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NEBRASKA HERALD.

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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 for their respective districts.

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

Burt	4	Lincoln	1
Butler	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
Dage	4	Saunders	3
Hall	3	Seward	3
Hamilton	1	Stanton	1
Jefferson	3	Washington	6
Johnson	3	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 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
Orcapolis	2
Louisville	3
Liberty	3
Avoca	3
Weeping Water	4
Eight Mile Grove	2
Elmwood	2
Salt Creek	3
Stove Creek	2
South Bend	1
Linton	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 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 23d day of July, 1870.

By order of the Committee.

ISAAC WILES, Chm'n.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Our despatches announce a declaration of war by the French Government against Prussia, and troops being sent to the front by Napoleon as rapidly as possible. The general feeling is that Napoleon is the aggressor, and most of the European powers undoubtedly sympathise with Prussia, if they are not even drawn to a more effective support.—Prussia appears to stand on the defensive, while the aggressive movements are being made entirely by Napoleon. The excuse for a declaration of war is found in the refusal of the King of Prussia to accede to certain demands of the French Government relative to the King of Spain. The present indications are that England may be compelled to take a part in the war, but a few days may materially change the general aspect. There is, even yet, a hope that wiser counsels may prevail, and that the war may be averted, yet it is only a hope without much prospect of its realization.

"It is currently reported in Democratic circles that J. Sterling Morton, the ex-editor of the ex-*News*, will try to regain his former editorial honors by taking hold of the Lincoln *Statesman*.—*Plattsmouth Herald, June* 12.

The above item, manufactured out of whole cloth, is characteristic of the editor of the Plattsmouth paper. How can it be "reported in Democratic circles" when the present proprietors have no knowledge, whatever, of any such transaction. We wish when you desire to get an "item" that you could find something besides slandering your editorial brethren to manufacture it out of. It is only a few weeks since that, according to the *Herald*, (Plattsmouth), the Nebraska City *Press* was going to "suspend;" and that paper is yet published, and we learn is upon as firm a basis as any published in that city. When J. Sterling Morton or "any other man" takes hold of the *Statesman* we shall prefer to make the announcement first, brother Hathaway.—*Statesman.*

Probably our friends of the *Statesman* think they *ought* to know when Sterling or "any other man" is about to take hold of the *Statesman*, but it may be that our sources of information are superior to theirs. Do not get too hasty, "my brethren." We are sorry you called up the matter of suspension of the *Press* to prove that we know nothing about what is going on in newspaper circles in the State. It is a little unfortunate for the editor of the *Statesman* to call attention to this matter *just now*, in the light of an article in another part of this paper from the *Chronicle*, the *only Republican paper now published at Nebraska City*. Did we manufacture the assertion "out of whole cloth" in regard to the suspension of the *Press*?—We admit that it *appeared* to be upon a "firm basis," and we also admit that the *outward* signs are not very strong in regard to what Sterling is fishing for; but we advise our Lincoln neighbors to keep a "weather eye" open, and do not get angry at us for giving you friendly warning in time. We mean it for your good, and had no kind of intention of "slandering" you. We would not do *that* for anything. But "wait and watch," and *don't cite the case of the Press any more.*

Speaking of the suspension of the *Press* at Nebraska City, the *Times* says:

"The *Press* has finally yielded to the pressure, and is now numbered among the things that were. Its business seemed to have dwindled down to nothing, and for some time past it has been running on capital. The indebtedness finally pushed the proprietor to make an assignment, and we understand the liabilities foot up about twelve thousand dollars. A chattel mortgage in favor of D. H. Irish more than covers the entire wreck, and it seems probable that many of the creditors will suffer loss. W. H. Miller, who made the assignment, has probably done the best he could for his creditors, and only suspended the *Press* when compelled by force of circumstances. C. W. Seymour is the assignee, and the matter will be adjusted in the best possible shape."

To the Electors of Nebraska.

We publish the following by request:

On Wednesday, the 29th of July, '70, a committee of the Labor Reform Party of this State, acting in unison with similar organizations throughout the county, will be held in the County Court House in Omaha, to make nominations for the various State elective offices, which your vote shall confirm or reject at the ensuing fall election. The basis of representatives shall be one delegate from each precinct throughout the State, the business of the convention to be conducted in accordance with the rules of order and usages of the Labor Reform Association.

Hitherto the system of nominations has been such, that you, while presumedly the arbiters of your own political destiny, have actually had no voice whatever in placing in nomination for your suffrages the men you deem best qualified as your representatives to govern and administer your affairs. Hence the Labor Reform Party, ignoring all existing political parties, and the precedents which have been established for their guidance, seeking the public good by an expression of the popular will, invite the whole people of Nebraska to delegated mass convention, in the belief that their labors faithfully and judiciously performed must meet with universal approbation, since the principles which direct them is to secure a return to the primary system of government, vested by the constitution in popular sovereignty, for the great benefit of the people and protection of our Democratic-Republican institutions.

The issues before the people are embodied in the platform of this party, embracing measures of Radical progression, demanding the equitable adjustment of every adverse interest in the country without disturbing prerogatives conceded by custom or the law, otherwise than in conflict with the true interests of the country, or in antagonism to sound political economy and the stability of our government.

Our aims are to establish an indentity of interest between the three divisions of labor, agricultural, mechanical and mental; to secure to the toiler an acknowledgment of his inherent rights and just compensation for his labor; to discourage every effort at pauperizing the American workingmen by whatever means attempted; to secure a permanent non-fluctuating currency, based upon the wealth of the country, and stability of the Government; to regulate the inordinate rates of interest immediately chargeable upon the people; to advance our commercial greatness, and encourage the development of our internal resources; to require the adjustment of the tariff laws in conformity with the requirements of the whole country; to discourage monopolies in whatever form however and wherever existing; to cement the Union of the States in the bonds of universal fraternity compatible with justice, national honor and greatness, and finally to achieve the realization of every hope of illimitable power and national superiority inculcated in the Declaration of Independence.

You are invited upon these bases to nominate the men your wisdom will dictate best able for their accomplishment, irrespective of past political parties. No longer permit parties to divide you when your own interests and the interests of your country demand your united efforts in reforming the abuses of power which are weighing you down to the lowest depths of political and social degradation. Let your response to this call and the principles which have incited to it be such as to entitle you to the esteem and gratitude of the whole people of these United States.

[Signed] CLINTON BRIGGS.
State Executive.
FRANK ROONEY, Secretary.

The above was received some days since, together with the "platform" of the Labor Reform Party, with the request that we publish the above and invite an expression of our views upon the latter. We give the publication as requested; and as to our views in regard to the "platform" and the entire movement, they are summed up in a very few words. We look upon the thing as a very silly effort of a few very weak heads to climb into power upon this new dodge which is intended to captivate the minds and votes of the honest laborer. It may be this, or it may be a deeper scheme—one to defeat the Republican party by drawing votes therefrom—either of which is sufficient to condemn it. It is almost too ridiculous to suppose that men of ordinary intelligence expect to really accomplish any good by advocating what these men term "reforms," in the manner in which they propose. Did we have the remotest idea that any considerable number of people in Nebraska could be drawn away from their support of party principle by this weak subterfuge of a few sore headed hacks who have been heretofore set aside because neither of the great parties of the day had use for them, we should take the trouble to expose some of the fallacies embodied in the so-called "platform." But believing that the laborers of the country are far more intelligent than the originators of this scheme give them credit for, and that they will at once understand that it is simply an effort to make a living by a few demagogues who are too shiftless to labor themselves, we leave the matter, hoping the men who are seeking power as the projectors of this new party may not be mistaken as to our views.

Col. Furnas writes as follows of his trip from this city to Lincoln:

Through Cass county, in this State, we found about the same condition of crops as in the Missouri bottom, on the other side of the river. To Lincoln we went over the B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, which leads through Cass and Saunders, and a portion of Lancaster, up the Platte and Salt Creek Valleys, through Ashland. We had never before traveled this route, and acknowledge to delight and surprise. A finer body of land we have not seen, with most flattering prospects of crops. Along Salt Creek valley in Saunders county, all kinds of crops were wanting rain bad, however. The straw of small grain was short, but the heads looked of good size and plump. Fine water power at Ashland, and altogether a most glorious country for the farmer.

A maiden lady of our acquaintance says that men folks were created for something better than to live single, and it's high time some of them knew it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

Napoleon Declares War Against Prussia.

FRENCH TROOPS MOVING.

Napoleon to Take the Field in Person.

Prince Napoleon to Have a Command.

Movements Of the Prussian Army.

Denmark Giving Way to the Influence of England.

KING WILLIAM ADDRESSES AN IMMENSE MEETING.

Not even a Skirmish up to 2 p. m. the 19th.

The Feeling in London against France is intense.

Recruting Offices Opened in New York.

EXCITEMENT IN THE GOLD AND PRODUCE MARKET.

Gold 120 3-4—Wheat $1.26.

PARIS, July 14

It appears that the King of Prussia has refused to receive the Count Benedetti, or to sign the promise required by the French Government. The Emperor left St. Cloud this morning by a special train, and reached the Tuilleries at noon.

The ministers having been summoned, were all at the palace, and a council was held immediately.

At 3.30 o'clock the President of the Senate and Corps Legislatif, then in session, were informed that the government would have a communication to make to those bodies before the close of the sitting. It is generally believed that the communication will be a declaration of war.

It is positively asserted that Count Benedetti has been ordered to France, and that he only awaits the departure of Werther, the Prussian minister, from France.

Advices from Madrid are pacific as far as Spain is concerned, and the Balsa is buoyant.

PARIS, July 15.

The *Constitutional* says, in consequence of the insult offered to Benedetti, France accepts the war which Prussia offers. The Corps Legislatif has declared in favor of war.

The movement of troops toward the Rhine frontier is incessant. Eastern France is absolutely alive with soldiers. The troops which have hitherto garrisoned Paris have gone, and raw levies are slowly replacing them. Ambulances and caissons throng the streets of the city on their route to the East. The preparations at the different naval stations are on a similarly large scale, and it is the general belief here that war will be declared immediately.

The declaration of war by the Corps Legislatif took place at ten minutes before 2 o'clock.

Holland remains neutral, and the belligerents will probably respect her neutrality, yet the troops are rapidly concentrating at Antwerp and other strategetic points in the kingdom. The specie and bullion in the bank of Antwerp has been removed to the citadel. Paper money is to be issued in place of it.

There is great agitation here, and many demonstrations in favor of the war were made by the people. During the night crowds of students and others paraded the streets chanting "Vive War," "Down with Prussia," &c. Some persons who protested were hissed and insulted. The police did not interfere.—The crowd stopped at the Prussian Embassy and shouted insultingly.

It is asserted that the Prussian Ambassador leaves Paris to-day.

The statement is repeated that the Austrian Government will take no part unless some other Power should side in the difficulty.

BERLIN, July 14.

The King's refusal of Count Bendetti's demand coupled with peremptory declination of further conference with the ambassador will be apt to arouse new apprehensions of hostilities but will necessarily lead to war, as it is simply an act of the chief of the Hohenzollern family and not an act of the government, which would require constitutional countersignature of the Minister. Prussia refused to abandon her policy of masterly inactivity with regard to the Spanish throne.

At Petersburg there is strong feeling on the part of the government against France. It is believed now that Emperor Napoleon is bent on aggressive war, to destroy the balance of power in Europe, seize a strategetic position, and force the restoration of the Bourbons in Spain by arms.

EMS, July 14.

Frederick William will leave Ems tomorrow morning, on a special train for Berlin.

M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador, left at five o'clock this evening.

The German people unite in support of the King, and wild enthusiasm prevails in the minor States.

PARIS, July 15.

The proceedings in the chambers yesterday, on the question of war, were interesting and important.

In the Corps Legislatif, Thiers in a long speech pronounced against the declaration of government, and oppoted war. Ollivier responded defending the course of the government.

Galbetta demanded that all correspondence with Prussia be laid before the Corps Legislatif.

Jules Favre seconded the demand in a long speech. The demand was rejected by a large majority.

In the afternoon, all the war measures proposed were carried by a vote of 246 to 10.

In the Senate, after Duke de Grammont had finished his declaration, Bouhrer asked if any Senator wished to speak, when loud cries "No, no!" followed.—Rouhrer then said: "As President of the Senate, I will state that the Senate responding for the nation approves of the conduct of the government; we must place our hopes in Providence, and rely upon our courage for the triumph of our rights."

PARIS, July 16.

Baron Werther, Prussian Minister, and all his staff left Paris yesterday for Berlin.

The French squadron in the Mediterranean has been doubled.

There is great activity at the War Department to-day. Many sealed order were sent in various directions.

Lord Lyons, English Minister, is still endeavoring to get his colleagues here present to make a collective request to settle the questions between France and Prussia.

PARIS, July 16.

The Emperor is expected to be at the head of the army in person, and by a series of rapid movements arrive at the Rhine before Prussia has completed her defence.

BERLIN, July 16.

The King arrived late last night from Ems. His journey was a complete ovation from the start. At Coblent an immense throng greeted him with cheers. The King expressed pleasure, and exhorted them to see to it that they behave as bravely elsewhere.

LONDON, July 16.

The neutrality of England will be difficult, perhaps impossible and dishonorable, should Holland and Belgium be involved in the war.

The Prussian fleet of Prince Adelbert, which latterly has been in these waters, sailed for Kiel to-day.

The *Times* intimates that the recovery of Alsace and Dorraine, containing the modern provinces of Moselle, Learth, Wense, Vosges, and the Upper and Lower Rhine, are the real objects of war on the part of Prussia, and in that she has the sympathies of mankind. The *Times* hints that English intervention is probable in case Prussia loses strength.

NEW YORK, July 16.

A London special to the *Herald* says the declaration of war by France, although it was expected, creates intense excitement. There was great agitation at the close of operations on Change, and during the session of Parliament the lobbies were filled with excited groups. The action of France is generally condemned

Extra official expressions of Ministers leads to the belief that England peremptorily forbids the occupation of Belgium by France.

The excitement over the war news continues.

Recruiting offices have already been opened in this city, at an agency in Broome street. Men are being received for an Irish brigade to aid the French. Col. Jas. Kerriage, Col. Billey Wilson, Col. John W. Byron and other noted Irish soldiers, are said to be at the head of the movement. On the other hand, a number of Germans are about to embark for the Fatherland to take part in the fray. Something sensational will probably occur in this harbor for there are in our waters the North German Aleona, of 400 horse power and 28 guns, and the French frigate Semarinas, and screw ship Jean Bart.

PARIS, July 18—3 p. m.

At noon to-day the Prussian forces occupied the following points: Saarbruck, in Rhenish Prussia, and Nedburg, in Rhenish Bavaria. Both of these towns are directly on the frontier. They also had a force concentrated at Linden, in Hesse-Darmstadt.

It is now generally believed here that Russia sustains Prussia.

PARIS, July 18.

Baron Alfonso Rothschild has resigned his Prussian Consul Generalship here. The King of Prussia refused to receive him at Ems.

CARLSRUHE, July 18.

The troops furnished by Baden are encamped at Rastadt.

NEW YORK, July 18.

A large number of Germans, lately arrived in this country, and who, not being citizens, are liable to military duty in their own country, have called at the office of the Prussian Consul and expressed their willingness to return.—Bismark has been telegraphed to.

The agents of the Hamburg and American steamship company announce that they will dispatch the steamer Silesia to-morrow, at her arrival hour.—The Silesia will touch at some point in Ireland or Great Britian.

PARIS, July 18.

News has been received direct from the seat of war, to one o'clock this afternoon. There had been no bloodshed.—The prefect of police has issued a proclamation requesting the citizens of Paris to make no more war demonstrations.

PARIS, July 18.

According to a statement in the *La Liberte* this morning, neither France nor Prussia have yet issued a formal proclamation or committed a technical act of war. Each power hesitates to appear the aggressor. The *La Liberte* shows that both Benedetti and Von Worther have withdrawn from their respective posts of their own accord, and contradict the reports that passports have been sent to Count De Solms, charge de affaires of the Prussian legation, who last night remained at the Embassy in Paris. The *La Liberte* looks on the fact as one of much significance, and explained it as follows: Count De Solms declares that his government does not desire to begin war; that it does not wish to assume the responsibility, and still relies on the wisdom and conciliatory spirit of the Emperor. In accordance with this the Prussian charge de affaires admits that he has been instructed not to ask for his passports; but if the Court of Tuilleries chooses to take the initiative and sends him passports, he will consider it an act of expulsion, and will withdraw with the entire legation. This situation, however, cannot last long.

The Chambers expect to receive tomorrow a proclamation by the Emperor declaring war.

LONDON, July 18.

A special to the New York *Herald* says:

General Manke stated in the Prussian Cabinet Council that Prussia was never better prepared for war than at the present time.

According to private information received in this city, the French army has a start of five days on that of Prussia.

There is a rumor in circulation that the French troops have commenced bombarding the town of Soarolonis.

Crown Prince Frederick William has departed from Munich. The chief command of the South German States has been conferred upon him. His cousin, Prince Frederick Charles, is to command the troops of the North.

Prussian troops are pressing westward. Some have received counter orders, which are perhaps on account of apprehensions respecting Austria.

LONDON, July 18.

The Prussian government announces the removal of all lights, buoys and other guides to navigation, from the German coast.

The *Globe* has an article foreshadowing the occupation of Belgium by English troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.

Later and authentic advices from Tientsin, by telegraph through Siberia, confirm previous reports of the massacre of foreigners in China. The outrages were committed on the 10th of June.—The natives set fire to and destroyed the French establishments, but left those of the Germans untouched.

The representatives of foreign powers at Pekin, had addressed a joint note to the Chinese Government, demanding the punishment of rioters and indemnity for losses.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Never since the war with the Confederate States was so large and excited a crowd of brokers and gold speculators assembled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, as this evening, but notwithstanding the excitement, little business was transacted.

Definite intelligence of the result of the first conflict between the contending armies seemed to be awaited by all as something which might determine speculative movements in gold. Quotations ranged at the close between 120¼@121¼, with very few takers.

CHICAGO, July 18.

The grain markets were excited to an extraordinary degree during the entire day, but closed with an easier feeling at prices several cents below the highest prices of to-day.

Wheat sold up to 1 26 cash, and closed at 120@121; sales were made at 1 36 seller August, and closed at 1 32. Corn closed at 85 cash, and 90@90¼ seller August. Oats sold at 52½c; closed nominal, at 51c. Rye—sales No 2 at 85c. Barley—nominal. Provisions—firm; nearly all held out of the market. Cattle—Receipts, 3,100; common dull and unchanged; choice selling well at previous prices. Hogs—receipts 4,600; no material change; selling at $9 00@9 40.

PARIS, July 19—Evening.

The Emperor had another council of ministers to-day.

Prince Napoleon has arrived, and held a long interview with the Emperor.

It is understood that a corps de arme will be immediately formed and placed under the command of the Prince.

The Corps Legislatif yesterday adopted the projects of law submitted and credits asked by the Government, and to-day the Senate concurred in the action of the Corps.

Many of the journals protest against the law for the regulation of the press in time of war.

There are rumors that Denmark is giving way to the influence of England.—She so far has shown no signs of swerving from neutrality.

It is reported that the Ambassadors of Baden, Saxony, Hesse Cassel, Bavaria and Wurtemburg have been ordered to quit Paris.

The La Liberte says an official declaration of war will not be submitted to the Chambers until an answer has been returned from the Prussian Cabinet at Berlin, they having received notification of declaration.

PARIS, July 19.

Official notice of the declaration of war by France against Prussia was sent yesterday to all the European powers.

France has notified Prussia that she will not use explosive bullets if Prussia will not.

After the first battle has been fought all the powers of Europe will make an effort to stop the conflict.

The French journals have received orders to publish no information concerning military movements.

The Catholics of the South German States are reported opposed to Prussia.

Eight Prussian officers were seized in Strausbourg as spies.

One hundred thousand volunteer enrolled their names in Paris and departments.

The La Public announces that the Government has ordered Don Carlos, of Spain, who arrived here to-day, to leave the country.

BERLIN, July 19.

Last evening King William made a speech to a great crowd of people in Berlin, who came to congratulate him. He said he was not responsible for the war which had just broken out. He might personelly be passive under outrage, but Germany, even from beyond the sea, had spoken. Sacrifices were sure. Prussia had deen spoiled by her rapid victories in two wars, and perhaps a worse fate awaited her now. He, however, knew what to hope from God, the army, and the people.

The French proclamation, for the purpose of executing the people to revolt, had been distributed in Hanover.

BRUSSELS, July 19.

France has communicated to the European Powers a notification that she has entered into reciprocal engagements with Belgium and Helland, insuring their neutrality. France, also, is in active negotiation with Russia, to obtain her formal promise of neutrality.

NEW YORK, July 19.

The Tribune's London special of this morning says:

Private letters from Paris represent a prospect of serious trouble between France and England. The French Government is furious at the tone of the English papers, and threaten to refuse all applications from Englishmen for army passes.

Certain members of the House of Commons held a meeting, yesterday, to consider the propriety of holding a large gathering to express sympathy with Prussia, and prominent members have written letters approving the project.—The workingmen propose to hold similar meetings.

The feeling in London against France is intense

It is universally believed that the troops recently called home from the English colonies have been concentrated in anticipation of the present war.

Great Britain has now at the home depot 95,000 troops, and can muster about 300 000.

There is great activity in the navy.

It is rumored that secret instruction has been given to the French officers that their troops shall divide all the land they conquer.

PARIS, July 19.

Up to this time not even a skirmish has occurred between the hostile forces.

Hesse Darmstadt withdrew her agent from Paris to-day.

There is nothing certain yet about the departure of the Emperor for the seat of war. It is not likely that he will set out for the front until everything is ready there for active operations.

Several Prussian agents in this city, who were suspected of plotting and distributing money, have been arrested.

The Marseillaise appeared this morning for the first time in several weeks. It was promptly seized.

Prince Napoleon is expected here tomorrow. It is said he will have command.

PARIS, July 18.

The Liberte publishes a statement to the effect that General Changarnier will probably be appointed Minister of War, vice Le Beuf, who takes command in the field.

NEW YORK, July 19.

The Germans in this city held a large meeting last night. An intense Prussian sympathay was exhibited. Speeches were made proposing prizes for the bravest of Prussian regiments The committee stated that the working men would offer a prize of 20,000 and a flag to the first regiment that distinguished itself in an engagement. A committee was appointed to see the President and Secretary of State in relation to protection to German shipping.

The rumor that Russia has declared in favor of Prussia creates much joy among the Germans.

LONDON, July 19—1 A. M.

Dispatches from the Continent report that Prussia has received a formal declaration of war from France.

CHICAGO, July 19.

Produce markets to-day less excited than yesterday, but prices firm and higher. Flour quiet and firm; sales spring extras at 5 25@5 27. Wheat active but somewhat unsettled, partly from the absence of exciting war news and partly from an official statement that wheat Central and in Union elevators was beginning to heat; No 2 sold in street this morning up to 1 42½ to seller for August, and there were large sales at 1 30 cash on "change; prices weakened, declining to and closing nearly nominal for cash, at 1 20; to seller for August quiet at 1 36.

At the oppening of the board in the forenoon prices again firmer; seller for August closing at 1 38; Cash, 1 25; No 1 sold at 1 30@31; No 3, 1 09@10; rejected, 96(@96½. Corn active and higher, also unsettled and irregular; No 2 selling early at 96@½; cash 96½@97; seller for August closed after numerous fluctuations 90½; cash 93; bid for August on open board in P. M. market firmer at 94@94½. Oats fairly active and firmer, closing steady at 52. Rye advanced to 88; No. 2 closed steady at 85. Barley dull; sales new Iowa at 1 00@1 10. Whisky closed weak to sellers; iron bound 99. Provisions firm, not quotably unchanged.

A Valuable Recommendation.

A critical and conscientious housekeeper recently gave the following recommendation to a "female help:" She has black eyes and black hair. Whenever she comes home from a wake her eyes are blacker, and she has less hair by three or four handfuls. Emeline is engaged, and her young man is the most successful assimilator of butter and sugar and milk, that ever emigrated from Ireland. He is equal to any demand of this kind upon his stomach. Emeline has been vaccinated, but it didn't take. This is the only thing about Emeline that we know of that won't take.—Spoons take, and hemstitched handkerchiefs take, and she can nail more pillow-cases and forks within a given time than any other girl of the same size and weight in the land of the free. Her "Sunday out" comes twice a week, and she can wash stockings in the tea-kettle more efficiently than any living woman. Her way of taking care of a baby is to hold it upside down by the leg until it bursts a blood vessel; and if she washes windows she never sluices water down on the pavement unless a man is going by with a new high hat on; then she slings it around by the tin cupfull. Emeline's most unpleasant peculiarity is that she always blows the gas out when she goes to bed; but it is better to encourage this practice in the hope that she will suffocate herself some night. She would be more efficient as a good, quiet, docile corpse than as a servant girl.

DROWNED.

Mr. James Plummer Drowned in Salt Creek.

[From the Lincoln Statesman, July 16.]

On Thursday afternoon about 3 o'clock, James Plummer and a boy by the name of Wilson went down to Salt Creek just above the dam at Yankee Hill, for the purpose of having a bath. Mr P. took off his clothes and waded in, and when about ten feet from the bank he sank down like a stone and did not rise. The boy became frightened and was about to run for help when Mr P. rose to the top close to shore. The boy then picked up a stick and reached to him but he was unable to catch hold of it, and without saying a word sank again and has not been seen since. The boy then gave the alarm and a number of persons commenced searching for the body, but to no effect, and up to 12 o'clock m. to-day it has not been found. The Coroner went over this morning and found that no one was looking for the body, and came back to town and got a wagon load of men who are going this afternoon to continue the search. The place where he was drowned is about fifty yards wide and the water is from five to fifteen feet deep. He had not been well for some days, and the day being hot it is supposed he cramped as soon as he entered the water.

Mr. Plummer was about 45 years old, and was from Charlestown, Mass., and has a wife and four children, the oldest a young man of 20 years. He has been in this place some months, and was inspector of Stone work on the B. & M. railroad, and was respected by all who knew him. He had made arrangements to have his family removed here the first of next month. The Coroner has taken charge of his effects and will hold an inquest as soon as the body is found. The Superintendent of the road telegraphed to his family yesterday morning.

The Empress Eugenie has promised to give a confirmation dress to every child whose father or mother shall address a demand for it, supported by the clerical authorities. This is thanksgiving for the result of the plebiscite.

It matters not how often you stoop, if what you stoop for is worth picking up.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—This is the cheapest property in Plattsmouth. Inquir of R. G. DOOM. may30dtf.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The property belonging to D. Marquett will be sold or rented on reasonable terms. The house contains 6 rooms. There is also a large cistern with filter, a cellar, a stable, and other conveniences. Apply to T. M. MARQUETT. sept1tf

FOR SALE.—House and Lot, corner Sixth and Elm Streets. Apply to mh26dtf F. W. D. HOLBROOK.

FOR SALE.—Two lots in Glenwood. Cheap [sept8] S. DUKE.

FOR SALE.—8¼ acres of land adjoining Plattsmouth. Enquire of sp18 S. DUKE.

D. H WHEELER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in Masonic Block, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. may31dtf

R. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cass county. Residence southeast corner of Oak and Sixth streets; office on Main street, opposite Court House, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

J. W. HAWLINS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—late a Surgeon-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac,—Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Office at O. F. Johnson's Drug Store Main street, opposite Clark & Plummers. Private residence corner of Rock and 11th streets, two doors south of P. P. Gass'.

G. S. SMITH!
Attorney at Law, and General Collecting Agent, and Notary Public.
All legal business intrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office in the Treasurer's Office in the court house. mar12d&wtf.

Dr J. W. THOMAS,
Having permanently located at Weeping Water Falls, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cass county, Nebraska. [jan7 69tf.

O. H. WHEELER. L. D. BENNETT.
D. H. WHEELER & CO,
Real Estate and Tax Paying Agents, Notaries Public, Fire and Life Insurance Agents, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. je24tf

W. L. TUCKER,
CARPENTER AND JOINER, will do all work in his line on short notice and in the best manner. Contracts for building made on reasonable terms. Shop one block south of Platte Valley House. july23tf

HINTON BROS.,
CARPENTERS & JOINERS.—Are prepared to do work in good style, on short notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. ☞ Shop, corner of Main and Pacific streets. [aug3tf

T. M. MARQUETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Office over White & Buttery's Drug Store. [apr1.

PLATTSMOUTH MILLS.
C. HEISEL, Proprietor. Having recently been repaired and placed in thorough running order, 100,000 Bushels of Wheat wanted immediately for which the highest market price will be paid [aug28wtf.

CITY HOTEL.
J. E. Holland, Proprietor, corner of Main and Third streets, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.—Having been refitted and newly furnished offers first class accommodations. Board by the week or day. [aug3lwtf.

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 4th day of April, 1870, I will, on Saturday, the 27th day of August, 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, and north east quarter of the north west quarter and the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section No. ten in township ten north of range twelve, 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. Twenty one fourth cash in hand, 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.

BERNARD HEEBNER, guardian of minor heirs of Frederick Wehnes, deceased, by
MAXWELL & CHAPMAN,
July21w4t Attorneys.

EMPIRE BAKERY!
Third Street, South of Main,
Plattsmouth, Neb.,
CONFECTIONERIES,
Pies, Cakes, Cheese and weet Crackers
REFREHSMENTS
kept on hand at all times.
n13tf GUTHMAN & HUBERTY

Weeping Water Mills
Farmers, go where you can get the best Flour, and the most of it.
35 POUNDS OF XXX FLOUR
—AND—
12 POUNDS of BRAN
given in exchange for good wheat
We are also doing grist mill work, and, with our increased facilities, feel assured that we can give the best and most Flour of any in the State.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Produce Bought and Sold.
HIGHEST MARKET PAID.
ma'25,'68. Reed & Clinton

ORDINANCE NO. 81.

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE POLICE OF THE CITY OF PLATTSMOUTH.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Plattsmouth, that the Police force of the city of Plattsmouth shall consist of one Chief of Police, appointed by the City Council and to continue in office during the pleasure of the City Council.

SEC. 2. The Chief of Police may have as many assistants as the Council may from time to time allow him; to be appointed by the Chief, subject to the approval or confirmation of the City Council.

SEC. 3. The Chief of Police shall receive a sum of money not to exceed three dollars per day, out of the police fund, when on duty, and for each arrest the sum of three dollars upon conviction of the party arrested, which three dollars shall be assessed with the costs and recovered from the party convicted, but in no case shall any costs of arrests or committal be charged up to the city.

SEC. 4. All fines assessed and collected by any Policeman or Marshall shall be paid over directly to the City Treasurer, and his receipt taken therefor.

SEC. 5. All Assistant Policemen shall receive a sum not exceeding two dollars per day when on duty, and receive the sum of three dollars for all arrests, upon the same conditions as the Chief of Police.

SEC. 6. The Recorder, Marshall and Chief of Police shall report at every regular meeting the amount of fines collected by them producing the Treasurer's receipt for the amount paid over by them.

SEC. 7. All Assistant Policemen shall report at every regular meeting by stating in writing the amount of fines collected by them, with the Treasurer's receipt for the amount paid over by them.

SEC. 8. This Ordinance to take effect from and after its passage, and publication as provideded by law.

Passed and approved July 6th, 1870.

S. F. COOPER,
July14w2t City Recorder.

FACTORYVILLE MILLS!
ON THE
SOUTH WEEPING WATER.
XXXX At $2.50 per sack.
XX FLOUR 2,00 per SACK.
Bran & Shorts 70cts per 100 lbs.
Bran & Shorts Extra Good 1,00 per 100 lbs
Corn Meal 1,25cts per hundred pounds.
FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT as usual.
Wheat and Corn ground on Toll
Special pains will be taken to satisfy all who call.
10,000 Bushels of Wheat ar...
20,000 Bushels Corn
WANTED
Wm. E. SHELDON Agent.
feb19d&wtf.

NEW STORE.
Weeping Water, Neb.
HORTON & JENKS
—DEALERS IN—
General Merchandise,
—SUCH AS—
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS BOOTS,
SHOES, NOTIONS, &c.
PINE AND COTTONWOOD LUMBER,
SHINGLES AND LATH.
We are Agents for
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines,
which is undoubtedly the best Machine now in use. mar10 '69.

Howard Sanitary Aid Association
For the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.
Essays on the Errors of Youth, and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa. may1wly

Probate Notice.
Whereas, J. T. A. Hoover has made application for Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Dejarnett, deceased, late of Cass county Nebraska. Notice is hereby given that said application will be heard on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1870, at 9 o'clock a. m.
jy7w3t A. L. CHILD, Probate Judge.

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

Dr. J. L. McCREA,
Dentist, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Office with Dr. G. H. Black. july1wtf

Prairie Breaking
Snyder & Orr are ready to take orders for Breaking Prairie. For terms, apply to John Snyder, on the farm on