

John A. Dix, New York, died on the 21st inst.

Thurman, of Ohio, has been elected pro tempore president of the U. S. Senate.

Mezekiah Shaffer, Chambersburg, Pa., was hanged on the 17th inst., for murdering his wife.

The Republicans, of Iowa, have called a State Convention, for June 11th, at Des Moines.

Gen. Dick Taylor, of the Confederate army, died in New York the 12th inst. He was a son of Gen. Zach. Taylor.

A negro named Carrol, at Lickville, Md., charged with ravishing a Mrs. Thomas, was hanged on a tree, by Lynchers, 17th inst.

Attorney General Pillsbury, of Ohio has promulgated an opinion that the appointment of women as notaries public is unconstitutional.

Omaha News: The Advertiser have given July 11th as the day for the ascension of the righteous. This will give the Democrats a clean sweep in 1880.

Francis A. Oppenheim, a clerk in the banking house of Mandorf & Heinman, Chicago, has been arrested for forging drafts on Berlin banks.

A number of shells received very recently by the British field artillery in Afghanistan were found to be filled with brick dust instead of gunpowder.

State Journal: Jack Nolan, a desperado who killed a Mexican in Sidney last winter, and who has been confined in the Plum Creek jail since that time, succeeded in making his escape the 12th inst.

By the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, as appears from a Washington telegram, which we copy, the U. P. railroad lands are not Government lands, by any means.

The Omaha Republican is fearfully out of humor because Dr. St. Louis would not allow the law to choke him to death.

A German paper of Cincinnati favors Ben. Butterworth for Governor of Ohio.

A man, said to be crazy, in the House gallery at Washington the other day, after looking at the Democrat in Congress while, yelled out at the top of his voice: "Woe, woe, woe, to this den of thieves," when his wind was shut off and he was hurriedly led away.

The attorney general has affirmed the decision of the assistant attorney general for the post-office department that regular publications, designed primarily for advertising purposes, cannot be sent through the mails at the rates charged legitimate newspapers.

Mrs. Oliver, Simon Cameron's old flame, is so mad at her defeat that she has gone to lecturing. Her first effort was in Alexandria. Her whole trade is at Cameron and Ben. Butler. She hates Butler, compares him to a turtle, and says he sits with his eyes closed in court, and when disturbed opens them a little and snaps.

Perry McCormick, of Sidney, Neb., was shot in a pawn shop kept by James Davis and wife, in Omaha, one day last week. McCormick was drunk and acted insolently toward Davis and wife, when each of them drew a pistol and took a pop at the unruly fellow, hitting him three times, but there are slight hopes, however, of his dying.

The jury in the murder case of Olive and Fisher were out seventeen hours, bringing in a verdict at 11:30 a. m., on the 17th, of murder in the second degree. Both were immediately sentenced to imprisonment for life. The first ballot of the jury showed ten for murder in the first degree, one for second degree and one for manslaughter. The attorneys for the defense moved for a new trial, which was overruled by Judge Gaslin.

With the Republicans it is universally believed that the President will veto the army appropriation bill on account of the political legislation attached to it by the Democrats; but he has never indicated in any way what he would do regarding the matter. Republicans believe it because they all want him to do so, because it is in his line of duty to do so, because the Republicans in Congress are unanimous in urging him to do so, because he himself is a Republican, and because it will be consistent with his often avowed determination to protect the freed men in their political rights.

On the 16th inst. Chicago railroads reduced the rates on lumber to the Missouri river to fifteen cents per 100 pounds or \$36 per car.

were practiced thereby establishing in his mind the conviction that the political rights of the people, and a pure ballot in Congressional elections, can only be had by proper laws and their rigid enforcement.

Senator Blaine made a most effective speech on the 14th inst. while the army appropriation was under consideration. In the entire South, said Mr. Blaine, there are 1,155 soldiers to intimidate, over-run, oppress, and destroy the liberties of 15 millions of people in 1,203 counties, and not quite one soldier to each county—one soldier to about 700 voters. . . . The real motive of the Democratic party must be looked for elsewhere. It is simply to get rid of federal elections, to get rid of the civil power of the United States in the election of representatives to Congress. Mr. Blaine concluded as follows: "I don't profess to know, Mr. President, what the President of the United States will do when these bills are presented to him as I suppose in due course of time they will be, I certainly should never speak a single word of disrespect of the gentleman holding that exalted position, and I hope I shall not speak a word unbecoming the dignity of the office of a Senator of the United States; but as there has been speculation here and there, on both sides, as to what he would do, it seems to me the dead heroes of the Union would rise from their graves if he should consent to be intimidated and outwaged by threats like these. All the measures of Abraham Lincoln are to be wiped out, say the leading Democrats. The Bourbons of France busied themselves, I believe, after the Restoration, in removing every trace of Napoleon's power and grandeur, even chiseling the 'N' from the public monuments raised to perpetuate his glory, but the dead man's hand, from St. Helena, reached out and destroyed them in their pride and glory, and I tell the Senators on the other side of this chamber: I tell the Democratic party, North and South—the South in the lead and the North following—that this slow, unobtrusive finger of scorn from the tomb of the martyred President on the prairies of Illinois will wither and destroy them. "Though dead, he speaketh." [Great applause in galleries.] "When you present these bills with these threats, to the living President, who bore the sword with the honor in the army of the Union which Lincoln restored and preserved, I can think only of one appropriate response from his lips or his pen. He should say to you, with all the scorn beddying his station: 'Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?'"

Dr. George J. St. Louis, who was to have been hanged at Wahoo, last Friday, for the crime of wife murder, about 3 o'clock Friday morning drew a pistol from beneath the bed clothing in his cell and placing the muzzle just above his right ear, sent a ball crashing through his brain. The unfortunate man was confined in the jail at Fremont, for safe keeping, and at the hour named he had risen from his bed by order of his guards to get ready for the journey to Wahoo, Saunders county, where the gallows awaited him. St. Louis got up, and was sitting on the side of the bed, when he remarked: "Well, I suppose I have got to go," and believing no doubt that there was his last opportunity to escape being hanged, and having the pistol for this emergency, and no guardman being nearer him than ten or twelve feet, he suddenly drew from beneath the corner of a blanket, the cocked revolver, and fired. He lived, but remained unconscious until the 20th at 2:30 o'clock, when he breathed his last. It was not ascertained where he procured the weapon with which he cheated the gallows of his prey. While the testimony and circumstances were very much against him, and a large quantity of poison was found in his wife's stomach, yet there were sufficient grounds upon which to cast a very reasonable doubt of his guilt.

The Observer, published in New Orleans, gives the reason for the exodus of the colored people, thus: "Almost daily explanations are given by the press why the negroes are leaving the South and going North. Heat the cotton lands that would not command, under forced sales, more than \$14 per acre, are rented to the negroes for from \$7 to \$9 a year per acre. A good male and plow is worth \$150. For the use of these the laborer pays from \$30 to \$40 per year. A barrel of pork is worth \$10 in the city. The negro pays from 10 to 12 cents a pound on the plantations.

This is a sample of what goes on with the land owners and laborers, both on the sugar and cotton estates. A colored man in a hot climate like this more than seven acres of cotton or cane and three of corn. A bale of cotton, or hoghead of sugar, and twenty barrels of corn is considered an average yield. Deduct the expenses of the laborer from the present prices of cotton, sugar, and corn, and find the balance if you can. Why, then, talk of "Yankee" emigrants and circulars, or the fear of enslavement? These are sufficient to depopulate the South, and are the naked truth besides.

Dr. Miller, of the Omaha Herald, thanked Gov. Nance for promptly furnishing troops to secure execution of law at Hastings during the trial of Olive and Fisher. After reading the speeches of Congressmen Blackburn and Knott, of the Confederate Congress, on the "truce" question, he concludes that "the liberties of the American people have been trampled upon."

On the 16th inst. Chicago railroads reduced the rates on lumber to the Missouri river to fifteen cents per 100 pounds or \$36 per car.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat characterizes Blackburn's recent speech in Congress as "The Rebel Yell." That's all it was.

(Senator Teller's Speech.

Mr. Teller said the Democratic party had heretofore always sustained the exercise of the veto power by a Democratic President. This law had existed fourteen years without being objected to by the opposite party, and if it was unconstitutional he thought it a strange fact that it had just been discovered, the proper place to test the validity of law was in the courts. He quoted from a decision of Judge Story in 1816, that the constitution had stripped the states of the highest attributes of sovereignty and conferred the same upon the United States government. This doctrine had been accepted by all parties until now, and in 1856 the United States senate recognized its force by prescribing regulations for elections in the state of Delaware, etc. He quoted other judicial decisions supporting his assertion and said that the constitutionality of the law being established, the only question was as to expediency or policy of retaining it. He himself deprecated use of the army to enforce civil process except in extreme cases, but the Democrats had not always been so afraid of military power as they now are. Mr. Beck had quoted from a speech made by Seward in 1856, protesting against the use of the army, but Mr. Teller proposed to show that on that occasion Seward was earnestly combating a Democratic plan to send the army in Kansas to force certain odious laws of territorial legislation. Seward had denounced these laws as subversive of the right of free speech and free press but not a Democrat voted with him to keep them from enforcing them. If his friend Beck could extract anything from such facts to support the present Democratic policy, he had read history carelessly. Mr. Teller said the Democratic cry seemed to be for a free ballot. All frauds on the ballot for the last twenty years he said emanated from the Democrats. He cited frauds in Kansas in 1852 and 1854, in Louisiana in 1864, and in New York City in 1868. He then reviewed at considerable length the testimony taken before the committee of which he was chairman and declared that even white Democrats in good standing testified to lawlessness and intimidation from voting as they desired in Louisiana and South Carolina. Mr. Teller said he did not know what the President would do, but he did not think any threat to deprive the army of its sustenance would affect the action of any Republican senator or of the President.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A British Professor estimates that bees, to collect a pound of honey from red clover hives, would have to make 2,500,000 visits.

The Rev. J. L. Wyatt, who has lately returned from Tinnevely, India, reports that 18,000 Hindoos have joined the Christian Church within the last year.

The German language is now taught in fifty-six public schools of New York City.

The Mexican international exposition building is to cost \$300,000.

The Terre Haute Express, (Greenback) referring to the proposed Democratic-greenback tie-up, says that no party half and half alliance can win in this country.

The Chicago Inter Ocean has canvassed the county jail to find out the politics of the inmates. It finds that so far as the two leading parties are concerned the figures stand 109 to 27. And nobody needs to be told which is which.

The Mobile Register warns President Hayes that if he persists in his determination to veto Democratic measures "it may be necessary for Congress to consider very seriously whether it is not in order to call up from the table of the House that resolution which was acted upon on the 3d of March, 1877, to the effect that Samuel J. Tilden was elected President of the United States." Suppose they call it up and act upon it, what then?

Philadelphia Press: Southern Democrats do not want the negro to "go." All they ask is that he shall stay and do the work while they vote the voting.

The Kentucky Republicans, who were Bristow men in 1876, have learned wisdom, and are unanimously for Grant in 1880.

The Maryland Gazette, published at Annapolis, files the following Presidential ticket: "The People's Choice for 1880—For President, Gen. U. S. Grant, of Illinois. For Vice President, the Hon. B. W. Thompson, of Indiana."

The emigration fever has reached the colored people of Virginia. Farmers have tried to induce the negroes to remain, but those who have money are preparing to go West.

The extra session of Congress has cost the nation heavy in reputation and about \$350,000 in money up to the present. At no time is history has a party made a greater blunder than the Democratic party did in making the called session a necessity. No disinfectant will prevent it smelling in the nostrils of honest men before the hot months end.

Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll offers to give \$1,000 at once and half of his income for the next five years, if necessary, in aid of the negro emigrants to the west.—Exchange.

Wonder how many of those fellows who are constantly howling at Bob's style of religion, will "cover" his pile for the oppressed black man? We have no doubt that at least a thousand of them have "come down" but we haven't heard of a single one yet. Too many of them, however, lay up their treasures in wind, it being so much more convenient that gold; and they being so loth in distinguishing between the rewards for him "that doeth the will of my father" and him that bloweth it.

Logan's Speech.

I stand here, Mr. Logan said, to warn the men who attempted to tamper with the government, that in tampering with it they must not go far. Loyal men have not forgotten the perils they endured and the sacrifices they made to save the country and protect free citizens. They are slow to believe what they do not wish to believe, but if the Democrats force the issue on the country the people will be compelled to raise and save their rights from destruction. There will be no half way then. A spirit of kindness is passing into another feeling. I tell them they are going too far and are troubling the people. The sore occasion will be removed only by radical means. It will be out beyond that would make the sore complete. In common with thousands of others I sincerely hoped and expected that the democracy of both the north and the south would interpret the desire of the country for peace; but to-day I must confess I have been mistaken. The extreme conciliation extended to them has not been met in a similar spirit, but with an aggressiveness which fills the country with alarm and apprehensions. Duty commands that we should speak plainly. I make open charge that the Democrats are tampering with the interests of the country, and to this the people are awake. I charge the Democratic party while expressing a desire for peace and harmony with making attacks on the principles purchased with blood and treasure. They are not sincere in their professions of protecting the constitution and they are engaged in its destruction. I make the charge that eulogies are pronounced here upon the arch traitor Davis as a patriot in the presence of representatives of the American people and government he undertook to destroy. I charge that the debt resting upon the country growing out of the late war is chargeable to the Democratic party. I arraign the Democratic party as responsible for whatever discord may exist. The Republican party wants peace and have always desired it. They do not desire peace but have a desire for peace which will honor and dignity would permit, and they would still make sacrifices to secure permanent peace; but the democracy may as well learn now as later that Republicans will do nothing to give peace that is dishonorable to them or to the country. They will not beg on their knees for reconciliation. They will not relinquish the principles which inured to the people, gained by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution. They will not permit any modification of the rights of four millions of people of the south, who have been liberated from slavery and admitted to the rights of citizenship. They shall not be remanded to a condition of serfdom or peonage. Let me invite them to a peace which is honorable, and which will make us a model for all people for centuries to come—a peace which must be built on the high respect of the citizens of a common country. It must rest on concession of equal rights to all citizens of the republic, black or white, native or foreign born—a peace that knows no state lines for arrogating the rights of Americans—a peace which would enable all people to cluster around the American flag as an emblem of their sovereignty, patriotism and virtue; a people strong enough to defy the power of the world and who will protect the citizens in all their constitutional rights on land and sea, at home and abroad, elevating the great future of our country clear and full in the blazing sunlight of our hope.

A Good Templar Lodge was never intended to be a dancing club. The order does not assume to determine the propriety or impropriety of dancing. But inasmuch as there are many members opposed to it, and inasmuch as dancing is no essential help to or part of temperance work. The Order says we will have nothing to do with it, and lodges which engage in it forfeit their charter thereby. It ought to be so. A lodge which funds it necessary to turn itself into a hall in order to keep up an interest has far outlived its usefulness and becomes a discredit to the order.—True Citizen.

We have frequently heard of Good Templar lodges having dances and festivals, connected, and never heard of a charter being taken from a lodge for doing so. The Grand Lodge has cursed the order with too much law. We think it should be none of the Grand Lodges business whether subordinate lodges dance or not. Subordinate lodges are really bound only by the constitution and condition of the charter.

Beattie Express: We have in the past week talked with a number of intelligent men who voted the greenback ticket in Gage county last fall, and they are of the opinion that the great contest in 1880 will be between a solid north and a solid south, and in this case they propose to help crush out the Democratic revolution, State by State. There is a patriotic impulse that is deep in the hearts of all true northern men, and that impulse will prevail when the proper time comes.

Fairbury Gazette: The Journal states that several of the most important acts of the last legislature are invalid on account of the enacting clause having been left out. The people will soon begin to enquire whether that body really did anything. . . . Several hundred head of cattle and sheep were burned in a prairie fire in Dawson county some days ago. Mr. F. S. Peabody lost 300 head of extra Merino sheep, among them eight thoroughbred rams that cost \$50 each.

Ennis, the American pedestrian, who was second to Rowell, the English champion in the recent contest in New York, has sailed for England to have another walk with Rowell, for the championship of the world.

William H. Vanderbilt has purchased a controlling interest in a Colorado cattle company.

Select Telegrams.

AT BROWNVILLE, Mo., April 15.—A mass meeting of colored people was held in Union Church, Seventh street, last night, in which measures were adopted to extend relief to the suffering negroes at St. Louis. A large contribution was received during the exercises, and committees appointed to canvass the city and solicit aid.

AN AMERICAN HORSE WINS. LONDON, April 18.—The American horse, Parole, won the Newmarket handicap to-day, beating Isonomy, Lina, and three others. Isonomy was the favorite, and Parole last in betting.

ARKANSAS COLORED CONVENTION. LITTLE ROCK, April 15.—The colored convention called under the Wisconsin resolutions organized Saturday with a fair representation from different sections of the state. Fifteen delegates and as many alternates to the conference met at Nashville May 6th were appointed.

RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED affirming that as the colored citizens of Arkansas in many localities are not allowed the free enjoyment of twenty constitutional rights, they are desirous of emigrating to some other state or territory where the elective franchise can be employed to their advantage. The convention recommended the appointment of two colored commissioners under the national emigration aid society to select a suitable state or territory for the colored people, and resolutions and recommending a national donation or loan to aid settlers in the territory selected.

A DUEL. BALTIMORE, April 15.—Last fall a shooting affray occurred between Dennis B. Hinds and a young man named James, charged with the seduction of a sister of James. The young woman died some time ago. This morning the father of the girl and Hinds met on Calhoun street and drew pistols. Several shots were exchanged resulting in the death of James and mortal wounding of Hinds.

THE RESULT OF THE BREAKING OF THE SOUTHWESTERN POOL. ST. LOUIS, April 15.—As one of the results of the recent breaking of the pool in St. Louis, the St. Louis roads have reduced rates to and from Missouri river points as follows: Lumber from Missouri river points from fifteen to five cents; cattle from fifteen to five cents; wheat and corn from twenty and fifteen to eight cents per hundred.

THE NEGRO EXODUS. VICKSBURG, Miss., April 15.—The negro exodus still continues to a limited extent, every St. Louis packet taking away some of the emigrants. It is reported that all the landings between here and Memphis the negroes are awaiting transportation, although steamboat owners do not encourage it. The importance in which the exodus is held, and the feeling of anxiety which it has aroused, is indicated by the call of prominent citizens of Mississippi and Louisiana for a meeting to consider the exodus, and take measures to allay the excitement.

LAND CASE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE UNION PACIFIC. WASHINGTON, April 21.—The case of W. H. Platt versus the Union Pacific railroad company involving the right of settlers to pre-empt lands granted by Congress to the company under section three of the act of July 1, 1862, was decided in the United States supreme court this afternoon. It is reported that all the land grants granted to the company should be liable to pre-emption if not "sold or otherwise disposed of" within three years after the completion of the entire road.

On the 2d of Sep. 1878, the secretary of the interior decided the mortgage executed by the committee upon lands in 1877 was not a "disposal" of the same within the act of Congress. This act, however, reverses the decision of the interior department and holds that the mortgage was such disposal, and that consequently the tract of land claimed by the company was not open to pre-emption and he has not an equitable title. Decree affirmed. Justice Strong delivered the opinion, Justices Bradley, Clifford and Miller dissenting.

A member of Congress rushed to the footlights and declared that "the editor of the Okolona Southern States was an Ohio carpet bagger." As Hurd and Thurman were both from Ohio, and the similarity was great, everybody hesitated to deny it. But the Memphis Avalanche steps forward with this statement: "It would do to charge the crazy editorials in the Okolona States on the Ohio carpet-bagger. Colonel Harper was the wild editor of Okolona, and he was the machine; and if he isn't a Southerner, the race is extinct." And the Avalanche might have added he is about the honestest Democratic politician in the whole lot. Whatever his utterances, we know where to find them.—Inter Ocean.

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A "Tidal Wave" of Popular Favor.

Seems to have struck Scribner's Monthly. The increase in sales during the past six months has been nearly twenty thousand copies, and the edition in England has doubled. The May issue (95,000) contains thirty-three articles and departments, among them an account of "The New Museum in Rome," (Wilhelm and Reményi, A Day on the New York Docks, the first part of Adeline Trator's story, a capital installment of "Haworth's," &c., &c., with the first of "The Brazil Papers," which have been so long in preparation. In order to give new subscribers the opening chapters of Mrs. Burnett's great novel, "Haworth's," the publishers offer, or any dealer will supply, the bound Volume XVII in the new and elegant olive-green embossed covers (instead of the unbound numbers) for the past six months, without charge; that is, for \$4.00 will be sent Volume XVII bound, and a six months' subscription (May '79 to October '79 inclusive), with four frontispiece portraits of Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes and Whittier. Scribner & Co., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

Report of the Condition OF THE 1st NATIONAL BANK, AT BROWNVILLE, Mo., in the State of Nebraska, at close of business, April 4, 1878.

Table with columns: RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, and various financial entries like Loans and Discounts, Overdrafts, U.S. Bonds, etc.

Capital Stock paid in full, \$20,000.00. Surplus fund, \$1,000.00. Undivided profits, \$7,232.16. National Bank notes outstanding, \$5,000.00. Individual deposits subject to check, \$65,456.87. Demand certificates of deposit, \$2,229.13. Time certificates of deposit, \$37,781.76. Due to other National Banks, \$50.00. Due to State Banks and Bankers, \$1,234.86. Total, \$124,011.11.

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