THE NEBRASKA HERALD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
HATHAWAY & SEYBOLT.
R. D. HATHAWAY. GEO. L. SEYBOLT
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# NEBRASKA HERALD.

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### The Call For the National Republican Convention.

We give below the call of the National Committee for the National Republican Convention to be held in Philadelphia next June.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE CONVENTION TO MEET IN PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 5, TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a Convention of the Union Republican Party at the city of Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Each State is authorized to be represented in the Convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this Convention, the Committee reminds the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868, have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation and the funding of the National debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the National Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted to all those engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world and the national honor maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

WILLIAM CHAPLIN, of Mass., Chairman.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of N. H., Secretary.

John A. Peters, Maine.
Luke P. Poland, Vermont.
L. B. Frieze, Rhode Island.
H. H. Starkweather, Connecticut.
James Gopsill, New Jersy.
William H. Kemble, Pennsylvania
Howard M. Jenkins, Delaware.
B. R. Cowen, Ohio.
John Coburn, Indiana.
C. B. Farwell, Illinois
Zachariah Chandler, Michigan.
J. T. Averil, Minnesota.
David Atwood, Wisconsin.
George W. McCrary, Iowa.
C. C. Fulton, Maryland.
Franklin S earns, Virginia.
John Hubbard, West Virginia.
William Sloan, North Carolina.
Thomas W. Osborne, Florida.
L. C. Carpenter, South Carolina
John H. Caldwell, Georgia.
James P. Stow, Alabama.
M. H. Southworth Louisiana.
A. C. Fick, Mississippi.
S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas.
E. F. Rice, Arkansas.
John B. Clark, Missouri.
A. A. Burton, Kentucky.
Horace Maynard, Tennessee.
P. B. Taylor, Nebraska.
James W. Nye, Nevada.
H. W. Corbett, Oregon.
George C. Gorham, California.
John B. Chaffee, Colorado.
W. A. Burleigh, Dakota.
Sayles J. Bowen, District of Columbia.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

### "HIGH APOLOGY."

The Statesman is weakening on the bravado with which it opened out a few weeks since. It is fast finding out the truth of the adage that "it is easier to be a critic than an author," as it is demonstrating that it is easier to find fault with what others do than to pursue a faultless course itself. It started out by exaggerating every little incident into a monstrous crime, until it has unearthed a base scheme of its own editor-in-chief whereby he proposed to *sell* the influence of that journal to the men whom it was denouncing as thieves for the paltry sum of the profits on the incidental printing of the session. This is a meaner thing than the Statesman has ever charged upon the worst of the "den of thieves" with doing. It was no roundabout transaction, covered up with the appearance of fairness, but was an outright proposition to *sell* the *influence of the paper* to the Salt Land Bill for the paltry sum above named. Representative Gray charges this in direct terms, over his own signature, and challenges the Statesman to deny it under penalty of a prosecution for attempted bribery. The Statesman does not deny the truthfulness of Mr. Caley's card, and it dare not; but it does come out and "beg pardon" (to use its own language) for having indulged in so much of personality. It started out to ape the La Crosse Democrat and Omaha Herald, but has made a signal failure.

The closing and most novel feature of the Grand Duke's reception by the Kansas Legislature at Topeka last week, was the singing by the whole assembled concourse of law makers and spectators generally of an original ode of welcome. It was to the air of "John Brown," and the concluding verse was made up of these soul-inspiring words:

Did the grandeur of her prairies how
can youthful Kansas vie
With her Russo-loving sisters in a fitting welcome cry?
Let her heart have full expression, and
the answer echo high,
The Czar and Grant are friends.
Chorus—Hoi for Russia and the Union!
Hoi for Russia and the Union!
Hoi for Russia and the Union!
The Czar and Grant are friends!

### TRUTHFUL BUT LEAKY.

The Omaha Herald copies an item from us relative to the position of that journal on the "no party" question, and adds:

"This is a truthful statement but its logic will not hold water."

Perhaps our logic is leaky, but let us see if it is more so than that of the Herald when it advocates the abandonment of party as a means of curing an evil, and then the moment it is cured to return to the very course which it claims caused the evil. In reply to us, the Herald says: "*The moment the evil is cured* we would urge, with the same zeal we now urge its temporary abandonment, *the return to party organization*, whose power in holding administrations from excesses is the great lever" etc. If the above will "hold water," then we admit our position will not. But we fail to see the need of a return to party at all if the "no party" system is so very good, and is such a sure preventative of evil practices. If Dr. Miller is honest in the desire expressed to return to party as soon as a cure is effected, he must certainly be dishonest when he claims that he is opposed to what he is disposed to term the dishonest administration of affairs. If a certain kind of diet, or a certain line of conduct, caused disease to the human body, would our good Doctor, as a vender of veritable pills, advise a return to the same diet or the same line of conduct as soon as the patient recovered? If he did this would any man believe that he was honest in both positions taken? Hence we reason that our political Doctor of the Herald must be dishonest when he favors a return to what he claims is pernicious to the body politic, else he is dishonest in claiming the necessity for an abandonment of party at all. Is it not barely possible that this political pill peddler is desirous of obtaining a large fee by advising a course which he knows will prostrate his patient—the body politic? In this case the fee looked for, we doubt not, is the breaking up of the Republican party and the triumph of the rebellious Democracy when we shall again "return to party organization." We believe the guise which covers the scheme of the Herald is so very thin that no one will be deceived, but that those who favor it because they desire to place the Democracy in power.

### THE METHOD OF REFORM.

Canvassing the above question, the Saline County Post says:

"The Plattsmouth Herald says, rely on the old organizations—work within the party. This would do if the mass of the party would insist on an entire change of public officers—would be satisfied only with honest men and an honest administration of office."

The Post seems, from the above, to doubt the efficacy of purifying the party, and we will say right here that, so far as we know, the Post is the only Republican paper in the State that leans towards the Omaha Herald policy of breaking up parties to try to work a reformation.—Let us occupy a short space in demonstrating the fallacy of this "no party" idea as a "reform" measure. The first question to be solved, in any event, is whether a majority of either or both parties, as they now exist, are corrupt, and desirous of placing corrupt men in office. If a *majority* of the men composing the present parties are *not* in favor of electing corrupt men to office, then it seems to us that there is a plain remedy *within* the party—the only thing necessary being to show, beyond question, who are the corrupt men, and wherein they are corrupt. And herein the great difficulty lies, as we understand the situation. The habit of accusing men of corruption without being able to substantiate the charge has become so prevalent that it is extremely difficult to tell who should be thrown overboard and who retained as honest men. Yet we cannot see wherein any advantage could be obtained in this respect by abandoning party organizations, but we *can* see very distinctly where bad and designing men would have the advantage in a general scramble for office, regardless of party. If a *majority* of the men composing the parties as they now exist *are* in favor of electing corrupt men to office, as the Omaha Herald and the Post seem to indicate, then we most certainly cannot see where the reformation would come in by abandoning parties; for in that event we would have a *certainty* of the election of corrupt men to office. If these men are the majority *in* the parties, they certainly would be a majority *out of* the parties, or in a "no party" movement; hence, we say, an abondonment of party would *insure* the election of *corrupt* men to office if the theory of the Herald and Post is correct that the "mass of the parties" is in favor of corruption. Even the Omaha Herald does not claim that it is only a majority of the Republican party that is in favor of electing corrupt men to office, but it admits that the Democrats are as bad, if not worse than the Republicans; hence there is no argument in favor of the breaking up of one party that does not apply with equal force to the other. As we have already said in this article, we believe the only difficulty in this whole matter is that the press of this State, for purposes best known, (if known at all) to those who control the columns of the various papers have been too fast and too unjust in these wholesale charges of corruption—or, in other words, they have charged corruption without knowing whether their assertions were true or false. And this wholesale method of charging corruption *is but the legitimate results* of the doctrine advocated by the Herald and Post; for when we drop *party* politics that moment we embark upon the tempestuous sea of *personal* politics, where all that is required to condemn a man is for some person, for any cause they may see fit, to cry out that he is corrupt, etc. No man cares to defend him, for he, too, will be branded as a defender of corruption. Is it difficult to see the rocks whereon the political bark would strand with such a chart as the Omaha Herald to guide its course? Let us, rather, abide by the party organizations, and when a man or set of men are accused of corruption let the accuser be called upon to sustain his charges or be branded as a willful defamer of character, and if the charges are sustained, in a manly way, our word for it the party (which is composed of the people) will soon place the guilty beyond the reach of doing public harm.

### WHERE'S THE FAIRNESS.

A few days since one of the principal supporters of the defunct Salt Land Bill presented that document to the manager of the Omaha Republican and asked its publication, in order that the readers of that journal might see for themselves exactly what kind of a document it was, and know all about the enormous "Steal" it contained. The manager laughed quietly, but declined to publish the bill, remarking that he did not think it was a very bad bill, but that they were obliged to have something to howl about in order to defeat the reconvening of the Constitutional Convention. Now, while we care but little whether the convention was reassembled or not, we appeal to intelligent men everywhere if there is any honesty in such a course as this. Yet it is about as honest and fair as the course of the Republican during the recent campaign for the Constitution, and in many other things we might mention.

### PARTY vs. NO PARTY.

"The moment the evil is cured we should urge, with the same zeal that we now urge its temporary abandonment, the return to party organization whose power in holding administrations from excesses is the great lever, which we neither undervalue nor underrate."—[Omaha Herald.

The Omaha Herald, in reply to an article in this paper a few days ago, uses the above language, a portion of which we fully endorse. Dr. Miller admits that he has heretofore favored strict party organizations, but his advice not being followed then, he now proposes to advocate a line of policy that will place the Democratic party in power, when he will be perfectly willing to return to strict party lines.

It is to avoid the very thing of which the Herald complains, that we urge the drawing of strict party lines, and to hold each party to a full accountability for the acts of those whom they elect. He says "the Herald was right in urging party organization then, (two years ago) and it is right in urging its temporary abandonment now." He refers to the Legislature two years ago, and has since admitted that there was no *party* in that Legislature, and by adopting the course he now urges, there would be none in the next. If the people's movement was a failure in the past, it will be no less so in the future, and we think all agree that it could not be made worse by electing strict party men.

### THE REMEDY.

Senator Carpenter seems to have a very correct idea of the remedy for some of our political evils, as will be seen from the following extract from a recent speech in the Senate.

"The piquant, witty, and pious Senator from Nebraska on my right [Mr. Tipton] received himself the other day into a class-meeting or love-feast, and confessed that when he was elected Senator he turned everybody out of office to put his friends in, and that when his colleague was elected he permitted his friends to be turned out to make room for the friends of his colleague. As I understood his speech, he seemed to think that this was a great wrong, and his conclusion was that some great civil service reform was necessary to prevent a repetition of this impropriety. I might admit his premise, but I dissent from his conclusion. If this turning and overturning was agreeable to the people of Nebraska, then no wrong has been done; if not, the remedy is with the people of Nebraska."

### DON'T ANSWER.

The Journal asked the following question some days since, and we have been waiting patiently to see what the Statesman would reply, but it has failed to "come to time" so far.

By the way, when the senior of the Statesman went to the Governor a year ago, and said he was poor, and wanted to start a daily to "defend him" and "show up Dr. Miller," how much money did he demand and get, and how did he earn his black mail?

How much money did he levy on McConnel, about the same time, for the same purpose? How much did he get from other citizens of Lincoln for the same purpose. Tell us the history of this manly transaction, and what you said about your present patron, A. J. Cropsey.

We understand several suits will be commenced immediately, against a number of different parties, for the recovery of stolen property. About $30,000 of State funds have been stolen by the ring, and a portion of it can be recovered if actions are commenced while the thieves have some property left.—*Neb. City Chronicle.*

We hope these suits will be commenced immediately, and among the first we would suggest one against his acting Excellency, for the money paid to Pat. O'Hawes without warrant or authority of law.

The trial of Tweed has been put over until the March term. It is probable that he will now take his seat, as the case does not come up until after the close of the Legislature.

### The Saline Bill.

An Act, To Aid in the Development of the Saline interests of the State of Nebraska.

WHEREAS, The Governor of this State leased certain lands in Lancaster County to Isaac Cahn and John M. Evans, who transferred their lease and all rights required under and by virtue of the same to Isaac Cahn & Company of St Joseph, in the State of Missouri, which lease will terminate by its own terms in the year 1890; and

WHEREAS, The said Isaac Cahn & Co., have expended large sums of money in boring wells on said land, and in making improvements on the same for the purpose of manufacturing salt; and

WHEREAS, Boring to the depth of six hundred feet has already been accomplished, the result of which is a large and constantly flowing well; and whereas it is desirable to have the said interest more fully developed in order to make the same productive and profitable to the State; Therefore, Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska.

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of aiding in the development of the Saline interest of the State, the lands donated, or hereafter to be donated or granted by the General government to the State of Nebraska for such purpose and not heretofore disposed of by law not leased to any other party or parties, shall be, and are hereafter appropriated and set apart for the use and benefit of said Isaac Cahn & Co., and for the purpose aforesaid; Provided, the said Isaac Cahn & Company shall comply with the conditions hereinafter contained. And when the said Company or assigns, shall comply with the conditions of this act, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to make and issue to said Isaac Cahn and Company, or their assigns, letters patent from the State of Nebraska for said lands.

SEC. 2. Before the said Company or assigns, shall be entitled to receive any part of said land, the sum of at least fifty thousand dollars shall be hereafter expended in developing the Saline interest and in making preparations to manufacture salt, by boring or sinking at least one well to the depth of fifteen hundred feet, unless salt brine can be obtained at a less depth, of sufficient strength to produce by solar evaporation, one pound of salt to every ten pounds brine, certified to by the professor of Chemistry of the State University. And the foreman, or manufacturing agent of such Company, shall make and file with the Governor of the State, his affidavit with vouchers, showing the amount of money so expended for such purpose; and if the affidavit and vouchers show to the satisfaction of the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, that such sum has been so expended, and that the conditions of this act have in every respect been complied with, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to make and execute letters patent from the State of Nebraska, to said Company or their assigns, for the land herein granted and set apart for such purpose.

Sec. 3. That the State of Nebraska shall be entitled to receive a royalty of two cents per bushel for all the salt manufactured on the said land, to be paid after the salt shall be sold, which sum of money shall be paid into the State Treasury, to be appropriated and disposed of according to law, and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the manufacturing agent of such company, or its assigns to make out a statement in writing under oath, and file the same with the Auditor of State showing the amount of salt manufactured and on which the duty is to be paid. Such statement shall be so made and filed on the first day of February, May, August and November of each. Said statement shall also show the amount of salt sold as the time aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of said company to pay into the said Treasury the money due the State, at the rate of two cents per bushel on all salt sold, which sums shall be so paid within ten days after making such reports, and if the said company or its assigns shall accept the offer herein made, assent in writing shall be given and filed with the Governor within sixty days after the passage of this act, and in such case the said company or assigns shall execute a bond to State of Nebraska in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to secure the payment of the money to become due to the State under the provisions of this act, which bond shall be filed and approved by the Governor of the State.

Sec. 4. After the expiration of one year from the passage of this act, it shall be necessary for said company or assigns, to manufacture at least fifty thousand bushels of salt annually, and the said company or assigns shall enter into bond to the State in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to secure the payment to the State of the royalty for such amount of salt; which bond shall be approved by and filed with the Governor of the State.

Sec. 5. That the lessees or assigns, shall, at the expiration of said lease, render to the State of Nebraska the land so leased, to-wit: Three hundred and twenty acres of the land to include the well or wells, and all improvements now made thereon, no part of which said three hundred and twenty acres of land shall be sold for such purpose, together with all shafts, buildings, vats, working machinery and fixtures of every description, Provided, that if the said lessees or their assigns, shall prefer to sell the said buildings, vats, working machinery and fixtures, which may hereafter be made thereon, to the State of Nebraska, at two thirds of the appraised value, to be ascertained by a disinterested appraisement, by three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor for that purpose, then the State may at its option, pay therefor the two-third's value of the same. Provided, that this act shall in no way impair the validity of the said lease to said three hundred and twenty acres of land, nor any other lease under which operations are now being carried on, the said premises being situate in Lancaster county, in the State of Nebraska.

Sec. 6. The salt springs granted to the State by the General Government are hereby reserved to the State and forty acres of land contiguous to each spring, to be selected by the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, also the northwest quarter of section three, town nine, range six, and the south half of section thirteen, town ten, range six, are hereby reserved to the State and shall never be disposed of for the purpose herein contemplated; provided, also, that the lands herein appropriated shall never exceed in the aggregate ten thousand acres.

Sec. 7. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent, or which in any way conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage

A Kentucky farmer refused to buy a sewing machine—"he sowed his wheat out of a bucket," and the woman could sew his clothes with her needle.

# TELEGRAPHIC

## ENGLAND.

London, February 5.

The Times of Saturday used the following language: "We repudiate the construction which has been put upon the Treaty of Washington in the American case, and must withdraw from arbitration if this construction is insisted on, but if this point is rectified we are ready to stand loyally by the treaty."

The Times to day is afraid that an attempt to solve the Alabama difficulty may prove abortive, and hopes its failures will not excite bitter feelings in America.

The Post thinks it will be time enough when the United States refuses to withdraw their demand for indirect damages, to decide upon future action. Menaces are now ungracious

The News says the Queen in her speech on the opening of the Parliament to-morrow, will express the wish that the tribunal at Geneva may be able to proceed with its duties on a basis acceptable to the English Government.

The weekly press is savage and bellicose, especially the Saturday Review They generally took the ground that the United States preferred to have no settlement, but wished to hold these Alabama claims as a perpetual menace for political uses.

The tone of the press on the Alabama claims is slightly moderated All look forward to the Queen's speech tomorrow for a positive announcement of the stand taken by government in regard to the American case. A mass meeting of Republicans and supporters of Sir Charles Dilke will be held to-night in Trafalgar Square.

The Pall Mall Gazette of this afternoon says it has seen a copy of the Queen's speech, to be delivered at the opening of the Parliament to-morrow and publishes an abstract of it. The Gazette says considerable space have been devoted to the subject of the Alabama claims, upon which the Queen says: "To uphold the sanctity and to extend the area of my international obligations, I have concluded a treaty with the United States of America for the settlement of questions which have been discussed for some years. Having become obvious that the horrors of war are avoidable by peaceful arbitrament instead of arbitrament by the sword, I have given my consent to a reference of the Alabama claims to an international tribunal, high in authority, to which their decision could have been entrusted. Through pardonable oversight on the part of the negotiators, the claims were not explicitly limited to direct losses, and therefore the President of the United States has preferred considerable amount of indirect claims, to many of which my government has demurred. I hope the amount to be ultimately defrayed will not exceed the French payment to Germany."

London, February 6.

Parliament opened shortly after noon. The Queen's speech to parliament begins with thanks to God for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and expresses gratitude for the sympathy of the people, and announces a day of public thanksgiving to be appointed. The relations with foreign powers are friendly and in all respects satisfactory. The slave trade in Polynesia is severely denounced, and a bill for its suppression is promised to be introduced. Efforts to secure the continuance of the commercial treaty with France is so far unsuccessful, but negotiations are still pending The only reference to the Alabama claims is as follows: The arbitrators appointed pursuant to the treaty of Washington for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims held their first meeting at Geneva. The cases were laid before the arbitrators in behalf of each party. In the cases to be so submitted by America, large claims were included which were understood, on my part, not to be with the province of the arbitrators.—On this subject I have caused friendly communication to be made to the government of the United States. One portion of the treaty yet requires the consent of the Canadian parliament.—The condition of Ireland is improving, morally and materially, and crime and pauperism in Great Britain are decreasing. The estimates will soon be laid before the House of Commons, which her majesty hopes will prove favorable, and indicate a prosperous condition of the kingdom. The speech enumerates the measures to be submitted for parliamentary action among them a bill for education in Scotland, and establishing the license system; improving the law for procedure; providing for voting by ballot, and preventing bribing and punishing it. After referring to various other subjects of future legislation, the royal speech closes with an expression of confidence in the people, and that parliament will sustain the crown in upholding the rights and honor of empire.

The Times this morning preserves the tone of moderation it assumed yesterday on the subject of American claims. It deprecates the intemperate denunciations of the treaty and hopes it will lead to no hasty action. The present duty of English statesmen is to say or do nothing likely to prejudice any attempt to remove the misunderstanding.

The Daily Telegraph pronounces the claim for indirect damages indefensible, inadmissible and baseless, and regrets any hesitation on the part of the London press to stigmatize these demands as they deserve. The intention of England cannot be too strongly impressed on the United States. The Telegraph feels convinced that the American government will withdraw its extraordinary demands.

The demonstrations at Trafalgar square last night by the supporters of Sir Charles Dilke, was attended with comparative quiet; the procession, numbering at least fourteen thousand persons, many of whom wore phrygian caps, marched to Trafalgar square. Numerous red flags were borne throughout the line. The bands played the Marseillaise.

At the banquet of the liberals at Lambeth last night, Wm. McArthur, M. P., in a speech referring to the Alabama case, said, he scorned the claims of the United States government for indirect damages.

At the opening of the session of the imperial parliament today the attendance of members were unusually full, while a crowd of spectators were to be seen in the galleries and upon the floor of the house of lords—The speech was read by Lord Chancellor Hatherly.

Captain John Philip Nolan, home rule candidate has been elected to parliament from Galway. F. S. Powel, conservative candidate elected from West Reding, Yorkshire.

## NEW YORK

New York, February 5.

A special dispatch from Mexico, says that the Jenrists hung all officers, including the leaders of the revolutionary gang captured at St. Fergo, about 30 miles from Matamoras

The Herald's Washington special says that excitement among high officials in that city in consequence of the relations with England is very great, and there has been constant conferences between representatives of the American Government with the English Embassy.

The situation in England, as represented by the English legation at Washington, is of the gravest character.

The Tory party, although represented by Stafford and Northcote, on the joint high commission desires forcing the Alabama claims upon Parliament and compel such a vote as would declare its want of confidence in the Gladstone administration, in consequence of seeking an amendment of the Alabama case to parry the assault of the Tories.

Dispatches have been received at Washington, urging the government to withdraw its claims for consequential damages.

A Herald special says the President is firm in the conviction that the case as presented by our government, shall not be amended or withdrawn. He regards the Geneva Commission as a court, and feels America has a right to go before that court like any other party to action and leave the question to its decision. If our case shows any surprising features the fault will be with the English, who permitted themselves, for their own gain, to become parties to acts of war upon the United States.

The President also feels that the necessities of any English cabinet must not be permitted to force his administration into a false position.

A dispatch has been received from Minister Schenck to the effect that the excitement in London is intense, but no recommendations are made.

Thornton combats the view of the administration as to the Geneva commission being a court, and urges that it be treated as an amicable conference. He contended that there could be no peace if our case was presented in the form of an indictment for misconduct.

Secretary Fish does not see how any claim could be withdrawn. If in his judgment, Sir Alexander Cockburn should withdraw, there would be no hope of any amicable settlement.

Mr. Evarts is about to return to this country to receive further instructions.

A letter from St. Petersburg says the course of Catacazy is not with the approval of his associates in the foreign office.

Secretary Fish is severely criticised.

The Herald editorially says the fact that the British representative at Washington is instructed to make proposals of accommodation and compromise of the Alabama claims with our Government as an insult to our nation. If Great Britain is liable for the loss of our commerce and prolongation of our civil war, the damages awarded must be paid peaceably, or will be collected at the point of the bayonet.

The Times says the action of the British Government will be a matter of surprise to Americans.

The Tribune says if popular clamor in England should compel a withdrawal from the treaty of Washington, it is not the United States that will be the heaviest loser by such a course

The World says it looks as if the administration has overshot the mark in trying to make party capital out of this controversy, and if the treaty is repudiated the public verdict will be that the President and his advisors have brought a great question instead of settling it.

New York, February 5.

Stokes was brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, this morning. A large attendance of spectators and all of Stokes' counsel were present. Judge Cardoza was on the bench. District Attorney Garvin demurred to some of the pleas of Stokes' counsel. Traverse, one of the prisoner's counsel, said it would require time to procure witnesses, and a jury would be necessary. The Judge said he would summon an additional jury of 500, and then adjourned Court to Monday. The issue to be then tried is that raised by the previous counsel against the legality of the indictment of the Oyer and Terminer grand jury.

New York, Feb 6

The Times announces that Mayor Hall and Nathan S. Sands, were indicted yesterday by the grand jury of general sessions. It is stated that Peter Sweeney arrived from St. Catherine's, and will be arrested to-day and be bailed.

A special dispatch says that advices from Minister Schenck confirm the statement that the attack on the Washington treaty were instigated by the Gladstone Government to offset attacks of the Tories to the effect that England overreached in the Alabama negotiations. Another view induced by Schenck is that the English flurry is all gotten up to prejudice the arbitrators against the American case. There has been a rumor in circulation in Washington that the English press has been made a vehicle of stock jobbing enterprise. Secretary Boutwell says the whole thing is a job. The President stated yesterday that the demand of the English Government that the Confederate loan be considered as a proper claim conflicts with the constitution. The suggestion that President Grant held would be acceptable to England to withdraw our claims of consequential damages, was one which had been submitted to the joint high commission, at which time our own Government indicated its willingness to accept the gross sum in lieu of such demands, but the proposition was rejected.

## WASHINGTON

SENATE.

Washington D. C. February 6.

Mr Edmunds offered a resolution calling upon the President for any information in his possession of the intention of Great Britain to revoke the treaty of Washington, unless the claims of the United States are presented in a manner agreeable to the other party. He supported the resolution and said the British goverment had full notice of the nature of the American claims. If they now are about to repudiate the treaty let us say "Amen," and take care not to enter into any more treaties with powers so ready to break them, and at the proper time take measures to vindicate our national honor and enforce our just claims.

Mr. Trumbull deprecated the adoption of such a resolution upon the mere report that England was going to repudiate the treaty and Parliament not yet assembled. If the country wanted the treaty repudiated the best way to have it done would be to insult Great Britan by this resolution.

Mr. Cameron, Chairman of the Foreign Committee, thought the President had no such information as the resolution called for and had no idea that England proposes to repudiate the treaty

Mr. Edmunds gave notice that he would call up to morrow his resolution as modified, and urge its passage.

## MARKETS.

### Chicago Cattle Market.

Chicago, February 6.

Cattle—receipts 1,100; mostly poor quality; market quiet and firm for good shipping steers at unchanged prices, fair to choice selling at 4 75@6 00, and small lots of extra at 6 50, for lower grades, no demand and prices weak.

Hogs—receipts 12,000; market opened fairly active; sales ranged 4 20@4 50, mostly 4 20@4 39, closing dull with a lower tendency.

Sheep—receipts 1 100, market firm at 4 00@4 25 for common to medium; 5 50@7 00 for good to choice.

### Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, February 6.

Flour—quiet, firm and unchanged

Wheat—Quiet, opened firm, but closed weak; No 2, 1 25½ cash for February; 1 24¾ seller last half; 1 25¾ March: No 1 quiet at 1 28½@1 29; No 3 firm at 1 14¾

Corn—Opened active and firm; No 2 40¾ cash; declined to 40½; closing steady at 40¾ bid, cash or February; seller last half sold 40½@41; March 41@41¼ closed quiet at inside; rejected, sold to the extent of one car at 36½; car firm at 40.

Oats—In fair demand and firm; No 2 32½ cash; rejected, firm at 9½.

Rye—Scarce and firm at 73@74 for regular and fresh.

Barley—quiet and firm.

Hogs—Dressed, fairly active and steady for light weights at 510; heavy weights easier at 500.

Whiskey—Buyers and sellers apart at 88, bid, 89 asked, with no sales. Provisions weak. Pork active, but lower for cash; mess opened 12 50, declined to 12 25@12 30, and closed quiet; March declined to 12 40; April 12 65; both closed weak. Lard less active and easier; closed 8¼ cash; 8¼ March, 9 05 April. Green meats steady and unchanged. Dry salt meats weak and quotable at 4¾ for shoulders; 5¾ for rought sides; 5¾ for short ribs; 6½ for short clear.

### St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, February 6.

Flour—firm; super western 5 50; X 6 10@6 25; XX 6 45@6 75. Wheat held higher, only a few sample lots sold. Corn firm; high mixed on track 41@42; No 2, in elevator 37½. Barley quiet No. 2, 75. Rye—low, No. 2, 80. Whisky dull at 87½. Pork dull and nominal at 13 00. Dry meats dull and nominal at 6½@6¾. Packed bacon; small lots of loose clear r b 7¾, clear 7¾. Lard firm at 8¼@9. Hogs firm at 4 00@4 50. Cattle quiet at 2 25@5 50.

### New Parties.

A great deal of talk is heard on every street corner on the subject of "new party" organizations. It is urged that neither of the old parties has done much for us, and even the late "reform" movement have totally failed of accomplishing the object sought. A working man's party is demanded on one hand, and many other schemes proposed, all of which look just and feasible, but when we consider that human nature is about the same the world over, and that you must rely upon the man and not upon the name by which he is called, it is plain that any new party will be impotent to correct the evils which now beset us on every hand It is time the machinery of a new party might be propelled in better shape, and outside of the old and well organized rings of existing parties, but it would soon be manipulated as before. We suggest therefore to those contemplating such new plan that they move to *purify* the old parties.—Nebraska from a small part of the union, and we should move to such a manner as to unite our energies with those of other States.

If the honest portion of our people would act together in favor of the party in power and *purify it*, the precise object we are seeking would be attained by the shortest and best method. Think of it, gentlemen.—*Neb. City Chronicle*

## Plantation Bitters. S. T. 1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits.

Dec. 26. d&w 1yr.

## Beautiful Women!

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM gives to the Complexion the Freshness of Youth.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM overcomes the flushed appearance caused by heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes the lady of forty appear but twenty, and so natural and perfect that no person can detect its application. By its use the roughest skin is made to rival the pure radiant texture of youthful beauty. It removes redness, blotches, and pimples. It contains nothing that will injure the skin the least.

MAGNOLIA BALM is used by all fashionable ladies in New York, London and Paris. It costs only 75 cents per Bottle, and is sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Dec. 26. d&w 1yr e 3l w.

## F. HODAPP

House and Sign Painter, Graining, paper-hanging and ornamental Painting. Orders promptly filled. Shop north of Frost's Blacksmith Shop.

## Railroad Time Table.

B. & M. R. R. IN NEBRASKA.

| WESTWARD. | STATIONS. | EASTWARD |
|---|---|---|
| TRAIN NO 1. | | TRAIN NO 2 |
| Le. 10.00 A. M. | Plattsmouth. | Ar. 5.25 P. M. |
| Le. 10.25 A. M. | Omaha Junc. | Ar. 5.20 P. M. |
| Le. 10.35 A. M. | Louisville. | Ar. 5.05 P. M. |
| Le. 11.05 A. M. | South Bend. | Ar. 4.44 P. M. |
| Ar. 11.20 A. M. | Ashland | Ar. 4.35 P. M. |
| Ar. 11.40 " | Greenwood | Ar. 4.19 " |
| Ar. 12.00 P. M. | Waverly | Ar. 4.00 " |
| Ar. 12.14 " | Newton | Ar. 3.46 " |
| Ar. 12.30 " | Lincoln | Le. 3.30 " |
| Le. 3.00 | Lincoln | Ar. 10.45 " |
| Le. 3.25 | Denton | Ar. 10.19 " |
| Le. 3.40 | Hickland | Ar. 9.55 " |
| Ar. 3.50 | Crete | Le. 9.50 " |
| Le. 3.55 | Crete | Ar. 9.25 " |
| ..... | Dorchester | |
| ..... | Water station | |
| ..... | Water Station | |
| ..... | Fairmont | |
| ..... | Grafton | |
| ..... | Water Station | |
| ..... | Harvard | |

O. & S. W. R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ar. 3.20 | | Crete | Le. 9.30 " |
| Le. 3.30 | | Crete | Ar. 9.20 " |
| Le. 4.40 | | De Witt | Ar. 8.10 " |
| Ar. 5.30 | | Beatrice | Le. 7.10 " |

| TRAIN NO. 3. | | | TRAIN NO. 4. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Le. 4.45 P. M. | | Plattsmouth. | Ar. 9.00 A. M. |
| Le. 5.05 P. M. | | Omaha Junc. | Ar. 8.30 A. M. |
| Le. 6.25 P. M. | | Louisville. | Ar. 7.45 A. M. |
| Le. 6.45 P. M. | | South Bend. | Ar. 7.20 A. M. |
| Ar. 7.45 P. M. | | Ashland. | Le. 6.30 A. M. |
| Ar. 8.15 " | | Greenwood | Ar. 6.10 " |
| Ar. 8.40 " | | Waverly | Ar. 5.50 " |
| Ar. 9.00 " | | Newton | Ar. 5.30 " |
| Ar. 9.30 " | | Lincoln | Le. 5.00 " |
| Le. *8.00 a. m. | | Lincoln | Ar. 2.45 p. m. |
| Le. 8.35 " | | Denton | Ar. 4.15 " |
| Le. 9.05 " | | Hickland | Ar. 3.45 " |
| Ar. 9.20 " | | Crete | Le. 3.30 p. m. |
| Le. 9.30 " | | Crete | Ar. 3.20 " |
| Ar. 10.00 " | | Dorchester | Le. 2.50 " |
| Ar. 10.20 " | | Water station | Le. 2.30 " |
| Ar. 10.35 " | | Water Station | Le. 2.05 " |
| Ar. 11.40 " | | Fairmount | Le. 1.10 " |
| Ar. 12.20 " | | Grafton | Le. 12.30 " |
| Ar. 1.15 " | | Water Station | Le. 11.35 " |
| Ar. 1.30 " | | Harvard | Le. 11.20 " |

Full faced figures indicate passing places.
* Only Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
† Only Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
The time given above is that of Plattsmouth being 33 minutes slower than Chicago.

OMAHA & SOUTHWESTERN.

*To Take Effect Monday, May, 28th, 1871.*

In connection with Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska.

Depart at foot of Jones Street.

| LEAVES. | | ARRIVES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Omaha | 8:00 a. m. | Lincoln | 12:50 p. m. |
| do | 3:00 p. m. | do | 9:30 p. m. |
| Lincoln | 8:00 a. m. | Omaha | 11:10 a. m. |
| do | 1:30 p. m. | do | 6:10 p. m. |

Westinghouse Caley & Co.

BURLINGTON

To the East North and Southeast.

| STATIONS. | ATLANTIC EXPRESS | MAIL. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Plattsmouth, | 4.50 p. m. | 6.55 a. m. |
| Arrive Burlington | 5.50 a. m. | 9.15 p. m. |
| " Mendota | 11.25 a. m. | 3.55 a. m. |
| " Chicago (C. B. & Q.) | 3.20 p. m. | 7.45 a. m. |
| " Peoria, " | 9.55 a. m. | 1.30 a. m. |
| " Ind'