and have Hendricks for a partner. Hendricks has said that if Tilden expresses himself honestly for hard money he will decline the nomination, and he will offend many of his best friends and supporters if he does not make a positive declaration in favor of hard money. There is a great deal of concern here among democratic leaders on account of these differences, and both candidates are being appealed to to compromise.

The Tribune's New York special says: Later information from Saratoga shows an irreconcilable difference between Tilden and Hendricks. Among those consulted were Isaac Sherman, David Wells, and Park Goodwin, who had been urging Tilden to make a bold strike for hard money voters and to step outside the platform and pronounce for early resumption. Goodwin says that the man is the platform, and he, Wells and Sherman have brought Tilden almost to believe it. Hendricks was disgusted with this sort of talk, and it is said high words passed between he and Sherman. Sherman told Hendricks that unless Tilden cut entirely loose from him and out bid Hayes on the currency question, Tilden and he would be beaten as badly as Greeley and Brown.

Democratic Blundering.

The Democrats are, after all our best allies. If the Republicans are ever weak in any point, the former generously come forward and strengthen the latter. In 1864, instead of advocating a simple change of policy in the prosecution of the war, they declared the war to be a failure, and nominated the incarnation of failure for President. In 1868 they took up Seymour on a repudiation platform, and absolutely frightened thousands into voting for Grant who might otherwise have preferred a civilian. In 1872 they capped the climax by nominating, on a platform that meant nothing, a man who, up to a few months previous had been their bitterest enemy, and who lost them more votes than he gained. Now they have repeated their folly, and will meet with a defeat besides which their other failures will seem victories. There can be no doubt of this. If the Republicans of this country could have made the nominations and platform at the St Louis Convention, they would not have changed them in the least. They both mean utter and overwhelming defeat to the Democracy. The platform alone, declaring as it substantially does in favor of immediate and consequently forced resumption of specie payments, is enough in itself to beat the party adopting it. Take in connection with this, Mr. Tilden's unpopularity in the West, and the bitter animosity that exists against him in the ranks of his own party East, and the two will make up a load under which he will stagger and eventually go down.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Of Interest to Soldiers.

John Dana, a sergeant in company H, 20th Indiana volunteers, has just received an answer to an inquiry addressed to the adjutant general at Washington, concerning the course to be pursued where the discharge papers have been lost. Mr. Dickey inadvertantly lost his and wished to file on a soldiers' homestead, and wrote to headquarters requesting a duplicate discharge that he might present it to the land office. The adjutant-general in reply stated that a homestead entry under the soldiers' act could not be made on a duplicate discharge. Application for land in such instances must be made to the general land commissioner. The original must be preserved. Although the loss of such papers is rare, this precedent may be of interest.—*Kearney Press.*

What the Indians say.

Bismarck, July 12.—A gentleman who is reliable, just in from Standing Rock, says several Indians have come in from Sitting Bull, one of whom is wounded. They say there were nine bands engaged, and of these the Uncpapas alone lost 160 killed and many wounded. Nine chiefs were killed, among them Crazy Horse, or Black Moon. Sitting Bull is third in rank and influence, Black Moon being first and Crazy Horse second. The Indian of whom our reporter gained the information says there were so many Indians engaged he could not count them, and that they lost more than Custer. Some of the older chiefs realize the consequences that will follow this massacre, and are very much depressed, but the young fellows are very defiant.

The Reservation Open.

Dr. J. J. Saville received a telegram Saturday from Senator Hitchcock, announcing that the Fort Kearney military reservation bill, as originally reported in the senate by Senator Hitchcock and slightly amended by Senator Paddock, had passed the house on Friday. It permits of either homesteads, or pre-emptions at the minimum price, the same as all the other government land. All settlers who were there prior to June 1st, 1876, are entitled to the quarter section they are on, and all actual settlers are entitled to a quarter-section, under the usual provisions. Senators Hitchcock and Paddock are receiving the expressions of regard from all our people.—*Kearney Press.*

The Liberals for Hayes and Wheeler.

New York, July 14—The executive committtee of the Liberal Rebublican state committee after a full interchange of opinions from which it appeared the members uniformly favored the Hayes and Wheeler ticket, it was determined to call the state convention at Saratoga the 23d of August

Our School Lands.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser.

One of the most important offices established by the new Constitution is that of Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.

Our School Land interest is the greatest item in our State economy, and eventually will require not only the very best business talent to care for it, in investing the moneys as they accrue, but it will overshadow every other revenue in its magnitude. The common school lands will, when all sold at the constitutional limit, give a sum not less than $18,000,000. The other public lands will increase that sum more than $1,000,000.

But the source of this revenue is now in a confused and unsettled condition. The law controlling the care and sale of the lands, and the investment of the moneys, is exceedingly defective. The people need now, more than at any future time, a man of wisdom, experience and integrity, to lay the foundation, to suggest a system that will give to the State perfect security in its sales and investments. The right man must be sought, regardless of party and local feelings. The people cannot afford to allow any consideration to outweigh the one of eminent fitness for the position.

There are many competent men spoken of for this position; but there is one, a quiet, unobtrusive man, who never has sought public favor, a man whose business for the past seven years has given him a schooling calculated to fit htm eminently for this position; that man is William Adair, of Dakota City.

The people will do well to scrutinize carefully the private and public character of their servants before placing them in responsible positions. William Adair's character will bear the test. VERITAS.

Its come! The divine afflatus is working. See what a moment can bring forth! At this rate what may we expect before the campaign is over?

Vote, brothers, vote with care;
Vote for Hayes and Bill Wheelaire;
Let the Copperheads pitch and rare;
Don't be tempted to rail or swear.

Take off your coat and do your share,
Whether it's rainy or whether it's fair.
Go your pile on the gallant pair—
Rutherford Hayes and Bill Wheelaire

Vote brothers, vote with care;
Vote the ticket that's bound to wear;
Vote as a first-class passenjaire;
Vote with a conscience free as air;
Vote for the man who'll do and dare;
Vote, and be sure you vote your share.
Never come up with a sickly glare,
Or growling around like a sore bear,
Saying your business will interfaire,
And you can't go up like a good soldiaire,
And cast your ballot plunk and square
For Hayes the patriot Governaire,
And honest Uncle Bill Wheelaire.

New York, July 17, 1876.—A special from Saratogga to the *Commercial Advertiser* says it has leaked out that there is an irreconcilable difference between Tilden and Hendricks, and hence the non-appearance of Tilden's letter of acceptance. It is very evident from the hurried manner in which Tilden and Hendricks left Saratoga that the meeting was not a harmonious one, and that there are wide differences between them on the currency question, which may oblige Hendricks to repudiate Tilden or peacefully withdraw from the ticket

Since the news of the passage of Hitchcock's reservation bill through the senate the excitement over taking claims is about as great as it was last summer, and parties are having claims surveyed on the island just south of town and are building on them quite rapidly. By the end of the week we doubt if a man could find a claim anywhere.—*Karney Times.*

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