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H. D. HATHAWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the City of Lincoln, on Wednesday, the 10th day of August, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination one candidate for Member of Congress, one candidate for Member of Congress contingent, candidates for Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Prison Inspector and Attorney General, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The delegates present from each Judicial District will nominate a suitable person for District Attorney or Clerk respective districts.

The counties are entitled to delegates in the Convention as follows:

Bart	4	Lincoln	1
Buffalo	1	L'Eau-qui-Court	1
Buffalo	1	Madison	1
Colfax	1	Merrick	1
Cass	9	Nemaha	11
Cedar	2	Otoe	11
Cumming	2	Pawnee	6
Dakota	2	Platte	3
Dixon	2	Richardson	10
Dodge	5	Saline	1
Douglas	20	Sarpy	4
Gage	4	Saunders	3
Hall	3	Seward	3
Hamilton	1	Stanton	1
Jefferson	2	Washington	6
Johnson	4	York	1
Lancaster	5		

It is hoped every county will be fully represented, as it is all important that good men be elected for the various offices, and that harmony prevail in their selection.

By order of the Committee.

H. D. HATHAWAY, Chairman.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., May 27, 1870.

Republican State Papers Please Copy.

REPUBLICAN CO. CONVENTION.

There will be a delegate convention of the Republicans of Cass county held at Weeping Water Falls on the 29th of July, 1870, commencing at the hour of one o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of choosing nine delegates to represent Cass county in the Republican State Convention, to be held at Lincoln, on the 10th day of August, 1870. At said County Convention the precincts will be entitled to representation as follows:

Plattsmouth	10
Mt. Pleasant	3
Rock Bluffs	4
Greapolis	2
Louisville	2
Liberty	3
Avoca	3
Weeping Water	4
Eight Mile Grove	2
Elmwood	2
Salt Creek	3
Stove Creek	2
South Bend	1
Tipton	1

It is recommended that the different precincts hold their primary meetings for the election of delegates, at the usual places of holding elections in the respective precincts, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 23d day of July, 1870.

By order of the Committee.

ISAAC WILES, Chm'n.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

There seems to be a general tardiness about calling county conventions, all over the State. It is about time our friends in the different counties were naming a time for the election of delegates to the State convention, which is to be held on the *tenth of next month*. The time is not far distant, and one of the great bulwarks of a Republican form of government, consequently of the Republican party, is the fact that all its powers are derived from the consent of the governed—the people—expressed at the ballot box and *at the primary meetings*.—Hence we urge our friends in the different counties to not put off the calling of conventions too late. Give all the notice possible, in order that every Republican may know of the meetings and may have time to make his arrangements to be there. If you would have good feeling in the party, and would continue to perpetuate the great principles of truth and justice within our party organization, do not fail to have a full attendance at the primary meetings, as it is through that means only that the will of the people can be ascertained.

CONFIDENCE AND PEACE.

Gen. Smith's confidence in Red Cloud and his associate chiefs is, we have every reason to believe, well founded. It is a good illustration of that which existed between the white man and his red brethren of all tribes when hundreds of thousands of white men, women and children traversed the Great Plains wholly unprotected, and with perfect security to life and property. This was when Edward Creighton, actually under Indian protection, crossed the Plains and called the Rocky Mountains with the Pacific Telegraph. It was mutual confidence between white and red men that then gave us, for twelve years, unbroken peace with the Indians—a peace which was only interrupted when such murderous villains as Chivington, and other pious murderers and thieves, cheated the Government of its good intentions, and robbed the Indian of his rightful dues, which that same Government stipulated, under solemn agreements pledging its faith he should receive.

It is to be sincerely hoped that that faith in the Indian which induced Gen. Joh. E. Smith to trust his life to the honor of Red Cloud will again be shared by the people of the West. After the fearful depredations and murders that have been committed this kind of confidence ought to be, and will be, of slow growth, but if Red Cloud, no less great because a savage, can give full effect to his manly purpose to compel the Sioux to a return to their old relations with the whites, that confidence will be certain to be restored. And *when* restored, if it ever shall be, is there a sane white man in all the Territories, is there one in all Nebraska, who will not agree with us that such a consummation will be an unmixed boon to all of us?

MORE TROOPS WANTED.

Senators Thayer and Tipton, Representatives Nuckolls and Taffe, and all others who have influence at Washington should unite in a demand upon Gen. Sherman and the Secretary of War for more troops for the frontier. It is all folly to rely on Red Cloud, or any other single chief, or chiefs, to prevent the murders and depredations that are being committed, for example, in the Sweetwater country. However good their disposition, they lack the power to prevent these atrocities. What is wanted is a large increase of the cavalry arm, and these gentlemen should secure it before they leave Washington.

The above items we clip from the Omaha *Herald* of 1st inst. We can understand why a lawyer can make either side of a case plausible—but we look to *editors* as public instructors who should adhere to principles, and if they have none they should sell out to somebody who has. Which way lens the *Herald*; or is it on both sides of the Indian question? There is so much consistency in the above items we want to know if one person wrote both of them.

THE 4TH AT LINCOLN—SOLDIER'S REUNION, &C.

Owing to telegrams from Council Bluffs and Hamburgh the train which carried the soldiers from this place to Lincoln was detained here nearly one hour beyond the time fixed for its departure. In all, perhaps, four hundred of the gallant boys in blue went on their way rejoicing, at about 11 o'clock. This delay at this end of the route prevented the train arriving at the specified time a the end of the track "Newton," and it was about 2 o'clock when it reached there. Here were any number of carriages and wagons provided by the generous citizens of Lincoln, a splendid Brass Band, the State and city officials, marshals and flags and banners in profusion. Embarking in the transportation supplied by the good people of Lincoln, a short drive over the beautiful prairie brought us to the famous magic city of the Plains, our own beautiful capital. At this point an hours rest was given the excursion party, after which the troops were formed in column on the Public Square, under the command of the Chief Marshal of the day, Gen. S. A. Strickland, aided by a number of assistant marshals, the troops to the number of several hundred formed immediately in the rear of the band and were followed by the officers of the organization—the Governor of State and other officials in carriages—these were followed by an immense concourse of citizens, and the line of march was taken up to the Capitol,

Arrived there the troops marched in open ranks on either side of a number of tables, set immediately east and in the shade of the Capitol, and most sumptuously decked with everything to supply the wants of the inner man, Ample justice was done by our hungry boys to the elegant repast before them and the beauty of Lincoln waited on the brave of the State—smiles, jokes, reminiscenses of the past and hearty greetings of old comrades made this part of the entertainment one never to be forgotton.

Presently the sonorous voice of the Chief Marshal summoned the troops to the Representative Hall, where they were followed by the crowd of beautiful women and whole souled citizens of Lincoln, filling the house and galeries, the corridors and every nook and crook in the building to overflowing,

Order having been obtained, His Excellency, Gov. Butler, welcomed the soldiers in a straight-forward and powerful address, which, though short, was well timed and well received, Dr. Enos Lowe responded in behalf of the soldiers, and complimented the State authorities on the beautiful appearance of our State Capital, and the wonderful financial ability they had displayed in erecting all our public buildings without taxing the people therefor, Rev. Mr. Davis of Lincoln, now made a beautiful invocation to the God of nations, praying that he might ever embue the guardians and defenders of the people with wisdom and patriotism. The ladies of Lincoln followed with the national anthem, sung with great taste and receiving long plaudits from the immense crowd present.—Col. Savage of Omaha, then read the Declaration of American Independence, Hereceited this with a force and eloquence that roused the patriotism of all present and sat down amid deafening cheers.—The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and the chime of many voices kept tune to the music, Gen. Livingston, the orator of the day, was then introduced and commenced the delivery of his oration, He dwelt eloquently upon the propriety of the reunion; he touched feelingly upon those who were absent by reason of death, and hoped that so long as any of the soldiers of the Union were present in Nebraska, they would meet annually to commemorate the deeds of the past and drop a tear over the graves of those who had gone before, He alluded to appropriateness of the day, and dwelt with glowing words upon the spirit which brought them all together, The history of the foundation of this free Government was alluded to as a compact between the fathers and the God of nations, founded upon the expressed words of the Declaration. He stated we had triumphed then against the most powerful nation of the earth, because our cause was just. He alluded to the causes of the rebellion, and showed with clearness and an eloquence that was received with deafening cheers, that Liberty is incompatible with Slavery, the progress of slavery was briefly reviewed and when the slave power appealed to the sword, as an arbiter against the verdict of the American people, he showed clearly that the same God who gave victory to the fathers for the good of mankind in the days of the revolution again stood by the principles of Liberty, and finally overthrew the slave power.

He spoke with great feeling upon the unselfish and self-sacrificing spirit of the martyrd emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. Cheer upon cheer followed his allusion to this great and good man; and when he dwelt with all the eloquence of a soldier's heart upon the great war hero of the rebellion—the man who had never taken a backward step—the tanner of Galena—the boys fairly went wild with enthusiasm, and even the ladies waved their handkerchiefs. The peroration was very fine, burning with patriotism and a holy feeling of trust in the God of Nations. The speaker closed amid tumultuous applause.

Col. Champion S. Chase, of Omaha, then read Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem, "The Good Ship Union." This fine piece was rendered with great force and received with rapturous applause. The whole concourse then joined in the famous song "Rally round the Flag," led by the Union choir of Lincoln, amid the waving of handkerchiefs, swinging of hats and the fluttering of flags—the whole audience standing. It was a grand ovation to the flag we all love so dearly.

Immediately after this the audience was dismissed, the soldiers only remaining to elect the officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted as follows: President, Col. R. W. Furnas; Vice Presidents, Col. C. S. Chase, Col. Harlin Baird, Sergeant Wm. Woodruff; Committee of arrangements Capt. Nevill of Omaha, Chairman; Orator Gen'l. S. A. Strickland. One member from each county was then elected to form the executive committee Those names we did not succeed in obtaining, but will give them as soon as ascertained. The following resolutions were adopted:

1st. The next Re-union to take place at Omaha.

2d. The Executive Committee to name the time.

3d The State Legislature to be memorialized for appropriation to defray expenses of Re-union.

4th Congress to be memorialized for condemned cannon, to erect a monument at Omaha in commemoration of the noble dead soldiers of the State.

5th. A Constitution and Rules for government of organization to be reported at next meeting.

Adjourned.

In the evening the beauty and gallantry of the State were fairly represented at a magnificent ball and banquet, and old Sol peeping over the edge of the eastern prairies, found the happy dancers still enjoying themselves.

Taking the Re-union all in all we feel it to have been one of the happiest events in the history of Nebraska; and it is a pleasure to us to acknowledge the very general expression of delight and satisfaction which all expressed who participated in the affair. We wish the boys many more just such Re-unions.—"Long may they wave."

MAGNANIMOUS.

We understand that Hon. P. W. Hitchcock and a gentleman from Beatrice recently visited the southern part of Cass and the northern part of Otoe counties and made a general distribution of the State offices. It was real magnanimous to Cass and Otoe counties, but then we are not so certain that these special localities are entitled to all the offices. It will be all right, of course, if the balance of the State agrees to the arrangement. Really, we feel a little "miffed" that they did not stop and see us here at Plattsmouth—just to be neighborly, you know.

Editorial Convention.

There are twenty-six Republican and five Democratic newspapers published in Nebraska, as follows:

REPUBLICAN.

News, Arago.
Express, Beatrice.
Register, Blair.
Advertiser, Brownville.
News, Covington.
Journal, Falls City.
Tribune, Fremont.
Little Blue, Jenkin's Mills.
Journal, Lincoln.
Chronicle, Nebraska City.
Press, Nebraska City.
Staats Zeitung, Nebraska City.
Republican, Omaha.
The Western World, Omaha.
Agriculturist, Omaha.
Home Circle, Omaha.
Tribune, Pawnee.
Orchard and Vineyard, Peru.
Herald, Plattsmouth.
Chieftain, Tecumseh.
Times, Ashland.
Star, Fort Kearney.
Independent, Grand Island.
Independent, North Platte.
Journal, Columbus.
Atlas, Seward.

DEMOCRATIC.

Democrat, Brownville.
Statesman, Lincoln.
Times, Nebraska City.
Herald, Omaha.
Register, Rulo.

We suggest that the publishers and editors of the State press meet at Lincoln on Wednesday, the 10th day of August, for the purpose of organizing a State Press Association, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed advisable.

The railroad will be finished by that time, and as the Republican State Convention is to meet at Lincoln on that day, every newspaper in the State will probably desire to have a representative there. What say our brothers of the press, of all parties, to this proposition?—*Republican.*

We vote aye on that proposition. We think it would be profitable to all concerned to have a convention of this kind An interchange of views on many important subjects connected with newspaper publication would result in benefit to not only the publishers themselves but to the reading public generally.

Influence of the Press.

An old school teacher, who has witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, says:

"I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes and of all ages, who have access to newspapers at home, when compared to those who have not, are better readers, excelling in punctuation, and consequently read more understandingly. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy, They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires for others, They are better grammarians; being familiar with every subject in the newspaper, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction more accurately,"

Maryland papers assert that there is this season a strange tendency in the peach trees to produce two, and even more, peaches from a single blossom.—The editor of the True Marylander says he has about a half a dozen trees in one clump which are full, yet not one blossom in ten produces a single peach, and all over the orchard the same tendency "to twin" manifests itself.

Abstract of State Taxes.

The following is the abstract of State taxes assessed on the several counties of the State for the year 1870:

NAME OF COUNTY.	General Fund.	Sinking Fund.	School Fund.	University Fund
Butler,	38[illegible]31	770 36	6[illegible]6 95	1840 32
Burt,	2759 87	551 97	2297 89	110 94
Buffalo,	1[illegible]8 32	320 96	1583 25	792 12
Cedar,	8[illegible]36	164 45	657 81	328 90
Cuming,				
Cass,	774 64	1549 22	6196 71	3099 85
Colfax,	18[illegible] 32	361 70	1446 81	723 40
Dixon,	66[illegible] 98	133 36	533 44	266 72
Dakota,	152[illegible]	305 36	1221 46	610 73
Douglas,	6[illegible]8 88	6158 17	24633 70	12318 35
Dodge,	380 63	1397 50	5442 11	272 05
Gage,	259 18	518 23	2072 94	1036 47
Hall,	2[illegible]4 51	428 70	1714 81	857 40
Johnson,	238 54	476 70	1914 83	957 41
Jefferson,	1807 98	361 59	1446 48	723 19
L'eau Court,	19[illegible] 43	9 28	187 14	78 57
Lancaster,	182 74	764 54	3058 19	1529 09
Lincoln,	515 92	1030 78	4123 13	2061 06
Merrick,	2594 60	518 92	2076 68	1037 84
Madison,	[illegible]8 09	71 61	286 43	143 23
Nemaha,	6945 52	138 910	55[illegible]	2778 50
Otoe,	[illegible]	1793 33	3[illegible]35	427 97
Platte,	[illegible]	[illegible]73	2318 95	1159 47
Pawnee,	[illegible]	1[illegible]9 62	9[illegible]25	116 25
Richardson	6[illegible]9 0[illegible]	1[illegible] 18	5104 73	255 36
Sarpy,	3608 27	72[illegible] 35	288961	1443 30
Seward,	65 40	131 78	5[illegible]2 82	26 96
Saunders,	2396 60	479 32	1917 28	958 64
Stanton,	11[illegible]8	22 [illegible]	89 78	44 [illegible]9
Saline,	719 62	243 92	975 69	487 84
Washington,	5149 39	10[illegible] 31	41287	2069 83
York,	2[illegible]6 96	7 99	2870 7	1436 98
Hamilton,	1637 91	26 58	10532	583 16
Adams,	224 69	44 93	179 75	89 87
Pierce,	54 99	10 98	43 92	21 99
Wayne,	549 96	109 99	439 95	219 98

The Pomeroy Bill.

We devote the outside of this week's issue to the publication of Governor Butler's protest against the passage of Pomeroy's bill, Senator Tipton's defense of the measure, and a part of Senator Thayer's speech in opposition to it. The gross injustice to the people of Nebraska involved in the passage of this bill, and the course of Senator Tipton in supporting it, have been very severely commented upon by nearly every paper in the State. As far as the thing which this bill proposed to do is concerned, it is an outrage upon Nebraska and upon the Government, without doubt; and leaving out of consideration the effect it would have upon the railroad enterprises of the State, it is a still greater outrage upon the settler seeking a home in the State, for it takes over two million acres of land in a solid body from market, without a provision binding the company to sell to actual settlers.

Senator Tipton, in supporting this bill, seemed to be actuated by a desire to secure the passage of the B. & Ft. K. grant, but the report that the friends of Pomeroy in the House refuse to carry out the agreement made between the advocates of the two bills in the Senate, and the consequent present hostility of Senator Tipton to Pomeroy's measure, would indicate that Mr. Tipton had been hoodwinked by the Kansas Senator.—However this may be, our Senator's reasons for advocating the giving away of such an immense tract of Nebraska lands to a foreign corporation, that his immediate constituency demand the building of the Central Branch road for the purpose of getting to the St. Louis market, and that it is needed for a western connection with the B. & Ft. K., appear specious and insufficient. As much as Senator Tipton and we of Southern Nebraska may desire the building of the B. & Ft. K road, neither he nor the friends of the road along its line can consistently endorse any project which robs Nebraska of a section of her territory fifty miles wide and a hundred miles long

There is no probability of the passage of the Pomeroy bill, we are glad to see, as the House has refused to take it from the hands of the committee; while there appears to be a decidedly friendly feeling toward the B. & Ft. K. bill. With the cordial and united support of both Senators Thayer and Tipton, and the zealous activity of Representative Taffe in its behalf, this measure, so important to the people of Southern Nebraska, may yet become a law, without entangling alliances with any schemes which would rob us of our rights.—*Beatrice Express.*

Self-Taught.

Man men are said to be self-taught. No man was ever taught in any other way. Do you suppose a man is a bucket, to be hung on the well of knowledge and pumped full? Man is a creature that learns by the exertion of his own faculties. There are aids to learning of various kinds; but no matter how man of these aids a man be surrounded by, after all, the learning is that which he himself acquires. And, whether he be in college or out of college, in school or out of school, every man must educate himself. And in our times and our community every man has the means of doing it.

Look Here, Girls.

My dear little dears, you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint, more kitchen, less parlor; more exercise and less sofa; more making puddings and less piano; more frankness and less mock modesty. I like a buxom, bright eyed, rosy-cheeked, pop-eyed, bouncing lass, who can darn stockings, make her own frocks, mend trousers, command a regiment of pots and pans, and shoot wild ducks as well as the duchess of Marlboro' or the Queen of Spain, and be a lady withal in the drawing-room. But as for your piping, moping, screwing up, wasp-waisted, etc., you won't do for wives and mothers

The New Orleans *Times* gives an account of "one of the most remarkable events in the history of the telegraph," which recently occurred in the main office of the Western Union Company, in that city. It has long been a mooted question among experts of the telegraphic profession whether or not it were possible to transmit signals through a circuit of a length exceeding 2,000 miles, and using more than two or three repeaters, with any degree of safety to the commercial business. But a week or two ago a combination circuit was formed, varying in length from three to five thousand miles, through which messages were sent with great ease and rapidity. The first circuit formed was from New Orleans, *via* New York, to Plaister Cove, Nova Scotia, the terminus of the Atlantic cable, a distance of 3,000, miles. The operators, thus widely separated chatted together with perfect ease, the signals coming rapidly and with great distinctness. Another circuit of still greater length was made up, which is regarded as the longest land circuit through which intelligible signals were ever sent. Nine repeaters were used. The message was returned to New Orleans almost as clearly as it left the office, having passed through eighteen States and over 4,800 miles of wire.

Rosa Bonheur has delared her intention to paint, hereafter, only wild beasts.

THE LATE BEN. FRANKLIN.

Never Put Off Till To-morrow What You Can Do Day After To-morrow Just as Well.—B F.

This party was one of those persons whom they call philosophers. His maxims were full of animosity toward boys. Now-a-days a boy cannot follow out a single natural instinct without tumbling over some of these everlasting aphorisms and hearing from Franklin on the spot. If he buys two cents worth of peanuts, his father says: "Remember what Franklin has said, my son. 'A groat a day's a penny a year;'" and the comfort is all gone out of these peanuts. If he wants to spin his top when he is done work, his father quotes, "Procrastination is the thief of time." If he does a virtuous action he never gets anything for it, because "Virtue is its own reward." And hat boy is hounded to death and robbed of his natural rest, because Franklin said once, in one of his inspired flights of malignity:

Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man healthy and wealthy and wise.

As if it were any object to a boy to be healthy and wealthy and wise on such terms. The sorrow that that maxim has cost me through my parents' experimenting on me with it, tongue cannot tell. The legitimate result is my present state of general debility, indigence, and mental aberration. My parents used to have me up before nine o'clock in the morning sometimes, when I was a boy. If they had let me take my natural rest, where would I have been now? Keeping store, no doubt, and respected by all.

And what an adroit old adventurer the subject of this memoir was! In order to get a chance to fly his kite on Sunday, he used to hang a key on the string and let on to be fishing for lightning. And a guileless public would go home chirping about the "wisdom" and the "genius" of the hoary Sabbath-breaker. If anybody caught him playing "mumble-peg" by himself, after the age of sixty, he would immediately appear to be cyphering out how the grass grew—as if it was any of his business. My grandfather knew him well, and he says Franklin was always fixed—always ready. If anybody, during his old age, happened on him unexpectedly when he was catching flies, or making mud pies, or sliding on a cellar door, he would immediately look wise, and rip out a maxim, and walk off with his nose in the air and his cap turned wrong side before, trying to appear absent minded and eccentric. He was a hard lot.

He invented a stove that would smoke your head off in four hours by the clock. One can see the almost devilish satisfaction he took in it, by giving it his name.

He was always proud of telling how he entered Philadelphia, for the first time, with nothing in the world but two shillings in his pocket and four rolls of bread under his arm. But really, when you come to examine it critically, it was nothing. Anybody could have done it. —*Mark Twain in "Galaxy."*

Things We Like.

We like to see young ladies who are bitter enemies kiss each other very affectionately, when they meet—it reminds us of a man named Judas, who lived several years ago! We like to see a fashionable young lady promenading the streets wearing a blue silk dress-trailing a yard behind her in the mud—it cleans the streets so nicely! We like to see a young man very polite and obliging to other young ladies; while he is scarcely civil to his sisters at home—it proves that the lords of creation are devoid of deception. We like to see little boys come to church in the evening and amuse themselves by sticking pins in their neighbors—it shows they are not "burying their talents in the earth!" We like to see a man invariably throw a newspaper, boots and hat into the middle of the floor, for his tired wife to pick up—it is evident that he remembers his promise to "cherish her!" We like to see the choir spending their time during divine service in whispering and telling stories—it helps us to appreciate the sermon, and convinces us that they are capable of singing "with the spirit and understanding, also!" We like to see young ladies keep their jaws in constant motion, endeavoring to masticate a huge ball of chewing gum—it looks so lady like We like to see a man sporting fast horses, while he owes the printer, and gives nothing to the minister—it looks honorable! There are other things we like to see, but we forbear.

Among the announcements for Congress from Kentucky is that of Humphrey Marshall—the Falstaff of the rebel army. He ought to make a splendid run, and out-distance all his opponents, if he runs half so well as he did in the Sandy Valley on a memorable occasion, when Garfield's Yankees were in hot pursuit. In that celebrated campaign he proved an inexhaustible runner. If tradition can be trusted, his cleanious carcass carded the lean earth as he sped along, and poured such streams into Sandy river when he crossed, that it swelled into an oily freshet, completely cutting off the further advance of his enemies, who were content to stand on one side of the flood while he emerged from the other, and fled with precipitous and unctious haste into the vanishing distance. We do not believe any of Humphrey's competitors in the forth-coming canvass can endure anything like such a *try*-ing race as that. Should he succeed in reaching a seat in the house of Congress, that body will have to deal with a case of fatty degeneracy.—*Chicago Republican.*

Fanny Fern says: A gentleman requested me not long since "to rebuke those men who did not rise, when ladies entered the car, and give them a seat." Now this would come with a bad grace from me, for the reason that I never enter a full car without having this politeness extended to me. But mind this, ladies, I never yet forgot to thank the man, as prettily as my knowledge of such things serves me, for such a gracious act, and perhaps that is the explanation.—At any rate, I have been so disgusted with the reverse, that I more often wonder that men do get up, than that they don't. I think ladies, too, should not exact such courtesy by look, or word, or manner, as I have often seen them do. I find American men more courteous, most obliging to our sex. Now and then one meets a bear. To such, a woman must of course give a wide berth, unless she has a muzzle in the shape of a "protector" handy.

Bibles are being sold at three cents each in the exhibition at St Petersburg, and it is asserted that the innovation has been introduced at the instance of the Holy Synod, in imitation of the English Bible Society, whose success has of late caused some envy in Russian clerical circles.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS.

The Steamboat Race—R. E. Lee Beats the Natchez three Hours—Time from New Orleans, three Days, Eighteen Hours and Fourteen Minutes.

ST. LOUIS, July 4—6 P. M.

She steamer Robt. E. Lee arrived at 11:25 a m., in three days, eighteen hours and fourteen minutes from New Orleans, beating the Natches on her last trip three hours and forty minutes, and the James M. White's famous time 455 minutes. The Natches was detained by a heavy fog below Grand Tower, 125 miles below here, and did not pass that point until 8:30 a. m.

The following is the time the R. E. Lee made to the principal points on the trip from New Orleans: Donaldsville, 4 hours and 50 minutes; Baton Rouge, 8 hours and 25 minutes; Natches, 7 hours and 11 minutes; New Madrid, 2 days, 19 hours and 50 minutes; Cairo, 3 days and 1 hour; St Louis, 3 days, 18 hours and 14 minutes.

Thousands flocked to see the racers pass, and bonfires, cannon, anvils, and everything that could shoot were brought into use to give vent to the feelings on the occasion. The crowd at the levee was immense. The bank of the river was lined with people from Carondalet to above the city six miles. No similar event ever created so much excitement, or brought out such a crowd.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.

Captain Leathers, of the steamboat Natches, claims that, deducting six hours laid up by a fog between here and Cairo, and thirty minutes lost repairing pump below Helena, the Natches beat the Lee's time some twenty minutes.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.

Flour—Weak and lifeless; choice fall super 4 50; X 4 75; XX 5 00@5 50.

Wheat—Lower; No. 2, 95 for fall declined; 1 02@1 06 for old; 1 15@1 16 new.

Corn—Advanced 1@5.

Oats—Higher, firm, 54@55.

Rye—More active, 78@81.

Whisky—1 03.

Provisions—Firmer and more doing.

Cattle—In brisk demand, 2½@3½c; fair to common, 4 - 7½c for fair to choice hogs.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, July 5.

Flour—Very dull, nearly nominal.

Wheat—Heavy and lower; N. 2 closing weak at 1 03@1 03½ cash and seller for month; 1 05 seller last half; No. 1 sold at 1 10@1 12; No. 3, 92@96; rejected, 81@82.

Corn—Active and firm, but lower. No. 2 closing at 80@80½ cash, and July at about 81½ seller last half; rejected steady at 81@85.

Oats—Lower and dull, closing at 48 cash.

Rye—Quiet; No. 70.

Barley—Dull.

Whisky—Dull; buyers and sellers apart; sales of wooden-bound at 95@95; closing at 96@97 for iron-bound

Provision.—Very dull and nominally unchanged.

Cattle—Quiet; very light sales at unchanged prices; prime to choice shipping steers, 7½@8; fair, 6@7½; butchers' stock ranged at 5½@7½.

Hog—Receipts of 1,660; all sold at 8 50@8 70 for common to fair Yorkers; 8 75@8 90 for medium; and 8 95@9 for prime to choice.

A Monument to Charles Dickens.

What nonsense! Does some one want to handle the money? Does some one want to design the monument? Does some one want an erecting contract?—Look at the Washington monument, at Washington; the Douglas monument, at Chicago; the proposed Lincoln monument. In American and English history such an ephemeral thing that a pile of stone is to help us to remember those who served their generation well and did their work faithfully? Build a monument to Dickens! Build a monument to Lincoln! If a memorial offering is to be made by the people, let it take some practical benevolent or educational form, that some poor souls, generation after generation, may feel the influence and recognize the fruits of Dickens' work in life. Cooper Union is Peter Cooper's way of building monuments, in the hearts of those who are benefitted by his wise liberality. He needs no other.—Those who have the most sincere admiration for him, will imitate him. So the highest respect that can be paid to the memory of Dickens will be to practically apply to every day life the lessons he has labored to teach. Churches and benevolent work, purity of life and good will to man, are the monuments raised to the memory of Jesus Christ by His followers. If Charles Dickens, or any other man, has exerted any good influence upon the people, the best evidence thereof cannot be expressed in a stone column, no matter how skilfully carved, nor how highly polished. Let us, therefore, put aside such nonsense and employ will, hearts, brains, energy and money in such way as will perpetuate the loving regard we have for our cotemporaries in the hearts of those who follow us.—*Rural New Yorker.*

When General Jackson, then President of the United States, visited Concord, N. H., in June, 1833, the senior Mr. Gass, then keeper of the Eagle Hotel, prepared a sumptuous dinner for the General and those who accompanied him, Martin Van Buren, Levi Woodbury and others. Among the luxuries on the table were roast pig and boiled salmon, with the usual trimmings. When the servant waited upon the central figure in the group, he quietly signified his desire for a bowl of milk and a few crackers.

Chicago has a new church—the First Congregational—which has just been finished at a cost of $189,000. A peculiarity of this church is, that the reading desk, or pulpit, is provided with a speaking trumpet, which is connected with eleven pews, where with rubber hose and cup attached, the deaf may enjoy a sermon as well as those not so unfortunate.

One of the feasts given to the Duke of Edinburgh, in India, was greatly enlivened by the blunder of a native waiter who poured a dish of peas into the ear trumpet which an old lady held out to him to get a reply to her question.

A married lady in St. Paul has been in a trance for six weeks, and her husband refuses to send for a doctor, declaring he intends to enjoy a quiet time as long as possible.

How Noted Men Become Rich by Chance.

Many years ago a young Scotch emigrant arrived in New York, penniless.—He was a mechanic, and labored at his trade without getting more than a living. One day he saw a man selling flowers in the market, and being passionately fond of them, he bought a pot for a trifle and trudged home with it. A gentleman who met him was attracted by the beauty of the flower and asked its price. The mechanic named a small advance, and the gentleman at once purchased it.—The trifling incident led the mechanic to the flower trade, and he became a florist and founded a seed and gardening establishment, which has been kept up for sixty years. Those who are acquainted with his history will recognize in the humble individual referred to no less a personage than Grant Thorborn. These instances are not confined to New York. Fairbanks, when keeping a country store, was obliged to tinker his scales in order to get a correct balance, and this led to making a new one of his own invention. From this beginning has grown up the great establishment of St. Jonesbury, which now furnishes a large part of the country with the implement.

To come back to this city. John Jacob Astor was led in a similar way to that speciality which made him rich.—He was selling toys, when he met a man who had some very fine furs. His attention was arrested by this article, and he learned that they could be purchased of the Indians at a low rate. He knew their value in London, and soon commenced dealing in furs, which he continued until he controlled the market on both sides of the ocean. Had John Jacob Astor followed the predilections of most of his countrymen he would have opened a corner grocery and sold sugar and soap.—*Troy Times.*

Legal Notice.

In District Court, 2d Judicial District, within and for Cass County, Nebraska.

James Jordon, vs. Abram Watson.

To Abram Watson, non-resident, defendant, you are hereby notified that I have commenced an action in the District Court, 2d Judicial District, within and for Cass County, Nebraska, and filed my petition therein on the 18th day of June, 1870, wherein I claim the title to the w hf of the sw qr of section 2 and the s e qr of s e qr sec 3 in Town 11 n range 12 east 6th p. m. in Cass County, Nebraska, and ask the Court that a certain deed in my chain of title to said premises, caused by mistake on the part of the said Abram Watson, in a certain Deed in which he intended, attempted and claimed to convey to one Hiram Mongar, for a valuable consideration, the w hf s w qr of sec 2 and the s e qr of the s e qr of section 3, all in Town 11 N Range 12 east of 6th P. M. in Cass County, Nebraska, but in which Deed the said Watson, by mistake, conveyed the same property in Township Eleven N Range 11 e of 6th P. M. in Cass County, whereby the title to said described property in Town 11 N Range 12 is broken and imperfect. That the said Deed from the said Watson to the said Mongar may be reformed so as to express and set forth the true township and range intended to be set forth and expressed in said Deed, and plaintiff's title to said tract of land may be quieted and confirmed, and for such other and further relief as in equity and good conscience he ought to receive. You are hereby required to answer said Petition on or before the 8th day of August, A. D., 1870.

JAMES JORDON.

June23w5t By Maxwell & Chapman, his Att'ys.

Probate Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That all claims against the estate of Sarah Craig, late of Cass county, must be filed in the Probate Court of said county, on or before the 20th day of December A. D., 1870, or they will be forever *barred.*

A. L. CHILD, Probate Judge.

June24th, 1870. June30w4t

Guardian's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That in pursuance of a decretal order of sale of Hon. George B. Lake, Judge of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, on the 6th day of April, 1870, I will, on Saturday, the 16th day of July, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, offer for sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, and interest of Frederick Wehnes, Henry Wehnes and Margaret Wehnes, minors, heirs of Frederick Wehnes, deceased, in and to the following described real estate, to wit: The south half of the north west quarter of section ten; the east quarter of the north west quarter and the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section ten, in township twelve, north of range ten east of 6th P. M.

Sale will remain open for bids from one o'clock, P. M., to two o'clock, P. M., of said day. Terms, one fourth cash on the day of sale, one fourth in one year, one fourth in two years, and one fourth in three years, with interest on deferred payments at 10 per cent. per annum.

EDWARD HERSNER, guardian of minor heirs of Frederick Wehnes, deceased, by

MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, Attorneys.

June23w4t

Guardian's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of sale, made by Hon. George B. Lake, Judge of the District Court of the 2nd Judicial District, on the 29th day of May, 1870, I will on Saturday, the 16th day of July, 1870, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the right, title and interest of Edward C. Harbison, Sallie C. Harbison, Jennie H. Harbison, Walter D. Harbison, William H. Harbison, and Mary H. Harbison, minor heirs of the estate of James D. Harbison, deceased, in and to the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine, in township twelve north of range ten east and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section No. fourteen, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eleven, in township twelve, north of range thirteen, east of 6th principle meridian, all in Cass county, Nebraska.

Sale will remain open for bids from two