

National Republican Ticket.

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

Republican County Convention.

In accordance with a resolution of the Republican Central Committee of Nemaha County passed at the meeting of the committee held on the 5th of August, delegates from the different precincts of the county will meet in convention at Brownville, in the Republican club room, on the

23d day of SEPTEMBER, 1876,

at 1 o'clock p. m., to nominate candidates for the following offices, viz: One Senator and three Representatives in the State Legislature, and one County Commissioner; and also to transact such other business as may be by the convention deemed proper.

The Republican voters of each precinct in the county will convene at the usual place of holding elections, on Saturday the 16th of September, at 3 o'clock p. m. and elect delegates to said county convention as follows: Brownville, 11; Elm, 9; Nemaha City, 5; Aspliville, 5; St. Detroit, 2; St. Joseph, 4; Bedford, 2; Washington, 3; Lafayette, 3; Elm Rock, 2; Douglas, 2; London, 2; Island, 1.

The members of the central committee of each precinct are authorized to change the hour of the precinct meeting from 3 o'clock to any hour deemed more suitable, by giving due notice of such change.

GEO. W. FAIRBROTHER, Ch'n Cen. Com. W. A. POTOCK, Sec'y.

Call for Republican District Convention—Second Judicial District.

The Republican electors of the counties of Lancaster, Otoe, Cass and Nemaha, comprising the Second Judicial District of the State of Nebraska, are hereby called to send delegates from said several counties to meet in District Convention at Lincoln, Neb., on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for the office of District Attorney for such district. The several counties above named are entitled to representation in said District Convention as follows:

Cass, 9; Lancaster, 15; Nemaha, 6; Otoe, 9.

It is respectfully recommended that the several counties, at the convention to be held or called to send delegates to the State Convention, send delegates to said District Convention as above appointed. By order of the Second Judicial Central Committee. E. F. WARREN, Ch'm'n.

Nebraska City, Neb., Aug. 30th, 1876.

Ethan Allen, a King of the turf is dead. He has a record of 2:15.

Jeff. Thompson, an ex-rebel General, died in St. Joseph, Mo., last week.

Gen. Benj. F. Butler will be member of the next Congress. Good!

John Tyler, jr., of Virginia, is an able advocate of the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

It is reported that Tweed has been arrested—that he was picked up in Spain. He may get home yet in time to do something for his old friend Tilden.

George W. Dorsey has received the appointment of Receiver of the Bloomington U. S. Land office. We congratulate our old friend on his good luck.

Vermont and Maine have gone Republican by unusually large majorities. The Republicans gain largely everywhere in Maine. This is a very favorable beginning.

Mr. Blaine will make his first speech in Indiana, at the Tippecanoe battle ground, Sept. 23. Gen. Harrison will be present, and this will be the grand rally of the campaign.

The Democrats have hunted up a place for Charles Francis Adams. They have nominated him for Governor of Massachusetts. Why can't Tipton and Trumbull be provided for—and Warner—and Ambrose?

Gen. Crook has given up the chase after Sitting Bull's army, and is returning into the Black Hills country for supplies for his worn out men and horses. He will endeavor to give protection to the whites of the Hills. At last accounts Gen. Terry was still on the trail of one wing of the Sioux army.

Col. Warner, a renegade Republican from Dakota county, who like Tipton, the Omaha Herald has patted on the back for a few years past, did the principal talking at the Democratic Convention recently held at Omaha. In the course of his remarks he said "I thought more of a rebel than of a Republican." No doubt of it. No accounting for taste now-a-days.

The grandest demonstration that has ever been in Chicago since the days of Lincoln, was accorded to Carl Schurz on the evening of the 7th. The torch-light procession numbered five thousand.

The New York Times is a terror to evil doers. It was that paper that exposed the corruptions of Tweed and Tammany. The latest great work of the Times was in exposing the dark practices and frauds of that old political lawyer Samuel J. Tilden. It has shown and proven, conclusively that Mr. Tilden has made sworn statements so inconsistent and inharmonious with each other as to leave no doubt on the minds of all candid people, that he has sworn falsely, with the intent to do so, and is therefore a perjurer. The Times is a very candid honest journal, and when it makes a charge of corruption or fraud on an individual, the attention of the country is at once drawn to it, for its reputation for having facts at its command to back its allegations is such that the people always expect there is a fire in whatever direction that paper starts a smoke.

In 1863 Mr. Tilden returned his income of 1862 at the small sum, for him, of \$7,118. The Times having considerable knowledge of the business of Mr. Tilden and knowing he was reputed to be a very wealthy man, suspected the Government had been and was being defrauded by him and, as a detective, was watching for a clue to expose his undoubted rascalities. So, when a short time ago Mr. Tilden fled his answer in the suit against him by the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute railroad company, and in that answer swore that in the year 1862 he received \$30,000 of an income from that railroad company, the return of income of thirteen years ago was at once remembered, and "this and that were compared, and the result, was an awful lie, a government swindle, and a perjurer were exposed.

Since this exposure, the Times has been unearthing other items of Mr. Tilden's income in 1862 which he failed to return. In its daily issue of September 4th the Times says: We have discussed this question to very little purpose if we have not made it clear that this \$20,000 fee formed but a mere fraction of Mr. Tilden's income in 1862. We have already traced to him a payment of \$100,000 from the Cumberland Coal Company, half of which was certainly paid for "services rendered" in that year. We have given the titles of six mortgages or indentures drafted in 1862 for the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne "reconstructed" company, and which we can confidently assert did not yield him less than \$50,000. We have all but proved the receipt of \$20,000 from the Chicago and Northwestern railroad in the same year, and we take his own statement for the fact that from interest on investments, &c., he received about that time \$18,000. It would require a very liberal deduction for repairs, expenses, &c., to reduce any such aggregate as yet very far from complete—to the taxable income of \$7,118 sworn to by Mr. Tilden.

The Times challenges Mr. Tilden or his friends to an investigation of all these charges, legally if they choose, and says, "We are perfectly ready, and we have always been, to prove Mr. Tilden a perjurer and a swindler. Mr. Tilden's newspapers and pettifoggery attempt no answer to these serious things, worthy the attention of anyone looking for facts, but dispose of them in a single breath by saying "they are all silly bosh." This disposition of charges which embrace more than one serious crime, will hardly satisfy a people disposed to vote for an honest man for President.

The Nebraska Democratic State Platform is about as profuse in the declaration of principles, as the National Democratic platform, or Tilden's letter of acceptance. It contains seven planks. The first endorses the St. Louis-Tilden-Hendricks-Southern Confederacy party. The second expresses lack of faith in Republicans. The third "arraigns" the Republican party. The fourth "denounces" the Republican party. The fifth, for fear the fourth has not sufficiently "denounced" the Republican party, "denounces" it again. The sixth declares the Republican party a fraud because it "has not equalized the bounties of the soldiers." We presume the term "equalize" means to place the rebel soldiers on an equal footing with the Union soldiers. The seventh is red hot on punishing officials for stealing. That we judge has particular reference to stealing under Grant's administration as compared with Van Buren's. Grant's 25 cents on the thousand dollars, and Van Buren's \$21.15 out of each thousand.

They must have had a jolly time at the Democratic convention in Omaha last week, judging from the published reports. Our neighbor, Mr. Lett, from this county, is reported to have said in a "few remarks" he made to the convention that "There never has been so much hope for Brownville. The people have rallied till we now number three to one of the Republicans."

That is cheering news to the friends in Brownville. While the convention had under consideration the selection of a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Public Lands a delegate arose and addressed the convention, "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—For Christ sake, let us put up a strong man for this responsible position."

The Democratic Convention held at Omaha last week to set up a list of men to be knocked down by the voters of the State, with the exception of Parn England, of Lincoln, for Governor, selected men heretofore unknown. None of the old war horses cared for any of it in their. It has, we believe, been generally understood that the recruit, ex-Senator Tipton, of this county, desired the nomination for Governor on the ticket. Why he was not nominated is best known to that august assemblage.

The Albany Evening Times says, No such demoralization in the Democratic party has existed in the State of New York since 1848, and its cause can be traced to the leadership of Gov. Tilden."

The Kansas City Times on the Editor of the Omaha Herald. The Times is a Democratic paper, and we use the following from it in evidence of what we said of Miller the other day, and what we again say—that he is a scoundrel and a common liar. "Dr. Miller, of the Omaha Herald, keeps on talking about 'brass collars.' He has worn more of them, and ought to know more about them, than any scoundrel in the west. With the collar he has disgraced the name of Democrat in Nebraska, and with the collar of Jay Gould still chafing his neck, he never speaks except to slander the Democracy of the west. As every ass knows his master's crib, we do not doubt that this one knows where to cring that thirt that he has never accounted, and he does not deny the charge. How is this for the immaculate and pure standard bearer of the Republican party?—Falls City Press.

It seems from the records at Cincinnati, that Gov. Hayes swore in for taxation, property worth \$32,000, at \$3,500. He is also charged with receiving \$400 from a bounty jumper, which he has never accounted, and he does not deny the charge. How is this for the immaculate and pure standard bearer of the Republican party?—Falls City Press.

There is no such record in existence. Gov. Hayes swore to no such thing. There is a record, easily accessible, showing all about Gov. Hayes' taxable property, and shows nothing wrong. This record, since they have started the lie, the Democracy prefer not to publish, as it most completely clears Gov. Hayes of the charges. These little party demagogues like the Press instead of telling the whole truth undertake to satisfy their readers by bare assertions not sustained by a single fact. No one knows better than they that this attack on Gov. Hayes is a "roorback" of the thinnest and most trifling texture. In other words they persist in magnifying the boshiest kind of a lie.

Attorney General Taft has given instructions authorizing the protection of southern voters of every class, in accordance with the Democratic resolution of Congress, passed last winter. The Baltimore Gazette, a staunch and influential Democratic organ, calls on the States to muster the State militia, and the general mob to oppose the U. S. Government, just as they opposed the passage of the Union soldiers through Baltimore in 1861. The Gazette's stigmatization of the Attorney General's instructions to the U. S. Marshals as "a bloody purge," and shrieks, "To the bayonet we must oppose the bayonet!" It was by just such sparks as these that our late civil war was kindled, and such rebellious spirits will work southern Democrats into such a frenzy, that soon we may have en our hands a second rebellion.

It now appears that Democratic officials examined Governor Hayes' tax returns at Fremont, satisfied themselves that they were correct, and so reported. It further appears that prominent Democrats of Fremont express their willingness to testify that Governor Hayes put in his property for taxation above its value in money. The Democratic paper at Fremont declined to publish the contemptible slander about him. Will some Tilden imbecile start another story?

That talk about Tilden's having avoided the payment of his income tax is the silliest bosh.—Falls City Press. This "silliest bosh" is a very plain case—anybody but a Democratic reformer "can see" it easily. In 1863 Gov. Tilden swore that his total income for 1862 was \$7,118. In 1876 he swore that he received \$20,000 from the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R. company. Now, Tilden either swore falsely in 1864, or thirteen years after he took that oath he swore falsely to beat the railroad company. To Democratic reformers (!) this may be the "silliest bosh," but to honest people, who are looking out for honest officials, it looks very much like perjury.

The New Orleans Review claims that Tilden and Hendricks are just such Democrats as the rebels want—State rights Democrats who would not coerce a State should it take a notion to leave the Union. The Review says: Both these distinguished individuals are understood by the Jeffersonian Democrats—that is to say, they are advocates of State rights and State sovereignty for each of the States separately, and of Federal rights and Federal sovereignty for all the States together.

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RELIABLE FIGURES.

Extract from Jas. A. Logan's Great Speech in Chicago.

THEY PROPOSE TO REFORM PUBLIC EXPENSES. Yes, my fellow citizens, we are all in favor of economy, and are ready to cut down public expenditures when it can be properly done without injury to the public service. During the last session these patriotic reformers tried their hand at it, seemingly determined to make capital for the Presidential election at whatever cost or sacrifice to the country; and, in cutting down the appropriations \$23,000,000 below last year, instead of what might have reasonably been done, they have left the civil service in a crippled condition, so much so that there will be large deficiencies at the end of the fiscal year. The naval appropriation has been reduced to such an extent that the Secretary of the Navy was compelled to order home many officers valuable to the service and place them on furloughed pay, which leaves the service in a very deplorable condition. Many of our iron-clads that needed repairs will have to go without. This is not economy, but a reckless and wanton blow struck at one of the most important branches of our national protection. They cut down our diplomatic and consular bill, and refused to comply with the law, in such a begrudging style as to leave our service disgraced in the eyes of the nations of the earth. In the sundry civil bill they cut out and stopped works of great importance so that it will cost enormously to bring them up again. On the river and harbor bill, however, they showed the cloven foot. While cutting down appropriations for necessary works they added on every creek, river, and gooseneck and muddy fork of every stream they could find in a Southern State Democratic District. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were lavished upon them merely to get money out of the Treasury to be spent this fall among their Confederate friends. To illustrate their honesty and public economy, take the Illinois River and compare it with the Kanawha River in West Virginia. For the Illinois River they give \$40,000, for the Kanawha they give \$300,000. This one item illustrates the whole bill as it was fixed up in the House of Representatives. This is a specimen of the legislation you will get when the power and control goes into their hands. Your money will be squandered all over the South merely on political grounds, and with all this loud talk about economy and the barbers of the people, not one of reduction of taxation has been proposed by these gentlemen in Congress.

But now, fellow citizens, let us compare the conduct of Republicans in the reduction of taxes, etc., for the many years past with the course of the Democracy.

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND ITS REDUCTION. June 30, 1859, our public debt was \$2,640,348,000; on the 1st day of August, 1876, \$2,098,801,311.00; showing a reduction in ten years of \$542,046,838.94, besides paying the running expenses of the government, and the millions of dollars on claims growing out of the war; and in addition to this we have annually reduced the taxation, and at all times kept a surplus in the United States Treasury.—In 1856, the revenue derived from the internal revenue alone was \$99,229,813. This amount was derived from taxes on various articles, but constantly reductions have been made until now in 1876, the revenue from this source is reduced to \$116,000,000; a reduction in taxation of nearly \$200,000,000 per annum, and this year we had a surplus in the Treasury of \$29,000,000, which has been applied on the national debt. Does this look like a desire on the part of Republicans to oppress the people, or does it look like trying to pay the honest debt of the nation, incurred by the Democratic rebellion?

THEY ARE CLAMOROUS ABOUT EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT. In computing the expenses of the government they insist on comparing the expenses now and in 1859, in order to show the increase. This is about as honest, however, as anything else they attempt:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total expenses of the government in 1859 were \$8,584,000. Total expenses for 1876, were rounded numbers \$75,000,000.

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our increase of machinery, as the cost in 1859.

The cost per capita in 1859 for running the government (there being then 31,000,000 people) was \$1.20. The cost in 1876, counting the population at 40,000,000 (and all will consider that a fair reckoning), would be about \$1.80. Difference in favor of Republican economy is, per capita, \$0.60.

Now, my friends, take this table of actual expenses in 1859 and 1876, and what is this but about the great expense of running the government, except to mislead and deceive? The accusation of extravagance has no foundation in fact, but is falsely made in order to excite the prejudices of the tax-payers, who may not examine the question fully.

From Jan. 1, 1834, to June 1, 1861—the loss for this period, including all administrations, per \$1,000, was making an average on the whole, \$2.09.—From July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875, covering the whole period of Republican rule, the loss per \$1,000 is 31 cents.

Let us take a few items for illustration: During Jackson's administration, losses from Customs per \$1,000, \$17.26; Van Buren—Customs per \$1,000, \$10.26; Grant's—Losses per \$1,000 on Customs, \$0.05.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Jackson's—In War Department, losses per \$1,000, \$13.00; Van Buren—In War Department, losses per \$1,000, \$4.15; Polk—In War Department losses per \$1,000, \$4.45; Pierce—In War Department, losses per \$1,000, \$0.25.

Then take the Indian Bureau, about which so much has been said, and see how honestly it was administered during Buchanan's time; and some of the very men now in Congress who are howling about corruption were in Congress during Buchanan's term, and his strong supporters.

The losses in the Indian Bureau on disbursements were per \$1,000: During Buchanan's term, \$65.26; During Grant's term, \$1.47.

And so on the comparison will go, and the whole record shows that under Grant the losses to the government from all sources have been on the account of moneys disbursed less than under any Democratic administration that was ever in power. [Applause.]

It is a well-known fact that during Buchanan's administration the public printer paid 40 per cent. of his profits into the Democratic political fund, per contract, and that he swore to it before a committee, and some of the same men that are now in Congress wanting to reform the whole showing the utter falsity of the charges of extravagance and corruption in our management. Take, for example, the First Auditor's office.—In 1859 there were claims examined in number 1,931. In 1861 it cost to examine each \$4.10; the amounts were \$157,000,000. In 1875 the number examined were 7,965; the amount in number of checks, \$3.96; in all the other Auditor's offices the same result will be found, and so it is in every department of the government. The system of checks, balances, accounting, book-keeping, and everything pertaining to the whole system of the management of the government is vastly improved. The character for honesty, integrity and ability of the government official is greatly advanced.—Honesty and capacity under Republican control has been the rule, and incapacity and dishonesty the exception; while under Democratic control ignorance, stupidity and plunder were the rule, and ability and integrity the exception. [Voice—"That's so!"]

In this mad career of vilification and slander against the only loyal party of the country they wish you to forget that the government credit, when wrecked by them, had to be upheld at twelve per cent. on its loans, and that now, under the only party that has saved its honor and credit, our loans are made at four and one-half per cent. [Loud applause.] They want to have you forget the fact that we have year by year since the war reduced expenses and taxation, and in the last ten years we have paid on an average fifty million dollars per annum on the public debt, and reduced the annual interest burden over forty million dollars. They want you to forget that we have provided for every obligation of the government, including the sinking fund, and established a credit for this nation second to none. [Long applause.]

THE Maine Election. Portland, Sept. 11.—Two hundred and fourteen towns give Conner 52,970; Talbot, 41,422; republican major, 11,548; republican net gain, 7,847. The towns to be heard from gave last year a net gain of \$27, in an aggregate vote of 31,007. The total vote of the State will probably reach 134,000, and the republican majority about 12,000. Reed is elected to Congress in the first district. Republicans are also elected in the other four districts by increased majorities. The republicans will have two-thirds of the house, probably twenty-seven out of thirty-one senators.

An old German Democrat the other day gave the best of reasons for voting the Republican ticket when he said, "I have been a Democrat all my life, and even in and during the war I called myself a Democrat still; but now I see arrayed against the Republican candidates all of the old enemies of the war—those who constantly insisted that the war was a failure, and that the South could never be coerced into the Union. I see that the Democratic party claim an undivided South as going against the Republican party in the coming Presidential election; I see the two men who head the Democratic ticket as party of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and I think it is time for me to join the ranks of the friends of the Union.—Grand Island Times.

The Tilden men have another campaign song. It begins: "Come all ye honest Democrats." When they sing it they look at each other with grim smiles, and then go out and try to hit some dissatisfied Republicans to "stand up and be counted."—Inter-Ocean.

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Tilden's War Record.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Samuel J. Tilden Oct. 12, 1860, to William Kent: The single slender conventional tie which held the states in confederation has a strength compared with the compacted intertwining fibers which bind the atoms of human society into one formation of national growth.

The masters of political science who constructed our system preserved the State Governments as bulwarks for the freedom of individuals and localities against oppression from centralization. They recognized no right of constitutional session, but they left revolution organized when it should be demanded by the public opinion of a state; left it with the power to snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty, and to rebel coercion as a nation might rebel invasion. They caused us to be public in great measure, upon a scale of government complicated transactions or relations between men, and applying permanently through the changes inevitable in human affairs, can be effectual if either party intended to tamper with it is liberty to construe or execute its provisions in a spirit of hostility to the substantial object of these provisions. Especially is this true of a compact of confederacy between the States, where the law is not common article, invested with authorities and powers equally capable with those which courts possess between individuals for determining and enforcing a just construction of the instrument.

Tilden's own record condemns him, and gives the lie to the assertion which his pettifoggers make so frequently, that he was a "war Democrat." The above letter of his speaks plain and unadorned Calhounism, and did much in encouraging secessionists to undertake the dissolution of the Union.

Indiana—The Importation of Voters. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 7.—In the matter of the libel suit instituted by Austin H. Brown against the Journal for republication of an article from the Indianapolis Journal relative to the confidential letter to Governor Hendricks, the Journal accepts the challenge. It produces a fac-simile of the letter, goes into the history of the Democratic importation in this State and the charges against Governor Hendricks, the Journal accepts the challenge. It produces a fac-simile of the letter, goes into the history of the Democratic importation in this State and the charges against Governor Hendricks, the Journal accepts the challenge.

With the Treasury statement of the public debt for the month of August there comes an exhibit of the reduction for the period—March 1, 1869—Sept. 1, 1876—seven years and a half. On the 1st of March, 1869, the debt, interest-bearing, was \$1,192,600,417.95; on the 1st of Sept. 1, 1876, it was \$2,095,181,241.14 showing a decrease of \$430,281,338.87. Of the total debt on the 1st of Sept. 1, 1876, \$1,192,600,417.95 was non-interest-bearing, leaving interest-bearing debt, \$1,632,575,492.19. In 1869 the annual interest charge on the debt was \$125,389,556 which in 1876 was \$1,192,600,417.95, a decrease of \$85,198,044.76, a decrease in seven years and a half of \$31,253,548.58.

THE "REFORMER"—The Democracy have got a Reform bonanza in Tilden. He had been accused of stealing railroad shares, but has explained that in a certain year he received \$20,000 as a railroad attorney. That same year, he made a sworn statement of his income to the revenue assessor, and set the amount at \$7,000, upon which he has never paid a cent of tax. He is a thief, he confesses to being a perjurer. The excuse of his friends is, that others did the same thing! It is a nice excuse for a great Reformer. Let Tilden be tried in which he is placed, is telling against him fearfully.—Kansas Chief.

The political hummers of the radical press together with a number of its members do not like to hear of reform. It is an unpleasant sound in their ear.—Omaha Herald.

When an egregious ass, and demagogue like Dr. Miller brags "reform" it is absolutely disgusting.

The "roorback" about the tax returns of Gov. Hayes originated with Gen. J. B. Steadman, editor of the Toledo Democrat. The General is an old-school Democrat, and believes in slander as an important element of political warfare. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for New Orleans in 1867, and although he was in office only two years he failed to account for some \$90,000 when removed by President Grant. He is reformer now, but on account of that New Orleans business has been under a cloud so to speak. He is unkind to mention this of course, but he is a reformer who forgets the gentleman and the soldier to slander Governor Hayes.—Inter-Ocean.

The New Haven Union says: "If the Democrats of the West and South are to fight a hopeless battle, they should prefer defeat in a contest for principle to defeat in a scramble for spoils." We are prepared to witness a grand battle from the Tilden ranks in the next few weeks. The prospects for Peter Cooper are brightening.

Announcement. Editor Nebraska's Advertiser. Please announce the name of Alexander Kearns, of Bedford precinct, as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention of the 23d of September, and oblige his

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THE NEXT PRESIDENT

Will be a MAN, so give no more thought to THAT but READ and profit by the following: LOUIS LOWMAN will return this week from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, and CHICAGO, where he has purchased the largest stock of

MENS', BOYS' & YOUTHS' CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Silks, DeBeiges, Merino, Alpaca, Pongees, Poplins, DeLaines, Tyeon Reqs, &c., &c.

Calico, Muslin, Cotton Flannel, Wollen Flannel, (all shades and colors.) NOTIONS: Everything conceivable in the Notion Line. 50,000 yards Hamburg Edging and Insertion! from 5 cents to \$5.00 per yard. Pure Silk