THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879

Call for Republican State Convention.

The Republican electors of the State of Nebraska are hereby called to send delegates from the several counties, to meet in State Convention at Omaha on Wednesday, October 1, 1879, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named offices, viz.:

One Judge of the Supreme Court.

Two Regents of the State University.

And to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

The several counties are entitled to representation in the State Convention as follows, based upon the vote cast for E. C. Carns, Lieutenant Governor for 1878, (except Madison, whose representation is based upon the vote cast for Governor in 1878,) giving one delegate to each 150 votes and one for each fraction of 75 votes; also one delegate at-large for each organized county:

Counties.	Votes.	Dele-gates.	Counties.	Votes.	Dele-gates.
Adams	757	6	Jefferson	471	4
Antelope	169	2	Johnson	599	5
Boone	264	3	Kearney	266	3
Buffalo	551	5	Keith	22	1
Burt	404	4	Knox	249	3
Butler	491	4	Lancaster	1,880	14
Cass	987	8	Lincoln	299	3
Cedar	128	2	Madison	356	3
Cheyenne	194	2	Merrick	545	5
Clay	849	7	Nemaha	998	7
Colfax	459	4	Nuckolls	235	3
Cuming	378	4	Nance	—	1
Custer	22	1	Otoe	1,213	9
Dakota	192	2	Pawnee	564	5
Dawson	154	2	Phelps	176	2
Dixon	339	3	Pierce	24	1
Dodge	945	7	Platte	530	5
Douglas	2,222	16	Polk	523	4
Fillmore	879	7	Red Willow	59	1
Franklin	313	3	Richardson	1,037	8
Frontier	40	1	Saline	959	7
Furnas	176	2	Sarpy	347	3
Gage	612	5	Saunders	821	6
Gosper	9	1	Seward	818	6
Greeley	74	1	Sherman	99	2
Hall	755	6	Stanton	122	2
Hamilton	454	4	Thayer	416	4
Harlan	400	4	Valley	171	2
Hitchcock	59	1	Washington	946	7
Howard	292	3	Wayne	58	1
Holt	71		Webster	486	4
			York	697	5
Total					237

It is recommended,

First—That no proxies be admitted to the Convention, except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from which the proxies are given.

Second—That no delegate shall represent an absent member of his delegation, unless he be clothed with authority from the County Convention, or is in possession of proxies from regularly elected delegates thereof.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

JAMES W. DAWES, Ch'n.
H. H. WELLS, Sec'y.
LINCOLN, July 30, 1979.

Call For a Republican District Convention.

NEBRASKA CITY, July 30, 1879.

The Republican Central Committee of the Second Judicial District of Nebraska, is hereby called to meet at the Court House in Nebraska City, August 29th, 1879, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of transacting such business as may come before it.

J. W. PEARMAN, Ch'n.
GEO. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

The health and strength of the Pope are reported as declining.

By official census returns of Kansas, that State has now a population of 840,978.

Five hundred immigrants arrived in New York on the 13th, bound for the West.

The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts will hold a State convention Sept, 24th.

Twenty-eight young men for the naval service, were recently recruited in St. Louis.

The Chicago *Times* estimates that the Republican majority in Ohio will be about 30,000.

Last week a steamer from London landed in New York, 30 stallions and 6 mares. They are for stock men in Illinois.

Presiddnt Hayes has written to the Governor of Kansas that he would be present at the State Fair to be held at Neosho, Sept. 25th.

Edwin Forest, Robert Bonner's great trotter recently trotted a mile in 2:11¾ minutes. This is the fastest time, trotting or pacing, up to date.

In consequence of the active American demand for English iron there is perceptible revival of business among the prominent iron makers of the Kingdom.

A party of horse thieves in Arizona is composed of Americans, Indians, and Mexicans. In a fight with soldiers, they killed three Americans and two Germans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The Atlantic States Nail Association has advanced the price of nails to $2.35 per keg, net cash. For small lots a higher price will be charged.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The dairy and agricultural societies of Europe will be invited to send exhibits to the international fair to be held here the second and third weeks in December next.

There is a society in New York city "For the Promotion of Marriages." Parties that marry under the auspices of the society are given a "start" by donations of furniture etc. for housekeeping.

Central City *Courier*: No man is too poor to take his home paper. It benefits you in every way—even though it does not place dollars and cents directly in your pocket. No man can make a living successfully without knowing what is going on around him, and there is no way of obtaining this knowledge so easily and thoroughly as through the newspaper.

The Corinth, Miss., *Record* thus expresses itself: "We must arouse from our lethargy, and if necessary to the success and vindication of the Democratic party—the great party of the people—resort to desperate measures."

There is democracy for you; pure, unmixed. Democracy must win even if it has to "resort to desperate measures." Friend Democrat—you who stop your ears and shut your eyes to the practices of your party and coworkers in the South—what think you do "desperate measures" mean? Don't it strike you that it means nothing less or milder than criminal proceedings to thwart the will of the majority—intimidation, force, assaults, armed mobs patroling the country whipping, killing, driving away from their homes all who may be suspected even of voting against "the great party of the people;" and then, if all this cussedness should fail, to take possession of the ballot box and fix the ballots for *your* party success? You know that is what it means yet you continue to vote the Democratic ticket—continue ally and friend of these worst of all bad people—aider and abettor of a system which if generally tolerated would wreck all laws, constitutions, and cause universal reign of might instead of right.

"A Democrat," in a letter to the Lincoln *Democrat*, castigates the editor of the Omaha *Herald* in the following manner: George L. Miller, editor of the Omaha Herald, has been and is now for S. J. T. for the Democratic nominee for President in 1880; simply because he, in my opinion, thinks he will be the man to promote his selfish aims..... Every one who does not bow down at Miller's dictation and worship his idol, is pursued in his paper with a vindictiveness as relentless as hell itself. This is the style of political warfare which The Herald has inaugurated, been carrying on and proposes to continue, against the interests of those illustrious statesmen who are rivals of S. J. T. for the Democratic nomination next year for the highest and most responsible office within the gift of a free people.

And the editors of these two noisy Democratic sheets are extremely affectionate. Miller says the editor of the *Democrat* is a "frothy French fool"—and it isn't often an alliteration fits better—while the *Democrat* declares Miller is "Darwins missing link," doubtless a great mistake, as it is a well known fact that Doc. Miller hasn't got much a tale, if any.

Southern planters, who live by cheating the colored people out of their crops and hard earnings, are dreading the time when the present crops shall be gathered and sold. They say they fear that then the exodus will assume a magnitude in comparison to which that which has taken place will not be a drop in the bucket. The long haired, Mexicanized chivalry (!) well know the potent reasons why the negroes long for the time when they may flee from the genial climes of the South, the land of their nativity, their homes, from whence nothing less dreadful than the most dire oppression, robbery, constant fear of death, could drive them. Their condition becoming worse and worse every year, they have no hope for the better, there is no rift in the cloud for them, they see no star of hope but the North Star, which guides them truly to richer lands, where they will be protected in person, property and political liberty. Our mite in the cause of philanthropy will be undivided in promoting the exodus.

Our small children who are on the street much of the time show wonderful skill in profanity. One little girl now swears like a toper and she is but eight years old. Something should be done to keep the children from such bad habits.—*Extra (Ia.) Sentenel.*

Iowa is corrupt to the core of her infamous heart.

Why if we had such a state of morals as that in Mississippi we would pack our duds and depart on the next train.—*Okolona States.*

O, Give us a rest! Just think of the Okolona *States* criticising the morals of *any* State. The Okolona *States*! a spawn of the morals of *Mississippi*—where such cowards as the editors of the *States* shoot negroes in the back, ravish their wives and daughters, and waylay and assassinate men to rob their dead bodies, to obtain money to hire such moralists as the editors of the *States* to stuff ballot boxes and organize bandits to drive legal voters from the polls in the interests of the Democratic party. Mississippi has the morals that such fellows thrive in.

The Okolona (Miss.) *Southern States* publishes the following from an Ohio paper without comment further than heading it—"*A Reminder for Renegades.*" On the 11th of June, 1863, the Democratic party of Ohio met in State Convention at Columbus, every county in the State being largely represented, and nominated * * * Vallandigham, for Governor. They also adopted an immense platform, and on the subject of the Emancipation Proclamation they spoke as follows:

"6. Resolved, That we enter our solemn protest against the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January, 1, 1863, by which he assumes to Emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional and void."

The cargo of the steamer Semiramide, recently sunk by a collision off Boston, comprised 46,358 bushels of corn, 40 cases of domestic cottons, 232 boxes of canned meats, 814 sacks of dried blood, 362 boxes of bacon, 250 tierces of lard, 425 sacks of oat meal, 299 live cattle and 22 horses, the whole valued at $92,229.

Three ringing old rebel yells and a tiger, for the capture of the Capitol and the supremacy of the South.—*Okolona States.*

Democracy of Nebraska, you are training with those fellows—why don't you holler.

FROM SENATOR HOWE.

To the Independents of Nemaha Co.

BROWNVILLE, NEB., Aug. 1, '79.

Hon. Church Howe, Senator Second District, Nebraska.

SIR:—For the past six years we have been acting with you and supporting you as an independent candidate for the Legislature. Three times in succession you have been returned to the House and Senate, and could, we believe, continue to represent Nemaha county as an independent candidate so long as you would consent to serve the people. We are informed that you now propose in the future to work with the Republican party. Possessing as you do the confidence and esteem of a majority of the people of our county who would stand by you in the future as they have in the past, many of your friends are at a loss to know why you now propose to give your work and influence to the Republican party.

Yours most respectfully,

S. W. McGrew, P. J. Naylor, N. P. Meader, J. P. Price, Asa Day, Chas. Campbell, H. J. Snyder, Wm. Delay, C. D. Dundas, E. T. Ewan, I. H. Claggett, Wm. Jewell, J. W. Huntington, F. Parker, Wm. Windschiffle, J. P. Miller, J. Higgins.

WALNUT GROVE FARM,
SHERMAN, NEB., Aug. 18, '79.

S. W. McGrew, P. J. Naylor, N. P. Meader, Wm. Windschiffle, Wm. Jewell, and others:

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter came to hand some days since, and its contents caused me extreme gratification. It is no small matter to receive renewed assurance that I have the confidence and esteem of gentlemen representing as you do, the intelligence, respectability, and moral worth of the county and community where I have for many years resided, and which by your suffrage I have represented in both bodies of our State Legislature during the past six years. Having been so often supported by a majority of the people of this county upon an independent platform, while upon National issues it has been largely Republican, I am pleased to have this opportunity to give to you some of the reasons that have induced me to once more ally myself with the Republican party, and take a place in the ranks of those who march under the banner of its principles. In order to do so, it is necessary to refer briefly to the part I have taken in affairs both local and National during the past twenty years.

When the guns of Sumpter woke the North to the actual existence of armed secession, I was among the first to offer my services to my country and to the cause of liberty. Only a boy in years I enlisted in the Old Massachusetts Sixth, which was the first regiment to arrive in Washington in response to the call of President Lincoln, and served in the army until by sickness and disability I was compelled to resign. My services as a soldier are a part of the history of the Nation; it is not proper for me to now recite them. I will only say this, that the experience of such days as those at Baltimore, April 19, 1861, Balls' Bluff, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Nelson's Farm, Malvern Hills, and Antietem, taught me to love our flag better than the life so often perilled for it, and to believe that it is far safer to trust its preservation and the safety of the Nation, to those who fought for it, and to the sons of those who died defending it, than to those who for long years, so desperately sought to raise above it the emblem of state sovereignty.

Up to the time I came to Nebraska and settled in Nemaha county, I always was a Republican and acted with that party. The war being over, the Union preserved, slavery abolished, equal rights and equal protection guaranteed to all, state rights given place to national supremacy, the South restored to statehood, her people forgiven and reclothed with citizenship, many of the greater minds of the Republican party thought that its mission was accomplished and that it would sooner restore the old time confidence between north and south; do away with the hostility and bitterness of war times, if the old party lines were set aside and an independent party organized, whose aim should be the advancement of the whole country in prosperity and unity. That this might have been accomplished, perhaps is true. It may only have needed that the forgiveness extended by the North should have been met by a pledge from the South to again commence existence as a part of an entire nation upon the basis of the constitution and its amendments. Whether these views may have been true or not, it is certain that in some communities the organization of Independent parties for local government became matters of self-protection, and this without regard to whether those local governments were in the hands of Republicans or Democrats.

Such an organization I deemed expedient in Nemaha county, and entered heartily into such a movement. The farming communities had been overreached by the towns, politics had with some became a business, and the places and perquisites parceled out to those in the ring without regard to the best interests of the rural districts. So we organized in Nemaha county, not against Republicans, not against Democrats, but to protect ourselves. By our organization we have done great good. We have destroyed a bonded indebtedness of eighty thousand dollars, and have placed the county upon as good, if not the best financial basis of any in the State. We have demonstrated that the farmers have the power and know how to exercise it to govern themselves.

Now having done all this, having accomplished what we undertook, let us see if the time has not come when the affairs of the general government demand the same earnest attention and devotion that we have given to our local ones, and if so, in what way we can render the most assistance.

It will be conceded by all, I think, that at the present time there are but two parties who can attain control of the government—the Republican and Democratic. We have only a choice between the two. The attempt to form or support a third party would only result in placing one of the others in power. Which can we trust? Which shall we support? Let us look a moment at the past. One has been a party of slavery—the other of freedom; one the party of disunion; the other Union; one the party of state rights; the other of national supremacy.

At the close of Buchanan's administration the government was nearly bankrupt; its 8 per cent. bonds could scarcely be sold at 13 per cent. discount to pay its ordinary expenses. The Democratic party precipitated a war upon the country that cost it millions of treasure and oceans of blood; its doctrines of state rights, exemplified in secession, has put a tax upon every farm in the land, and left a vacant chair in every home.

The Republican party in eighteen years of power has freed four millions of people from slavery; it has put down the greatest armed rebellion ever known; it has given to the whole people equal rights, and guaranteed equal protection; it has forgiven them who were in rebellion, and welcomed them back to brotherhood and citizenship; it has carried the country safely through the crisis of hard times; it has reduced the war debt one-fourth and refunded it in 4-per cent. bonds, selling them at par in gold; it has made our country respected and honored above all other nations; it has made our promises to pay as good as gold; it has given homes to the homeless and land to the landless, and has brought us at last into plain sight of peace, plenty and prosperity.

The Democratic party has been tried in the last few years and found wanting. It has obtained possession of both houses of Congress by a system of armed intimidation, violence, treason, crimes and frauds, such as no country has ever before known and no government tolerated; it has treated the forgiveness of the north with scorn; it has ignored the laws of Congress and set at defiance the amendments to the constitution; it has revived the old doctrine of states rights, and proclaims that nothing was settled by the late war; it has flooded Congress with rebel war claims, enough to bankrupt the nation, which only wait a Democratic President to be passed and paid; it has established a caucus rule in Congress that gives the absolute power into the hands of the ex-confederates; it has attempted to force the approval of the executive, to laws removing the last safeguard from the purity of the polls, by threats of withholding appropriations and starving out the government. It has no policy or principle except to get into power by any means good or bad. In some States it is a hard money party, in others a soft. Its seat of power is alone in a solid South, where a man votes a Republican ticket at peril of his life. To-day the southern press, pulpit and orators are proclaiming that their cause is not lost, and that it will triumph at the polls, though beaten in battle. They are hurling anathemas at the minions of Yankeedom, and extolling the virtues and patriotism of those who led them out of the Union, and their words are applauded to the echo by the whole Democratic party of the South. To-day their malitia companies wear the confederate grey, and carry the state flags, refusing to march under the stars and stripes. The Democratic party in power would not mean the mild Democracy of the north. It would mean the arrogant, dictatorial, unreconciled Democracy of the south. I can see no good to be accomplished by placing the Democratic party in power. I feel that the destiny of the nation is safer with the party that preserved its life. I prefer to still march with those with whom I fought. I know five-sixths of the federal soldiers were Republicans, and they are so to-day. We should oppose a solid north to a solid south until such time as the southern Democracy shall show by their acts that they accept the laws and constitutional amendments as binding upon them; until they give in the south a fair, free ballot, where all men may vote honestly and fearlessly; until they show that they love the nation and the flag enough to guard and protect them. If that time comes we can then decide whether it is best to disband the old party organization and organize another. Until that time comes, let us stand by the Republican party and work for its principles.

Thus hastily I have set forth my views upon the political situation, and have given some of the reasons that caused me again to enter in full sympathy with the organization of the Republican party. If to you they seem good, I shall expect and hope to have your co-operation and assistance in the future as in the past.

Believe me that I am under deep obligations to you all, and I shall endeavor to continue to merit your friendship and esteem.

Your obedient servant,
CHURCH HOWE.

The Democratic papers favor the vindication of Gen. Fitz John Porter and his restoration to the army, because while he commanded federal troops he did it in such a manner as to favor the rebels. How natural for the Democracy to do this. How could they be real, true Democrats and do otherwise.

A State convention of Indiana colored men is in session at Terre Haute, to devise ways and means for caring for the Southern exodus, a portion of which it is proposed to invite to that State.—*Tecumseh Celeftain.*

Bully for the Hoosier darkies. They have our best wishes for the success of their enterprise.

In portions of Texas the drouth is so severe, that vegetation is burning up. The cotton crop is nearly ruined and no plowing can be done, the earth being so dry and hard.

The Conkling-Sprague Libel.

The magnified, distorted, and silly accounts sent out about the so-called Conkling-Sprague difficulty at Naragansett Pier, shows the morbid craving that exists almost everywhere for sensations of this character. Before the facts were known the most extravagant statements were readily believed, and when it turned out that the much-talked of intimacy between Senator Conkling and Mrs. Sprague had nothing whatever to do with the difficulty, a tinge of disappointment was felt by every tattler and scandalmonger, as well as every actually impure man and woman in the country. It is a positive reproach to our civilization that such a greed for scandal exists, but it has been fed and fostered by sensational newspapers until the moral sense has been blunted and perverted, and until the demoralization has become well-nigh universal. Why the professional debaucher, and the professional roue and cyprian should delight in these stories of alleged criminality, can easily be explained. They are eager to make out all humanity as bad as themselves, and to prove their constant declaration that so-called virtue is but concealed crime and morality only the lack of opportunity. When a chance offers like that presented by this latest story, therefore, they revel in the disclosure, and are prepared to believe all and more than is reported without a word of evidence. Swift acceptance of the worst side from such people is to be expected; but why it is that others, personally moral and upright in their lives, should jump at such reports as true, without waiting for a breath of proof, is beyond comprehension.

Men and women who lead, so far as the letter is concerned, pure lives, roll the latest scandal under their tongues as the most delicious morsel, and are ready to give perfect credence to a story that blackens the name of one of the fairest of American women, and one whose domestic traits and intellectual and social ability have made her name the synonym for all that is faithful as a daughter, upright as a wife, and lovable as a mother. To see how the scandal-mongers—wives and mothers themselves—march away with the character of such a woman is disheartening indeed.

Is it possible that there is such a thing as mental impurity, which is positively worse than bodily degradation? Can the man or woman who loves to dwell on all the details of a scandal, and is ready to judge without mercy, be themselves pure?

It is of course possible for prominent people to sin; for great minds to wallow; for culture, refinement, and intellect to stoop to mortal passions and descend to pleasures of the baser sort; but this is not the customary direction of such minds to the degree that we need to take the simple reports of their transgressions as proof as strong as holy writ against them.

As a matter of fact, it seems that unusual injustice has been done in this case at Naragansett Pier. The scene, which was so unfortunate and such a mortifying one at best, for Mrs. Sprague, has been made painful beyond expression by the interpretation given to her husband's outburst. And it is pretty certain that the prurient part of the public will not easily accept any interpretation of that scene which is not based on the charge of improper relations between the principal parties named. There are plenty of men who cannot comprehend the existence of any relations of an intimate character between a man and a woman which are not of the criminal sort. Simple friendship, between the sexes, they regard as an impossibility, and, therefore, when Mr. Conkling visits the Sprague residence—the last place he would be apt to visit were there any foundation for the insinuations thrown out—the hue and cry is sounded, and the telegraph wires becomes burdened with defamation that would have been spared to persons of lesser consequence.

It is an unhealthy public taste that craves these things, that relishes them, and that slyly slips aside the publication having the largest number of scandals with the most lickerish details; it is a taste, too, which is assuming alarming proportions, and which calls for some correction stronger than mere words deploring its existence. That some legal regulations regarding the publication of such reports will have to be adopted ere long is not improbable.—*Inter Ocean.*

Land Thrown Open to Settlement.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The president, by executive order, has restored to the public domain 8,259,750 acres on the northeastern bank of the Missouri river, corresponding in general outlines to the area withdrawn by executive orders of January 11 and May 8, 1875, now revoked. Small sections of territory immediately adjoining Grand River, Cheyenne and Indian Rock agencies are still withheld. It was intended when the orders now revoked were issued to keep the whites from pressing too closely upon the Sioux Indians, but in justice it was found the orders did not prevent trespass by reckless frontiersmen, who preyed alike upon peaceable whites and Indians; hence the lands are again thrown open to settlement.

OTTAWA, August 12.—American railway agents are here endeavoring to induce intending emigrants to Manitoba to go to Nebraska and Minnesota.

A meeting of Mexican War veterans was recently held in Chicago. They hold another meeting at the same place the last Thursday of this month.

Republicans of Florida think that State would cast her electoral vote for Grant.

A smart woman in New York recently "confidenced" a Catholic Priest out of $13,000.

THE OLD SPIRIT.

Greasy Northern Palms.

Natural Landlords of the Soil.

Democracy in the South.

The Hon. Wm. Pinkney, of South Carolina recently wrote as follows to a Southern Congressman:—For twenty years the Yankees have monopolized the Government patronage, and now that our turn has come, and we put in our friends on whom we can rely, gentlemen who would blush to touch one of their greasy Northern palms, they complain of persecution! What right have they, hirelings and upstarts, to dictate to us, the natural landlords of the soil? Does not their boasted education teach that in history gentle blood will tell? That in the natural logic of events brains must eventually come to the surface? How does it come that in this favored land the French overcame the Indians, the English the French, and to-day the Southerner is driving the North before him? Is it not the God given right of intellect? Had King James sent those dastard Puritans to some deserted island, as they deserved, Columbia would to-day be one homogeneous nation, united in faith, politics and religion, and have made such strides in civilization as to distance the effete nations of the old World. Then this fatal war of supremacy they forced upon us, with its fearful outpouring of treasure, the loss of the best blood in the country, would have been avoided, and our slaves would still be doing their God-appointed work. As it is, these Yankees, the refuse of every nation, have requited the leniency of the founders of the Government by taking up arms against their natural rulers, have conquered, persecuted, taken prisoner, and even put to death the Lord's chosen people, destroyed the very nature of the Government, and at last set up a sordid imposter who has neither the title to govern nor the understanding to manage what he has usurped. For years we have borne all this in silence, but now the day of grace is over, the time of mercy is past. You that have the authority must bid them come down from their high places that their betters may reign.

Wants to Plant 10,000 Acres of Wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 9, '79.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska City, Otoe Co., Neb.

DEAR SIR:—A gentleman here desires to plant a 10,000 acre field of wheat in south eastern Nebraska. His money will enable him to supply the necessary teams and machinery for the planting, but not to purchase for cash, the seed wheat in addition. It will take some 15,000 to 20,000 bushels to plant it properly. He wants to plant both winter and spring wheat. I write to enquire of you, if you know of any one who would loan the seed wheat and take its kind next year, and if so what increase would they ask. It will do your state no harm to have a few patches of wheat like it. He is a reliable party in every way. The party furnishing the seed can have control until he gets his share next year.

Yours truly,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Unfortunate Mrs. Sprague.

PROVIDENCE, August 15.—Mrs. A. M. Sprague, remained at Canonchet last night with a kinsman from Ohio, being as one of the friends in the house, but the position was exceedingly uncomfortable for all parties. Sprague declares that he will have the children at all hazards, and forbids the servants to obey any of his wife's orders without consulting him. Mrs. Sprague is reported to be greatly prostrated by the events of the past few days, by the cruel reports of the newspapers and apprehension for her children.

Senator Thurman is the Okolona *States'* candidate for President. We should think the *States* is correct when it says the people of the South want Thurman. Every move that Thurman made in the last two sessions of the senate were intended bids for such support.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A photograph of the $1 bills of the National Eagle Bank of Boston was discovered in the National Bank redemption Agency this morning. The note is much darker in appearance than the genuine, but well calculated to deceive.

Eight cars of negros, a better class of the exodus arrived in Kansas last week. It appears that many of them are prepared to return to their old home in the South to report upon the country. They will probably visit other States.

When Wirz, the hero of Andersonville, was hanged some mighty good Democratic Congressional timber was wasted. Poor Wirz would have been a Congressman now had he lived. The Democrats never fail to reward such merits as his.

The National Liberal League will hold their third annual congress in Cincinnati September 13th for the purpose, among other things, of consulting as to the propriety of taking political action at the next presidential election.

There has been a heavier wheat export business this year at the port of Philadelphia than ever before. During the month of July 1878, 265,790 bushels were exported; July this year there were exported 1,064,549 bushels.

A few days ago a report came over from England that Gen. Grant's daughter, Mrs. Nellie Sartoris, was dead. This has since been contradicted, and Nellie is not dead but getting along well since the birth of her child recently.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

(No. 1139.)

SHERIFFS' SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Nemaha County, state of Nebraska, and to me directed as Sheriff of said County upon a decree and judgment rendered by said Court in a case wherein Dudley M. Steele, Samuel R. Johnson, Sanford W. Spealton and John Guile, doing business under the firm name of Steele, Johnson & Co., were plaintiffs, and James S. Marsh and John McPherson were defendants, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the door of the court house, in Brownville, in said county, on:

Saturday, September 6th, A. D. 1879,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described lands in Nemaha County, Nebraska, to-wit: The undivided half of lots number six and seven of section number thirty, in township number six, north of range number sixteen (16) east, containing ninety-nine acres. Also the undivided half of lots number three, four and five in section number thirty-one in township number six, north of range number sixteen east, containing one hundred and seven and eighty one hundredths (80 100) acres. Also the undivided half of the following real estate, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot number four, in section number thirty in township number six, north of range number sixteen east, thence west five rods, thence to the Missouri river, containing ten acres, and also the undivided half, of the following real estate, to-wit: Commencing at a point one hundred and two poles north of the southwest corner of the south east fractional quarter of section thirty-one, in township six, north of range sixteen east, thence running north twenty seven poles, to a stake, thence east one hundred and sixteen poles, to a stake on the bank of the Missouri river, thence southeast down the river and with the same thirty-four poles to a point east of the beginning, thence west one hundred and twenty-seven poles to the place of beginning containing twenty acres, more or less, also the undivided one fourth of all the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots one, two and three in section thirty in township six, north of range sixteen east, containing ninety-three and 40-100 acres, also lot five of section thirty, in township six, north of range sixteen east, containing in the aggregate forty acres, also the undivided one-fourth of lots one, two, four, five, and six in section six in township five (5) north of range sixteen east, containing in the aggregate one hundred and sixty-four acres, also the undivided one-fourth of lots one and two of section twenty-four, in township six north of range fifteen east, containing in the aggregate twenty-nine and 40-100 acres, also the undivided one-fourth of lots eight and nine in the east half of the northeast quarter of Section twenty five in township six North of range fifteen (15) east, containing in the aggregate one hundred and sixty-seven acres. Also the undivided one-eighth (⅛) of lots five and six in section twenty five in township six, north of range fifteen east, containing in the aggregate ninety and 90-100 acres. Also the undivided one-fourth of lots one in section five, township five, north of range sixteen east, containing in the aggregate seven and 50-100 acres, also the undivided one-fourth of lot four of section number thirty in township six, north of range sixteen east, excepting ten acres off the east side of said land hereby conveying the undivided half of ten and 50-100 acres off of the north side of lot twelve in section thirty-one in township six north of range sixteen east, and and being all the portion of said lot. Lot one time owned by David J. Martin, and also the undivided one-fourth of lot thirteen in section six township five, range sixteen east, except ten acres off the north side of said lot thirteen hereby conveying the undivided half and thirty and 50-100 acres of lot three, all in Nemaha County, Nebraska, together with all the improvements and privileges thereto belonging.

Taken on said order of sale as the property of James S. Marsh.

Terms of sale cash.

Dated this 2d day of August, A. D. 1879.

RICHMOND V. BLACK,
7w5 Sheriff.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF Nemaha County, State of Nebraska.

John W. Holder, non-resident defendant, you are hereby notified that on the 4th day of August, 1879, Amelia A. Holder filed her petition in the Clerks office, of the District Court in and for Nemaha County, Nebraska. In which petition she prays to be divorced from you for the cause of Willful abandonment and extreme cruelty.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the fifteenth day of September, 1879.

AMELIA A. HOLDER,
W. T. ROGERS, for Pl'ff. 7w4

BENJAMIN HOLLADAY, OWNER of the hereinafter described property. You are hereby notified that the northeast quarter of section thirty, the east half of the northwest quarter of section thirty, and lot one in section thirty, all in township four, north of range sixteen east, in Nemaha county, State of Nebraska, were on the 5th day of November, 1877, purchased at public tax sale by W. R. Skiff, for taxes levied thereon for the year 1876, and that the time for redemption will expire on the 25th day of November, 1879, and that unless said lands are redeemed from such tax sale on or before the said last named date a deed will be demanded and issued for said lands. The said lands were taxed in the year 1876 in the name of Benjamin Holladay, and the certificates of sale have been duly assigned to the undersigned.

Brownville, Neb., Aug. 6, 1879.
7w3 A. R. McCANDLESS.

Gen. Nos. 507, 508, 509.—Fee Bills Nos. 728, 729, 730.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale, at public auction at the door of the court house, in Brownville on

Saturday, August 30, 1879, A. D.,

at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day the following real estate to-wit: The north-west quarter of section twenty-seven (27) in Township four (4) Range fourteen (14) east in said county of Nemaha and state of Nebraska, levied upon and taken as the property of Peter B. Borst, on three (3) Fee Bills in the cases of Jacob Strickler and Peter B. Borst, vs. Wm. D. Daugherty, Jacob Strickler and Peter B. Borst, vs. Fannie Kennedy and Sarah Kennedy and the other unknown heirs of James Kennedy, deceased, and Jacob Strickler and Peter B. Borst vs. Fannie Kennedy and Sarah Kennedy and the other unknown heirs of Isaac V. B. Kennedy, deceased, issued out of the district court of the county of Nemaha and State of Nebraska and to me directed as sheriff, of said county.

Terms of sale cash.

Given under my hand this 25th day of July A. D. 1879. RICHMOND V. BLACK,
6w5 Sheriff.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. HERRICK, DECEASED.—In the County Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska.

Notice is hereby given, that September 17, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the County Judge of Nemaha County, Nebraska, in Brownville, Nebraska, has been fixed by the Court as the time and place of proving the will of said George W. Herrick, deceased, when and where all concerned may appear and contest the probate thereof.

August 15, 1879. JOHN S. STULL,
9w4 County Judge.

LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS
Neatly printed at this office.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Judge of the District Court in and for Nemaha County, Nebraska, I will offer for sale at public vendue on

Saturday, August 23d, 1879,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court house in Brownville in said county, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Nemaha and state of Nebraska, to-wit: The west half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-four (24) in township four (4) north of range fourteen (14) east, containing eighty acres more or less.

Terms of sale cash.

ANNIE J. PASCOE,
Administratrix of the estate Joseph J. Pascoe deceased.
6w4

ADMINISTRATORS SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Judge of the District Court for Nemaha County, Nebraska, I will offer for sale at public vendue on

Saturday, August 23d, 1879,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court house, in Brownville, in said county, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Nemaha and State of Nebraska, to-wit: Lots five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) in block one hundred and sixty-five (165) in Neal's Addition to Peru and lots eight (8) and nine (9) in block one hundred and seventeen (117) in the town of Peru.

Terms of sale cash.

S. A. OSBORN,
Administrator of the estate of Martin Prichard, deceased. 6w4

(No. 681.)

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, and to me directed as Sheriff of said County, upon a decree and judgment rendered by said Court, in a case wherein the State Bank of Nebraska was plaintiff and Peter B. Borst was defendant, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Brownville, in said county, on

Saturday, August 30, A. D. 1879,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described lands, in Nemaha County, Nebraska, known as the northeast fractional quarter (4) of section four (4), and the northwest fractional quarter of section four (4), in township four (4), north of range fourteen (14), east, in said county, together with all the improvements and privileges thereto belonging.

Taken on said order of sale as the property of Peter B. Borst.

Terms of sale, cash.

Dated, this 15th day of July, 1879.

RICHMOND V. BLACK,
5w5 Sheriff.

WM. TIDROW,
DEALER IN
General Merchandise
Aspinwall, Nebraska.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

HOOVER HOUSE.
J. B. Hoover, Proprietor
Nemaha City, Nebraska.
First-class fare, and good stabling for horses connected with the house.

JOHN S. MINICK
Nemaha City, Neb.,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
FAMILY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONS, Etc.
Keeps a varied stock of everything the people want. Call and see him.

DAVID A MORTON,
Blacksmith,
Nemaha City, Nebraska.
Machine repairing and horseshoeing a specialty.

J. J. BENDER,
—DEALER IN—
Drugs and Medicines,
Also Books, Stationery, Oils, Paints, Perfumery, and everything usually kept in drug stores.
Nemaha City, Nebraska.

WM. DRAIN
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc.
Best brands of Flour.
Highest market price paid for grain and stock. Produce taken in exchange for goods.
Nemaha City, Neb.

City Hotel,
LEVI JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR,
NEMAHA CITY NEB.,
Centrally located: Good fare, and no trouble spared to make guests comfortable. Good barn for horses and
Charges Reasonable.

TITUS BROS
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READYMADE CLOTHING, NOTIONS, Etc., Etc., Etc.
Nemaha City, Nebraska,
Will sell goods as cheap as any house in Southeastern Nebraska.

Our Grand
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unparalleled in Durability.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
AND MOST
PERFECT COOKING STOVE
EVER OFFERED FOR THE PRICE.
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUF'G CO.
612, 614, 616 & 618 N. MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Sold by STEVENSON & CROSS, Brownville.
CHARTER OAK STOVE
The BEST of ALL

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM BAKING POWDER.
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.
DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of all Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From the pure root.
STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis & Cincinnati.