

W. FAIRBROTHER & H. HACKER. PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Nebraska Advertiser

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1878.

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THE ADVERTISER. W. FAIRBROTHER & H. HACKER. PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

AUTHORIZED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

First National Bank. BROWNVILLE.

Paid-up Capital, \$50,000. Authorized " 500,000.

General Banking Business. COIN & CURRENCY DRAFTS.

United States and Europe. MONEY LOANED.

STATE, COUNTY & CITY SECURITIES. DEPOSITS.

JOHN L. CARSON, President. A. R. DAVISON, Cashier.

PAINTING! JULIUS FREITAG. Carriage, House & Sign Painting.

Graining, Gilding. Albert M. Smith, Barber and Hair Dresser.

Brownville, Neb. Shaving, Shampooing, Hair-dressing &c.

In the Latest Styles.

THE ADVERTISER JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Business, Parties & Wedding CARDS. Colored and Branded Labels.

LETTER & BILL HEADS. ENVELOPES. Circulars, Dodgers, Programmes.

Show Cards. BLANK WORK OF ALL KINDS.

CHEAP OF SUPERIOR WORK. FAIRBROTHER & HACKER.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE ELEPHANT? LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

OLD RELIABLE Meat Market.

BODY & BRO. BUTCHERS.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. Good, Sweet, Fresh Meat.

GUNS. Including Shooting Outfit. Every Gun Warranted.

VEGETINE Will Cure Rheumatism.

Mr. ALBERT CHICKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary of Brownville, Neb., writes every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

VEGETINE Has Entirely Cured Me.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, after having a severe attack of Rheumatism, was left in a feeble state of health, and after using a few bottles of VEGETINE, he was entirely cured.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood. The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of uric acid.

VEGETINE, NOTHING EQUAL TO IT. Mrs. LIZZIE M. PARKER, No. 10 W. 12th Street, South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE. Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

VEGETINE. Nothing is Sold by all Druggists.

J. H. BAUER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness, Saddles, Brides, Collars, Whips, Robes.

Blankets, Brushes, Fly Nets, &c. 64 Main St., Brownville, Neb.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856. OLDEST REAL ESTATE AGENCY IN NEBRASKA.

William H. Hoover. Does a general Real Estate Business. Sells Lands on Commission, examines Titles, makes Deeds, Mortgages, and all instruments pertaining to the transfer of Real Estate.

Complete Abstract of Titles to all Real Estate in Nemaha County.

NEW RESTAURANT! Attention is called to the new, neat and noble Restaurant, just opened a few doors east of the post office.

FRESH OYSTERS. Raw, or cooked in most excellent style, at HATCHETT'S.

Book-keepers, Reporters, Operators, School Teachers. At Great Mercantile College, Keokuk, Iowa.

OPUM. Beware of cheap imitations. Beware of cheap imitations.

ANNIE McKEENE. Her Strange and Eventful Career—A Guerrilla in 1863 a Sister of Mercy in 1878.

From St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The following obituary notice appeared in one of the New Orleans papers during the month of September:

SISTER CELESTE.—In this city, at the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Sister Celeste, on Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1878.

Solemn High Mass of Requiem at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, next Friday at 9 o'clock a. m.

One September day, in the fall of 1862, there rode up to the old but comfortable-looking farm house of Andrew Harris, near Independence, Mo., a band of seventy men, armed to the teeth with shot-guns and revolvers.

They were all strong and young, and had an unconcerned air of determined bravery. They all sat well on their horses, were young and hardy looking.

A few were but boys, while others had beards and long hair. They were dressed in diverse styles—some in red, blue, or checked flannel shirts, others wore coats. All had boots coming up over the pantaloons, above the knee, and most with big spurs at the heels.

The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of uric acid. VEGETINE acts by converting the uric acid into uric oxide, which is excreted in the urine.

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the border. Consequently when they met at her father's table it was a cordial meeting, and each were more than pleased.

As the sun went down Quantrell and his men rode away, and as they passed along in front of the house, Annie stood at the gate and received a salute from each one.

On the following morning before the sun had come up, the advance guard of the pursuing Federals came up to the house of Andrew Harris, in hot pursuit.

There was more than that. She said she would go with him and deal the blows of death as he did.

They went to a humble preacher's house, and, without alighting, had him make them man and wife. She threw off her woman's dress and donned male attire.

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BLAINE ON BULLDOZING. His Fearless Arraignment of the Southern Democracy.

Shall One Southern White Man Continue to Have Twice the Power of Two Northern White Men? That's The Question.

Upon the assembling of Congress, about the first business done was the introduction, by Senator Blaine, of a resolution for a committee to investigate the general and apparently authentic rumors of election frauds in several of the States.

Mr. President: The pending resolution was offered by me with a TWO-FOLD PURPOSE. In view: (1). To place on record, in a definite and authentic form, the frauds and outrages by which some recent elections were carried by the democratic party in the southern States.

(2). To find if there be any method by which a repetition of these crimes against a free ballot may be prevented. The newspaper is the channel through which the people of the United States are informed of current events, and the accounts given in some of the southern States to have been accompanied by violence; in not a few cases reaching the destruction of life; to have been controlled by threats that awed and intimidated a large class of voters; to have been manipulated by fraud of the most shameful and shameful description.

Indeed, in South Carolina there seems to have been

NO ELECTION AT ALL. In any proper sense of the term. There was instead a series of skirmishes over the state in which the polling places were regarded as forts to be captured by one party and held against the other, and where this could not be done with convenience, frauds in the count and tissue-ballot devices were resorted to in order to effectually destroy the voice of the majority.

These, in brief, are the accounts given in the non-partisan press, of the disgraceful outrages that attended the recent elections, and so far as I have seen, these statements are without serious contradiction. It is but just and fair to all parties, however, that an impartial investigation of the facts shall be made by a committee of the Senate, proceeding under the authority of law and representing the power of the nation. Hence my resolution.

INEQUALITY OF REPRESENTATION. But we do not need investigation to establish certain facts already of official record. We know that 106 representatives in Congress were recently chosen in the States formerly slave-holding, and that the democratic electors 101 or possibly 102, and the republicans four or possibly five. We know that thirty-five of these representatives were assigned to the southern States by reason of the colored population, and that the entire political power was thus founded on the numbers of the colored people, has been seized and appropriated to the aggrandizement of its own strength by the democratic party of the south.

THE ISSUE THIS RAISED before the country. Mr. President, is not one of mere sentiment for the rights of the negro—though far distant be the day when the rights of any American citizen however black, or however poor, shall form the nucleus of the balance in any controversy; nor is the issue one that involves the waving of the "bloody shirt," to quote the elegant vernacular of democratic vituperation; nor, still further, is the issue as now presented, only a question of the equality of the black voter of the south with the white voter of the north; the issue, Mr. President, has taken a far wider range, one of portentous magnitude; and that is whether the white voter of the north shall be equal to the white voter of the south in shaping the policy and fixing the destiny of this country; or whether, to put it still more boldly, the white man who fought in the ranks of the Union army shall have as weighty and influential a vote in the government of the republic as the white man who fought in the ranks of the rebel army. The one fought to uphold the other to destroy, the one fought to destroy is a far more important factor in the government of the nation than he who fought to uphold it. Let me illustrate my meaning by

COMPARING GROUPS OF STATES of the same representative strength north and south. Take the States of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana. They send 17 representatives to Congress. Their aggregate population is composed of 1,035,000 whites and 1,234,000 colored; the colored being nearly 200,000 in excess of the whites. Of the 17 representatives, then, it is evident that nine were apportioned to these States by reason of their colored population, and only eight by reason of their white population; and yet in the choice of the entire seventeen representatives the colored voters had no more voice or power than their remote kindred on the shores of Senegambia or on the Gold Coast. The 1,035,000 white people had the sole and absolute choice of the entire seventeen representatives. In contrast take two States in the north, Iowa and Wisconsin, with seventeen representatives. They have a white population of 2,247,000—considerably more than double the entire white population of the three southern States

I have named. In Iowa and Wisconsin, therefore, it takes 132,000 white population to send a representative to Congress, but in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, every 69,000 white people send a representative. In other words, 69,000 white people in those southern States have precisely the same political power in the government of the country that 132,000 white people have in Iowa and Wisconsin.

TAKE ANOTHER GROUP of seventeen representatives from the south and from the north. Georgia and Alabama have a white population of 1,158,000, and a colored population of 1,020,000. They send seventeen representatives to Congress, of whom nine were apportioned on account of the white population, and eight on account of the colored population. But the colored voters are not able to choose a single representative, while the white democrats choosing the whole seventeen. The four northern States, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and California, have seventeen representatives based on a white population of two and a quarter millions, or almost double the white population of Georgia and Alabama, so that in these relative groups of States, we find the white man north exercises by his vote double the political power of the white man south. Let us carry the comparison to a MORE COMPREHENSIVE GENERALIZATION.

The eleven States that formed the confederate government had by the last census a population of nine and a half millions, of which in round numbers five and a half millions were white and four millions colored. On this aggregate population seventy-three representatives in Congress were apportioned to those States—forty-two or forty-three of which were by reason of the white population, and thirty or thirty-one by reason of the colored population. At the recent election the white democracy of the south secured a democratic majority in the next house of representatives. Thus it appears that throughout the States that formed the late confederate government 65,000 whites—the very people that rebelled against the Union—were enabled to elect a representative in Congress, while in the loyal States it requires 132,000 of the white people that fought for the Union to elect a representative. In making every vote, therefore, in making every appropriation of money, in fixing every line of public policy, in determining what shall be the fate and fortune of the republic, the confederate soldier south is enabled to cast a vote that is twice as powerful, and twice as influential as the vote of the Union soldier north.

DISREGARD OF JUSTICE. But the white men of the south did not acquire and do not hold this superior power by reason of law or justice, but in disregard and defiance of both. The fourteenth amendment to the constitution was expected to be and was designed to be a preventive and corrective of all such possible abuses. The reading of the clause applicable to the case is instructive and suggestive. Here it:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of the State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

The patent, undeniable intent of this provision was that if any class of voters was denied or in any way abridged in their right of suffrage, then the class so denied or abridged should not be counted in the basis of representation; or, in other words, that no State or States should gain a large increase of representation in Congress by reason of counting any class of population not permitted to take part in electing such representatives. But the construction given to this provision is that before any forfeiture of representation can be enforced the denial or abridgment of suffrage must be the result of law specifically enacted by the State. Under this construction every negro voter may have his suffrage absolutely denied or fatally abridged by the violence, actual or threatened, of irresponsible mobs or of frauds and deceptions of the State officers from the governor down to the last election clerk, and then, unless some State law can be shown that authorizes the denial or abridgment, the State escapes all penalty or peril of reduced representation. This construction may be upheld by the courts, ruling on the letter of the law, "which killeth," but the spirit of justice cries aloud against the evasive and atrocious conclusion that deals out oppression to the innocent and shields the guilty from the legitimate consequences of willful transgression.

THE COLORED CITIZEN is thus most unhappily situated; his right of suffrage is but a hollow mockery; it holds to his ear the word of promise but breaks it always to his hope, and he ends only in being made the unwilling instrument of

increasing the political strength of that party from which he received ever-lightening feters when he was slave and contemptuous refusal of civil rights since he was made free. He resembles indeed those unhappy captives in the east who, deprived of their birthright, are compelled to yield their strength to the upbuilding of the monarch from whose tyrannies they have most to fear, and to fight against the power from which alone deliverance might be expected. The franchise intended for the shield and defense of the negro has been turned against him and against his friends, and has vastly increased the power of those from whom he has nothing to hope and everything to dread.

USURPATION OF POWER. The political power thus appropriated by the southern democrats by reason of the negro population amounts to thirty-five representatives in Congress. It is massed almost solidly and offsets the great State of New York; or Pennsylvania and New Jersey together; or the whole of New England; or Ohio and Indiana united; or the combined strength of Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado and Oregon. The seizure of this power is wanton usurpation; it is flagrant outrage; it is violent perversion of the whole theory of republican government. It inures solely to the present advantage and yet, I believe, to the permanent dishonor of the democratic party. It is by reason of this trampling down of human rights, this ruthless seizure of unlawful power that the democratic party holds the popular branch of Congress to-day and will in less than ninety days have control of the body also, thus grasping the entire legislative department of the government through the unlawful capture of the southern States. If the proscribed vote of the south were cast as its lawful owners desire, the democratic party could not gain power. Nay, if it were not counted on the other side, against the instincts and the interests, against the principles and the prejudices of its lawful owners, democratic success would be hopeless. It is not enough, then, for modern democratic tactics that it shall be counted on their side, that all the representatives in Congress and all the presidential electors apportioned by reason of the negro vote shall be so cast and so governed as to insure democratic success—regardless of justice, in defiance of law.

NORTH AND SOUTH CONTRASTED. And this injustice is wholly unprovoked. I doubt if it be in the power of the most searching investigation to show that in any southern States during the period of republican control any legal voter was ever debarred from the free exercise of his suffrage.

Even the revenges which would have leaped into life with many who would despise the negro were buried out of sight with a magnanimity which the "superior race," fail to allow and seem reluctant to recognize. I know it is said in retort of such charges against the southern elections as I am now reviewing that unfairness of equal gravity prevails in northern elections. I hear it in many quarters and read it in the papers that in the late exciting election in Massachusetts intimidation and bulldozing, if not so rough and rancorous as in the south, were yet as widespread and effective.

EQUAL RIGHTS DEMANDED. I have read and yet I refuse to believe that the distinguished gentleman, who made an energetic but unsuccessful canvass for the governorship of that State, has indorsed and approved these charges, and I have accordingly made my resolution broad enough to include their thorough investigation. I am not demanding fair elections in the south without demanding fair elections in the north also. But venturing to speak for the New England States, of whose laws and customs I know something, I dare assert that in the late election in Massachusetts, or any of her neighboring commonwealths, it will be impossible to find even one case where a voter was driven from the polls, where a voter did not have the fullest, fairest, freest opportunity to cast the ballot of his choice and have it honestly and faithfully counted in the returns. Suffrage on this continent was first made universal in New England, and in the administration of their affairs her people have found no other appeal necessary than that which is addressed to their honest self-interest. If there be anything different to disclose I pray you show it to us that we may amend our ways.

But when a feeble protest is made against such injustice as I have described in the south the response we get comes to us in the form of a taunt, and "How do you propose to help yourselves?" This is the stereotyped answer of defiance which entrenched wrong always gives to inquiring justice; and those who imagine it to be conclusive do not know the temper of the American people. For let me assure you that against the complicated outrage upon the right of representation lately triumphant in the south, there will be arrayed many phases of public opinion in the north not often hitherto in harmony. Men who have cared little, and affected to care less, for the rights or the wrongs of the negro, suddenly find that vast monetary and commercial interests, great questions of revenue, adjustments of tar-

iff, vast investments in manufactures, in railways, and in mines, are under the control of a democratic Congress whose majority was obtained by depriving the negro of his rights under a common constitution and common laws. Men who have expressed disgust with the waving of bloody shirts and have been offended with talk about negro equality are beginning to perceive that the pending question of to-day relates more pressingly to the equality of white men under this government, and that however careless they may be about the rights or the wrongs of the negro they are very jealous and tenacious about the rights of their own race and the dignity of their own freedom and their own kindred.

PEACE, IF WE HAVE TO FIGHT FOR IT. I know something of public opinion in the north. I know a great deal about the views, wishes, and purposes of the republican party of the nation. With that entire great organization there is not one man, whose opinion is entitled to be quoted, that does not desire peace and harmony and friendship and a patriotic and fraternal union between the north and the south. This wish is spontaneous, instinctive, universal throughout the northern States; and yet, among men of character and sense, there is surely no need of attempting to deceive ourselves as to the precise truth. First, pure, then peaceable. Gush will not remove a grievance, and no disguise of State rights will close the eyes of our people to the necessity of correcting a great national wrong. Nor should the south make the fatal mistake of concluding that injustice to the negro is not also injustice to the white man; nor should it ever be forgotten that for the wrongs of both a remedy will assuredly be found. The war, with all its costly sacrifices, was fought in vain unless equal rights for all classes be established in all the States of the Union; and now, in words which are those of friendship, however differently they may be accepted, I tell the men of the south, here on this floor and beyond this chamber, if they could strip the negro of his constitutional rights, they can never permanently maintain the inequality of white men in this nation; they can never make a white man's vote in the south doubly as powerful in the administration of the government as a white man's vote in the north.

A REMINDER. In a memorable debate in the house of commons, Mr. Mauglay reminded Daniel O'Connell, when he was moving for repeal, that the English whigs had endured calumny, abuse, popular fury, loss of position, exclusion from parliament rather than the great agitator himself should be less than a British subject; and Mr. Mauglay warned him that they would never forget him to be more. Let me now remind you that the government under whose protecting flag we sit today sacrificed myriads of lives and expended thousands of millions of treasure that our countrymen of the United States, having equal rights and equal political privileges with all other citizens. And I venture, now and here, to warn the men of the south, in the exact words of Mauglay, that we will never suffer them to be more!

Miscellaneous Notes. A young lady gave her young man a beautifully-worked pair of slippers, and he acknowledged the present by sending her his picture incased in a handsome frame.

He wrote a note to send with it, and at the same time replied angrily to the oft-repeated demand for an unpaid suit of clothes. He gave a boy 10 cents to deliver the package and notes, giving explicit directions as to the destination of each. It was a boy with a freckled face, and he discharged his errand in a manner that should give him a niche in the temple of fame.

The young lady received a note in her adored one's handwriting, and flew to her room to devour its contents. She opened the missive with eager fingers, and read:

"I'm getting tired of your everlasting attentions. The suit is about worn out already. It never amounted to much any way. Please go to thunder."

And the tailor was struck utterly dumb when he opened a parcel and discovered the picture of his delinquent customer, with a note that said:

"When you gaze upon these features think how much I owe you. When the unfortunate young man call around that evening to receive the happy acknowledgment of his sweet heart, he was very ostentatiously showed off the steps and over the fence by the young lady's father, and in the morning he was waited on by his tailor's lawyer, and imperatively ordered to settle or suffer."

Burlington Hawkeye: There is a poem in the November Atlantic that starts off by saying, "There came three queens from heaven." Never do you believe it; we'll bet you a thousand dollars one of them was dealt to him, and he pulled the other two out of his boot.

New York Star: If Col. Thomas A. Scott should die, (and his health, we understand, is very poor), William H. Vanderbilt and Jay Gould might pool their forces, and run the United States as a railroad corporation.