THE ADVERTISER

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1880.

Publishers' Notices.

THE ADVERTISER is on sale at the Drug and Book Store of A. W. Nickell.

LOCAL NOTICES, set as ordinary reading matter will be charged ten cents per line, each insertion. Set in display type, fifteen cents a line.

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FAIRBROTHER & HACKER,
Publishers Advertiser.

Sergeant Guptil Loses His Patience.

BY CORPORAL BUMP.

The war changed, settled nothing.—*Democratic Newspaper.*

And "the war changed nothing!" did it?
Now, neighbor, I want you to stop!
If you don't, and you listen intently,
I think that you'll hear suthin drop.
For I'm durned ef I'm goin' to stand it;
And now, ef you want any fight,
Jest say it agin, and I'll knock you
As high as old Gilderoy's kite!

'Changed nothing?' The marches and sieges,
The battles and fights we were in
"Changed nothing!" Perhaps you may think it,
But you'd better not say it agin!
I've had a great deal of forbearance,
But the stock is exhausted, and now
I don't want you to crowd on the mourners,
Not onless you're prepared for a row.

"The war changed nothing!" and Billy,
Who went off with me to the war,
Now sleeps in his grave down at Vicksburg,
And what is he sleeping there for?
And the hundreds of thousands of heroes
Who were killed by such traitors as you,
Died for "nothing?" Perhaps you may think it;
But, Mister, *I'm durned ef I do!*

When it comes to the war changing nothing,
And the war settling nothing, I say,
We're not no Confederate States now,
But you'll find we're a *nation* to-day!
And ef any one wants to dispute it—
Old Davis, or Hancock, or you—
A punch in the head is what's wanting,
And I'd just like to give him a few.

Now, suppose that war "settled nothing"—
That is, jest betwixt you and me—
And you say that "the war changed nothing,"
Jest shoot off your lip, and you'll see
The stars dancing jigs in the heavens;
For I'm spiling jest now for a fight,
And I think the first time I can knock you
As high as old Gilderoy's kite!

SOLDIER REMINISCENCES.

General Garfield and the Germans in the Army.

To the Editor of the Inter Ocean.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Many of my old comrades of the Army of the Cumberland will remember General Garfield, the nominee of the Republican party for the Presidency, who became chief of staff of General Rosecranz after the gallant Colonel Garrescke, of St. Louis, had been killed by a cannon ball in the sanguinary battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862. Those who had, as it was my fortune, the opportunity to visit army headquarters quite frequently on official business, will remember General Garfield as an affable and obliging officer, always ready to assist, and never showing that haughtiness toward inferiors that characterized so many otherwise excellent officers. Sometimes he would address an officer or soldier in the German language, which he speaks quite well, if he knew the addressed was a German.

I held at that time the position of A. A. A. G., Second Brigade, Sheridan's Division, which was then encamped about three miles from Murfreesboro, on the Shelbyville Pike. One day the mail brought several letters to members of my company, containing the news that my brother, who had lost his leg at the battle of Perryville, Ky., was lying at the point of death in a hospital at St. Louis, having been given up by the surgeon in charge. This was terrible news to me. He was my only and younger brother. Mother and sisters were yet in Germany; and I was hundreds of miles away from him, unable to be with him in his last moments. There was no prospect of an advance of the army at that time, and my brigade commander advised me to apply immediately for a leave of absence, and gave me permission to carry the paper forward myself. Strongly indorsed by him, General Sheridan gave my application a splendid recommendation but our temporary corps commander, General R. W. Johnson, abruptly ordered its disapproval. Returning sadly to my quarters General Sheridan called me. I handed him the application; he looked at it a moment, then he said: "Carry it to General Rosecranz's headquarters; tell him I sent you!" I saluted, turned, and in a moment I was on my way to town at a full gallop.

Arrived at headquarters, I met General Garfield, handed him my application, and told him that General Sheridan had sent me. He glanced over it. "That is bad, Captain, the disapproval of your corps commander makes it impossible for me to grant your application." I told him in as few words as possible the circumstances. He looked me for a moment full in the face, his features became milder and expressed his sympathy, then he said: "Come with me to the General commanding." We entered another room. General Rosecranz was writing. A moment after he arose, and General Garfield handed him my application, with the remark: "General, I recommend this paper to your kindness." Rosecranz noticed the "disapproval." I had to tell him my story; then he asked:

"You acted as Adjutant General to Colonel Schaefer's brigade at Stone River?"

"Yes, General."

"You belong to the Second Missouri?"

"Yes, General."

"Brave regiment. General Garfield, the application of the Captain is granted."

A few minutes later General Garfield handed me my leave, shaking my hand warmly, and expressing his hope that I might find my brother alive. Two days after I arrived at St. Louis. The joy of seeing me again, and good nourishment had a wonderful effect upon my brother, so that at the end of my leave of absence he was out of danger. He lives now near Nashville, Tenn., and is the head of a large family.

Some time later the German Glee Club of the Second Brigade, Sheridan's Division, composed mostly of former members of glee clubs in St. Louis and Chicago, took occasion to serenade General Rosecranz at his headquarters at Murfreesboro. After the last sounds had died away we extinguished the lights and were ready to return to our camp, when somebody stepped out from the building upon the verandah and invited us in General Rosecranz' name, in a very nice little German speech, to come in and spend a short time with the commanding general. It was General Garfield who answered our German songs with remarks in the same language. We accepted the invitation. General Rosecranz shook hands with all of us, and then introduced us to his brother, the late Bishop Rosecranz, of Columbus, Ohio, who expressed his surprise to hear such good singing in the field. During our stay at headquarters, General Garfield spoke to most of the visitors, the majority of whom were private soldiers. At Chicamauga more than half the members of that club fell to rise no more; but to their surviving comrades, some of whom are to-day residing in this city, that evening and General Garfield will ever be remembered.

Democratic Admission of Garfield's Strength.

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.) says:

Garfield means *union* and *harmony*. Garfield means the *entire* Republican partisan vote. Garfield means Ohio. Garfield means the hearty support of the Hayes administration. Garfield means an absolutely united Republican party—means Grantites and anti-third-termers, machine men and independent scratchers, Blainites and anti-Blainites, reformers and ringsters, under one leadership and one banner, making every exertion in the fiercest battle for success they can possibly make against the Democracy.

The strongest points of the ticket are these:

Garfield is a man of genius. He has a great big head full of brains.

Garfield is self-made. He springs from the common people. His early struggles as a canal driver, the manner in which he raised himself from poverty and ignorance, will be as effective an appeal to romance, the imagination and the sentiment of the great masses as Lincoln's career as a rail-splitter helped him in 1860.

Garfield's military record will be used to arouse the war feeling and surround him with military glory and personal heroism.

Garfield's scholarly attainments and culture will help him among the educated classes, while low origin will aid him with the masses.

Hancock.

Winfield Scott Hancock has been nominated for the presidency by the democratic national convention. On the whole this is perhaps as strong a nomination as the democracy could have made. General Hancock is a soldier whose loyalty no republican will call in question, and who, being without a political record, has no political blunders to apologize for.

General Hancock, the loyal soldier, as the standard bearer of the solid south—of the party ruled by the rebel brigadiers—will cut almost as sorry a figure as Horace Greeley eight years ago.

The nomination of General Hancock may eliminate the bloody shirt out of the present campaign, but it cannot wipe out the fact that his election means the control of this government by the men who drenched this country in blood in their endeavor to destroy the Union. General Hancock elevated to the presidency of the United States by the solid south would, of necessity, be a mere figure-head carrying out the edicts of his party, and that party is absolutely under the control of the confederate brigadiers. In other words the issue of the campaign of 1880 is not merely one between the two gallant soldiers who are the standard bearers of the republican and democratic parties and between the two great parties, or rather between the solid south and the solid north.

In such a contest Gen. Hancock cannot reasonably hope to become our next president.—*Omaha Bee.*

Throwing off Their Disguise.

Now that General Grant is finally out of the way, some of the Democrat leaders do not mind confessing that they thought him a strong candidate all the time. Immediatly after the announcement of the result at Chicago, a little coterie of Democratic Senators and representatives held a jubilation and freely confessed to each other that if Grant had been placed in nomination he would have carried North and South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, for negroes in those States would have voted for him if they had had to wade through fire and blood to do it. Senator Bayard declared that Garfield's nomination solidified the South to the Democratic party, and the problem was now reduced to the simple one of obtaining forty-seven votes from the Northern States. Joe Blackburn also raised his voice and says: "Had Grant been nominated it would have cost our party seventeen Congressmen from the South." Seventeen Congressmen from the South would give the Republicans the control of the House.

It is said of General Grant, when at Green Bay, Wis., recently, that he met a man making an effort to walk fast with a shockingly bad-looking home made leg. The general stopped him and asked how he lost his leg. The man replied "in the army." The general then asked him why he did not get a better leg, to which he replied that he was poor, and had a large family and could not afford it. The general handed him $25 with the remark that it would help him to get a better leg. The man expressed his gratitude over and over, and said he was on his way to see general Grant, and when that was accomplished his happiness would be complete. The general extended his hand with the remark, "You now see General Grant." The soldier extended both hands and embraced the general, his tears showing his joy and gratitude.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—*New York Independent.*

"In choosing a wife," says the *Phrenological Journal*, "be governed by her chin." The worst of it is that, after having chosen a wife, one is apt to keep on being governed in the same way.

Customer—"Why are 'Malt Bitters' so popular?"

Druggist—"Because, as a Food Medicine, they enrich the blood, harden the muscles, quiet the neves, perfect digestion."

The sun in June is too hot for a boy to work in the garden. It is as much as he can do to get through his base ball game.—*Ex.*

HANCOCK-SURRATT.

An Interview With Mrs. Surratt's Daughter.

Who Says Hancock Made no Effort to Save Her Mother's Life, But Did All He Could to Hang Her.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 25.—The nomination of Gen. Hancock has revived the history of his connection with the execution of Mrs. Surratt, who, with Payne, Atzerodt and Harold, was hanged in the old Capitol prison yard, Washington, July 7, 1865, for complicity in the assassination of Lincoln, and very nearly in the murder of Seward.

Democratic organs and orators have charged that Gen. Hancock, who was in command of the troops at Washington, could have saved Mrs. Surratt if he had chosen. They have stated that he not only disobeyed the writ of habeas corpus issued to him the preceding day for the production of the body of Mrs. Surratt, but that he also prevented the access of her daughter to President Johnson when she came to the white house to beg for a reprieve, and that in various other ways he took care that the execution should take place at the appointed hour. But since Hancock loomed up as a democratic leader the party papers have taken another tack.

They have urged that Hancock did not desire that Mrs. Surratt should be hanged; that he implored Johnson to be merciful to her, and that on the day of the hanging he stationed a patrol between the White House and the scene of execution, so that if a reprieve should be granted at the last moment it could be conveyed to him with all possible expedition. To ascertain the truth regarding these conflicting stories a reporter has had several interviews with the person more closely interested and best cognizant of what really did occur—namely: the daughter of Mrs. Surratt, formerly Miss Anna Surratt, and now the wife of Prof. William P. Torney, and residing in this city. Mrs. Torney was first seen on Thursday afternoon. She is a rather tall and slender lady, evidently of a very nervous temperament, and bears in face and expression the traces of the terrible ordeal through which she passed fifteen years ago.

MRS. SURRATT-TORNEY'S STATEMENT.

To the inquiries of the reporter she responded that she had heard of the nomination of Gen. Hancock, and the following conversation ensued:

Reporter—"Mrs. Torney, the democratic papers are asserting that the part played by Gen. Hancock in the execution was altogether honorable and fair, and that he did whatever he could to save your mother. Now is that true?" Mrs. Torney hesitated for a minute, and the recollection of past events seemed very painful to her. Finally she said that such reports were not true, and added that neither she nor any of her family had any good feeling for Gen. Hancock.

R.—"Do you believe that Hancock on that occasion acted as a friend toward you and your mother?" Mrs. Torney—"I do not. You could not call his conduct exactly brutal, but I do believe that he wished for the execution of my mother, and would not so much as have lifted his finger to prevent it. Myself and my poor mother were arrested at the same time and imprisoned in the old Capitol. Subsequently I was released, and she was taken to the arsenal. I had to get my passes to see her from Secretary Stanton, and then take them to be countersigned by Gen. Hancock. I saw him a dozen times or more, and he never expressed the slightest sympathy with my mother. If he was anxious to prevent the execution he did not do or say anything at that time that I know of, and I think that I was the proper person to be informed about it."

R.—"As I understand it, you went to Gen. Hancock on the morning of the execution at his headquarters at the Metropolitan hotel, in Washington, and had a long interview with him there. Can't you tell me what then occurred?" Mrs. T.—"I cannot. I can't answer that question without giving more thought than I can possibly do at this moment." R.—"You can at least tell me whether the impression formed upon your mind then was that Gen. Hancock was the friend of yourself and your mother." Mrs. T., in an excited and emphatic manner—"No, sir: he was not. If I were to tell you all that happened, and all that was said at the interview, it would be very much to Gen. Hancock's discredit.

You know, then, that all the stories as to Gen. Hancock's endeavoring to save Mrs. Surratt are lies?" Mrs. T.—"That is about the fact.', At this juncture Prof. Torney came in, and the conversation above reported was repeated. The question was again put to Mrs. Torney as to what occurred between her and Gen. Hancock during the interview on the morning of the execution, but she still refused to go into details, and the professor remarked that "the truth will come out sooner or later. My wife has already told you that it will be no credit to General Hancock, and I know that is the fact. For my part, I wish that he had been in the Sandwich Islands sooner than that my party, the democratic party, had nominated him for the presidency. I repeat to you that his connection with the murder of Mrs. Surratt was no credit to him, and that he deserves the title of her executioner."

A SECOND INTERVIEW.

The interview of Thursday ended at this point, and to-day the reporter again visited Mr. and Mrs. Torney. The lady was only seen for a few moments, as she was laboring under a nervous excitement that prostrated her. The attention of herself and husband was, however, called to the various attempts made in the democratic newspapers to straighten out Hancock's record on the hanging business, and they were requested to say what they ought to about it. Mrs. Torney retired to seek relief from her feelings, but her husband spoke for her. He said he had seen in one of the Baltimore papers a correct narrative of Hancock's action on that day. It was nothing more nor less than an attempt to gloss over a crime. There was no essential truth in it.

Reporter—"But, professor, what you have seen in that one paper is only a tithe of what other democratic organs are trying to do to clear Hancock's reputation of that stain. They go into the matter much more extensively, and follow out the same train of argument and pretended facts." Prof. Torney—"Then, they are elaborating a falsehood. You may write down that whatever is said in Hancock's favor in that matter is untrue."

R.—"Then why not tell me precisely the story of the meeting of your wife and Hancock on that day?" Prof. T.—"I can't do it just now. She is the one to tell it; but if she were to try to rehearse that story it would throw her into bed for five or six days. It would be a recital of Hancock's iniquity that would take a page and a half of your paper. Can't you be contented with my telling you that the story will do him a vast amount of harm if it is ever published?"

R.—"The New York papers to-day are publishing statements from John I. Campbell, one of the counsel for Mrs. Surratt, from Bishop Kean, and from Father Walter, who attended her in her last moments, all of which are to the effect that General Hancock had great sympathy for the unfortunate woman, and waited until the last moment, hoping for a reprieve. What have you to say to that?" Prof. T.—"It is all nonsense, or worse than nonsense. In all charity, I hope that Mr. Campbell and the rest of them were merely mistaken."

"IT IS A LIE."

R.—"There is also a statement that Gen. Hancock had relays of cavalry stationed between the white house and the prison on the day of the execution in order that, if the president relented at the last moment, he could stop the hanging. Prof. T.—"Who ever said tha?" R.—"It may have been stated upon Gen. Hancock's authority."

Prof. T.—"I can tell you—and I am speaking on my wife's authority—that it is a lie. It is not the first lie that Hancock has told about this affair, and it won't be the last one he will tell before the campaign is over." R.—"That's tolerably emphatic." Prof. T.—"I mean it to be so. I want you to understand that all the statements concerning Mrs. Surratt and the execution that have been made up to this time, not a single one came from or was authorized by any of the family.

They were all gotten up by reporters whom we refused to see and who went away and concocted their fabrications. This is true not only as regards brothers, John and Isaac Surratt. You are the first newspaper man to whom we have talked thus unreservedly, and I rely upon you to report us correctly. It is a very painful subject with us, as you may readily understand, and I would not now say a word about it except that Hancock deserves to be exposed. He is playing a game of false pretenses."

R.—"Then I shall say that you utterly deny all assertions that Gen. Hancock was in any way friendly or hopeful to Mrs. Surratt?" Prof. T.—"Precisely so."

R.—"Suppose that he makes a denial of what you have told me, and which I intend to publish?" Prof. T.—"Then we are ready to meet him and prove our side of the case."

"Its Effect like a Miracle."

HIGHGATE, VT., Sep. 16th.

A year ago last March I was taken with severe rheumatic pains, which, changing from one place to another, finally settled in my loins, the disease constantly increasing in severity. Past midsummer all efforts to obtain relief had failed—my appetite gone, my flesh wasting away and not able to walk a step but with the greatest difficulty. I told my friends that I should not live to see the snow fly again. In this condition I was persuaded by a neighbor to try one more medicine—the Kidney-Wort. Its effect was like a miracle. I soon began to recover the use of my limbs, my appetite and strength returned, and on the fifth day (the last of June) with less than half a package of Kidney-Wort used, I went into my hay field to work; and continued to labor through the season. I will add, that, as a tonic, my wife and self have found the Kidney-Wort to be very useful, and I take great pleasure in commending the medicine as invaluable.

SAMUEL HODGDON.

Senator Hoar, in the course of his speech at Worcester, said of the Grant men in the late canvass:

The reason for re-electing President Grant, which may or may not have been potent in the minds of the men who led his cause at Chicago, but which surely was potent in the minds of that vast number of American people who desired his nomination was this: That of all living men, by far, he had rendered the most illustrious service to this country. Of all men who ever lived, but two, beyond all possible question, he had rendered the most illustrious service to this country, both in war and peace—Lincoln and Washington only excepted. No man need blush, no man need repent, no man need apologise, who advised his fellow citizens, in this great crisis of their future, to put their trust again where it had been once so well executed.

A Great Enterprise

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic*

The Galveston *News* gives this as an illustration of the Texas idea of real heroism: Quite a number of darkies, young and old, were fishing down on Kuhn's wharf, when a boy about 12 fell off, and would have met with a watery grave had it not been for the energy and presence of mind of old Uncle Mose. After the boy was safely landed a bystander took occasion to praise old Mose for the heroism he had displayed.

"Is the boy your son?" asked the sympathetic spectator.

"No boss, he mout jess as well a been. He had all de bait in his pocket."

It costs but little more to raise Percheron horses than common animals, and the half-breds bring double prices; three-quarters to seven-eighths-bred, three to four times as much; full-breds all the way from $500 to $3,000 each. Next to Percherons, fine carriage horses pay best, and the West has a little material on hand to produce such, and can rapidly multiply it if disposed. Trotting horses are always a complete lottery, and the general breeding of them—especially by farmers—is attended in the long run with a heavy loss. It is, moreover, demoralizing to farmers' sons now growing up, and we want to turn their attention from this gambling business.

Very Droll to Think of.

If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbin's Electric Soap next wash day. Used without any wash boiler or rubbing board, and used differently from any other soap ever made. It seems very droll to think of a quiet, orderly two hours' light work on wash day, with no heat and no steam, or smell of the washing through the house instead of a long day's hard work; but hundreds of thousands of women from Nova Scotia to Texas have proved for themselves that this is done by using Dobbins's Electric Soap. Don't buy it, however, if too set in your ways to use it according to directions, that are as simple as to seem almost ridiculous and so easy that a girl of 12 years can do a large wash without being tired. It positively will not injure the finest fabric, has been before the public for fifteen years, and its sale doubles every year. If your grocer has not got it, he will get it, as wholesale grocers keep it. J. M. Campbell, sole agent, Howard, Neb. I. L. CRAGIN & Co., 47ye.o.w. Philadelphia.

Cracker Gruel. Four tablespoonfuls of powdered cracker, scant; one-half pint of boiling water one-half pint of milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Pour boiling water on the crackers and boil about two minutes. Add the milk when boiling hot, then add the salt.

How to Make Soap for a Cent a Pound.

Shave into small pieces five bars of Dobbins' Electric Soap, and boil in three quarts of water, until the soap is thoroughly dissolved, so that upon straining through a sieve nothing remains, add to the solution or "suds" three gallons of cold water; stir briskly for several minutes to mix, and set it away to cool. Though it will look like nothing but soap-suds while warm, a chemical reaction will take place, and in twenty-four hours time will develop forty or fifty pounds of magnificent and white soft soap costing less than one cent a pound, and as good as many of the adulterated compounds called soap, and sold at seven to ten cents a pound. How long would it take for any other soap used the same to become anything but "soap-suds?" Any housewife knows that it can not be done with any soap she has ever used. See if it can be done with Dobbins' Electric. J. M. CAMPBELL, 48y1 Sole Agent, Howard Neb.

Salmon Croquetts.—One can of preserved salmon—drain off the liquor; yelks of two eggs; one raw egg; one-half cup bread-crumbs; tablespoonful of butter; pepper and salt. Mince the fish, add the powdered yelks, the raw egg the butter then the crumbs and seasoning. Form into egg-like cakes, roll in flour and fry in sweet lard, or lard and butter.

Unquestionable.

The *Herald*, Detroit, Mich., says of Warner's Safe Liver and Kidney Cure; "Its efficacy in kidney, liver, and urinary diseases is so fully acknowledged that it is not worth the questioning. Bona fide testimonials from well-known citizens in public and private life are evidences strong enough to convince the most stubborn doubter." 48m3

A man who firmly believes a second flood will come next November to cover the whole face of the earth is building an ark at Helena, Texas.

All Indorse It.

The *Recorder*, Americus, Ga., says: C'Clerks, Senators, Representatives, Doctors Lawyers, Citizens, in public and private life are testifying by the thousands, and over their own signitures, that a remedy has been found for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and for Diabetes; these are respectively known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver cure and Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure." 48m3

Every town which has not doubled its population in ten years, is mad enough to kill off its census enumerators.—*Ex.*

Show Cards,
Business Cards,
Wedding Cards,
Letter Heads,
Bill Heads,
Monthly Statements,
Envelopes,
Dance Invitations,
Programmes,
Posters,
Sale Bills,
Horse Bills,
or anything in the printing line, neatly and promptly done at THE ADVERTISER JOB OFFICE.

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I have taken this old stand, renovated it from top to bottom and promise to make all comfortable who stop with me, to give them

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All calls promptly attended night or day

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SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

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Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended: I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold. REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They **Increase the Appetite**, and cause the body to **Take on Flesh**, thus the system is **nourished**, and by their **Tonic Action** on the **Digestive Organs, Regular Stools** are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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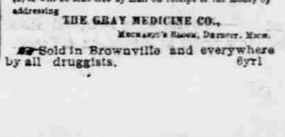

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THE WEEKLY

Nebraska State Journal.

CAMPAIGN OF 1880.

During the coming year the political affairs of the Nation, and the discussion growing out of them will assume an importance rarely equaled in our history.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN will be a more able contest, second, perhaps, in magnitude and bitterness, to none that have preceded it. The

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES will be taken, including the reapportionment of Congressional Representatives, and the shifting of the balance of power, and the re-adjustment of the influence of sections.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS of all parties will precede the Presidential Election, and the Platforms will determine the course of Legislation and the Policy of the Government for another four years.

OUR STATE ELECTIONS for Members of both branches of the Legislature involving the election of a U. S. Senator, and for full Executive Ticket, will occur.

CONGRESS CONVENES in December, for the "long session," and questions of vital importance to the people, including the **Indian and the Mormon** problems, and the new attempt to assert the sovereignty of the States as superior to the power of the Nation, in the matter of protecting the franchise, and providing for the purity of National Elections, will be developed and debated by the leading spirits of the Country.

The Weekly Nebraska State Journal will be a faithful epitome of these events, and will fairly present the merits of the discussions provoked thereby, while at the same time it will give concisely and fully, all the Current, Foreign, and Domestic news, full and latest Market Reports, local as well as from Eastern Commercial Centers, full reports of the proceedings of all **Literary, Social, Religious** and **Educational Conventions** and **State Societies**, and of the **State Legislature,**

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