

Nebraska Advertiser

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BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

VOL. 21.—NO. 6.

National Republican Ticket.

For President, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. For Vice President, WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES. The Republican election of the State of Nebraska...

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

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be peopled by labor, and when the growth of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated...

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

His Letter of Acceptance.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The following is the full text of the Hon. William A. Wheeler's letter of acceptance:

MALONE, N. Y., July 15, 1876. The Hon. Edward McPherson and others of the Committee of the Republican National Convention.

GENTLEMEN:—I received on the 6th inst. your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Republican party, held at Cincinnati on the 14th ult., for the office of Vice President of the United States...

OUR SOUTHERN RELATIONS.

My views were expressed as a member of a committee of the United States House of Representatives upon Southern affairs. Those views remain unchanged...

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Full Text of the Address of the National Liberal Republican Committee.

Their Full Indorsement of Hayes and Wheeler.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1876. To the Liberal Republicans of the United States. On the 9th day of May last a meeting of the "National Committee of Liberal Republicans" having been duly called...

A TILDEN FALSEHOOD.

The Way Tilden Encouraged Volunteerism—More Stories from Bates & Locke.

The Democratic papers are printing the following paragraph: During the war of the rebellion Governor Tilden armed and equipped by money taken from his own private purse, four companies of New York volunteer soldiers.

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MACHINERY.

The Curse of the Farmer, and the Chief Cause of Hard Times.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser: Sir—The Fourth of July has come and gone, and we will try to give you some account of the way we spent the day here at Howard.

The English croquet clubs held a conference in January, 1870, at which a code of laws was adopted which are characterized by simplicity, good sense and straightforwardness. The rules of the clubs represented in the conference and seem worthy of universal adoption.

ON THE LAWS.

Croquet, the Simpler the Better—Principal Points of the New English Code.

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Do Bees Make Honey?

Since the declaration by Prof. Riley, that bees make honey and do not simply gather it, the subject has been discussed with some energy by beekeepers, who generally hold to the opposite view.

Professors at this day state that bees make honey? A good common stand of bees, having but short common travel, will increase their stock of honey from one to two pounds in twelve hours' fair work.

Only a Revolver.

A man recently entered a Utica restaurant and ordered a very elaborate dinner.

"Very fine dinner, landlord. Just charge it to me; I haven't got a cent." "But don't you know," said the proprietor indignantly. "Of course you don't. If you had your own you wouldn't have let me have the dinner."

THE CATHOLICS.

The Inquisition, which certain men of the party try to-day to re-establish; which has burned on the funeral piles millions of men; the Inquisition, which disinterred the dead to bury them as heretics; which declared the children of heretics, even to the second generation, infamous and incapable of any public honors, excepting only those who shall have denounced their fathers; the Inquisition, which, white as paper, still holds in the Papal library the manuscripts of Galileo, sealed under the Papal signet! These are your masterpieces. This fire, which we call Italy, you have extinguished.

"This colossus, that we call Spain, you have undermined. The one in ashes, the other in ruins. This is what you have done for two great nations. What do you wish to do for France?"—Victor Hugo.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

S. A. Osborn, Attorney at Law—Office with W. T. Rogers, Brownville, Neb.

T. L. Schick, Attorney at Law—MAY BE CONSULTED in the German Office, Office 111 E. Brownville, Neb.

J. S. Stoll, Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office over Hill's Store, Brownville, Neb.

J. H. Broadly, Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office over State Bank, Brownville, Neb.

E. W. Thomas, Attorney at Law—Office, First Street, Brownville, Neb.

W. T. Rogers, Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Will give different attention to any legal business intrusted in his care, Office in Court House Building, Brownville, Neb.

PHYSICIANS.

A. S. BULLARD, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician, Graduated in 1854. Long-stone, McPherson, Pa. Office, Special attention paid to Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

H. L. MATHEWS, Physician and Surgeon, Office in City Drug Store, No. 23 Main Street, Brownville, Neb.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. W. Gibson, Blacksmith, Between Main and Atlantic, Brownville, Neb. Will do any kind of smithing and repairing.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE LAND.

Should be preserved in all their vigor, while in accordance with the spirit of constitution, they and all their endowments should be secured by every possible and proper guaranty against every form of sectarian influence or control.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

There should be the strictest economy in the expenditures of the government consistent with its effective administration, and all unnecessary offices should be abolished. Offices

THE REFORMERS FOR HAYES.

The descent of Tilden in public estimation from the position of a great reformer to that of a machine politician of the worst Democratic type, has been the most rapid. Even no longer ago than upon the occasion of the New York Conference Tilden was regarded as a reformer. That assembly of supremely wise men declared, in substance, that platforms and parties were nothing, and men everything, and that Tilden was one of only two exceptionally good men and great reformers. But they had taken only a superficial view of Mr. Tilden's record as a reformer. They were blinded by his sham fight against the Canal Ring, and their vision did not reach back to 1868, when Tilden and Tweed were partners in a ballot-box-stuffing scheme to rob General Grant of the electoral vote of the State of New York.

Much less did they recall Tilden's record in 1861, when he joined the rebels sympathizers in declaring the war for the Union a failure, and in a demand that the nation should sue traitors in arms for a dishonorable peace. But the facts were brought prominently to the recollection of the public by the time Mr. Tilden's "barrel of money" had secured him the Democratic nomination; and among all the independents of the conference who lately sound of Tilden's praises, there is now scarcely one so poor as to do him reverence. Mr. Tilden, as a sham reformer, has been brought to trial very promptly—upon his undisputed record—and the verdict of guilty by the jury of conference independents is almost unanimous. There is, however, one independent juror who adheres to Tilden. Young Mr. Charles Francis Adams, who declared at the conference that at all events the then approaching campaign was not to be a singing campaign, or a wood-chopping campaign, or a log-cabin-and-hard- cider campaign, plus his faith to Tilden and Hendricks, for whom he rightly assumes nobody will sing, nor chop wood, nor shout "log-cabin and hard cider." The fact that the conference independents have gone over to Hayes, practically, in a solid body, after having so lately proposed to support Tilden as their second choice, cannot be regarded as a confession on their part that their first conclusion as to Tilden's worthiness was hasty and ill-digested. They looked upon him as a genuine reformer; they now regard him as utterly unworthy of that title. The moral of all this is that people should beware how they canonize a pretended reformer without a faithful examination of his whole record.—Inter-Ocean.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Full Text of the Address of the National Liberal Republican Committee.

Their Full Indorsement of Hayes and Wheeler.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1876. To the Liberal Republicans of the United States. On the 9th day of May last a meeting of the "National Committee of Liberal Republicans" having been duly called, was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in the city of New York. At such meeting thirty-one states were represented. After due discussions, it was unanimously resolved to hold a national convention of Liberal Republicans on the 25th day of July, 1876, in the city of Philadelphia, and a "call" for such convention was issued to the public, reaffirming the platform adopted by the Liberal Convention held in Cincinnati in 1872. Subsequently to this action by the National Committee, and without a dissenting voice, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

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