THE NEBRASKA HERALD.

PLATTSMOUTH NEBRAKSA.,

THURSDAY, MARCH 28 1872.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, Nebraska City, Feb. 26, '72.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the city of Lincoln on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1872; at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing six delegates to the next National Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5th, A. D. 1872.

The basis of representation to the State Convention will be the last Congressional vote for John Taffe. Each county will be entitled to one delegate for each one hundred votes cast at said election for John Taffe, with an additional delegate for fifty and upwards in excess thereof, and each organized county will be entitled to one additional delegate.

The following table exhibits the number of delegates to which each county is entitled:

Adams	1	Antelope	1
Boon	1	Burt	5
Butler	2	Buffalo	1
Cass	10	Cedar	2
Cherenue	1	Colfax	3
Clay	1	Cuming	4
Dakota	4	Dawson	1
Dixon	3	Dodge	4
Douglas	20	Franklin	1
Fillmore	1	Frontier	1
Gage	6	Greeley	1
Harlen	1	Hall	2
Hamilton	1	Howard	1
Jefferson	5	Johnson	4
Kearney	1	Lancaster	9
Lean Qui Court	1	Lincoln	1
Madison	2	Merrick	2
Nuckolls	1	Otoe	5
Nemaha	10	Pierce	1
Pawnee	6	Polk	1
Platte	2	Saline	4
Richardson	11	Saunders	6
Sarpy	3	Sherman	1
eward	4	Thayer	2
Stanton	1	Washington	1
Valley	1	Webster	1
Wayne	1	York	2

Total, 179.

All County Republican Committees are hereby notified and requested to call County Conventions to elect the delegates prescribed, and the chairman and secretary of such convention will furnish such delegates with credentials of election, duly certified under their hands.

And it is earnestly desired by the Committee that a full and harmonious representation will gather from all sections of the State, and that all Republicans who uphold the great principles which have so signally crowned the nation under Republican administration, will renew their co-operation for progress and party purity and will attend the primary meetings and see that good men are elected as delegates to the Convention.

C. W. SEYMOUR, Chairman.

W. J. CLARKE, Secretary.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,	1st	District.
T. J. MAJORS,	2d	"
H. A. NEWMAN;	3d	"
H. D. HATHAWAY.	4th	"
GEO. O. WILLIAMS,	5th	"
B. F. HILTON,	6th	"
J. N. HAYS,	7th	"
A. DEYO,	8th	"
M. B. HOXIE	9th	"
C. WOODLEY,	10th	"
J. R. BROWN,	11th	"

MEETING OF THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Republican Central Committee of Cass County will be held on Saturday the 30th inst., at the Court House in Plattsmouth, at 1 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is desired, as there will be important business to transact.

ISAAC WILES,
JOHN W. BARNES,
GEO. S. SMITH,
Resident members of the Central Committee.

Below are the names of the persons constituting the committee for the county:

Plattsmouth Precinct, Isaac Wiles.
" City, 1st ward, Geo. S. Smith.
Plattsmouth City, 2d ward, J. W. Barnes.
Plattsmouth City, 3d ward, ———
Mt. Pleasant—S. B. Hobson,
Rock Bluffs—W. H. Royal,
Oreapolis—S. Thomas,
Louisville—J. Livingston,
Liberty—J. E. Beatty,
Avoca—O. Tefft,
Weeping Water—J. W. Thomas,
Eight Mile Grove—Wm. Westencamp.
Elmwood—D McCaig,
Salt Creek— N. Shaffer,
Stove Creek—Jas. Simpson,
South Bend—D. Sweeney,
Tipton—J. S. Beck,
Greenwood—J. L. Brown.

[We were not able to find the proceedings of the last County Convention, but understand that the committee remains as constituted at a former County Convention, and publish it with this understanding.—ED.]

THE HOUR AND ITS DUTIES.

With the usual "calls" for State Conventions, and the customary note of preparation for a National election, all the various political elements, incident to our democratic form of government, are vitalised, and the great patriotic heart of a free people pulsates with increased vigor. The loungers smoke and discuss national interests with a new relish. The banker and busy merchant group in the "exchange," or on some street corner, and analyze the exordiums of the people's representatives with the straightforward habits they have imbibed in their avocations. The lawyer, the physician, and even the mild-voiced expounder of His word exhibit unusual energy in expressing their predilections, and the hard working mechanic and farmer read their papers with more than common interest, and talk over the probabilities of the coming contest with more than ordinary zeal. All this proves the healthfulness of a government made by the people and for the people.—Where millions of intelligent citizens, with innumerable interests involved in the well-being of the administration of public affairs, are kept in constant communication with their servants in high places, through the powerful medium of the press, it is necessary that *their* interest should be aroused and developed co-equally with the struggles of political aspirants. Removed, however, from the arena where the gladiators of the art political clash and clang their weapons of assault and defence, and looking on more as the arbitrators of the contests—happily for this great nation—the people generally decide from a stand point whence we can safely look for a cooler and more dispassionate judgment than that which necessarily influences the combatants. Thus the minds of the masses gradually become made up for and against those who are put forward as the standard-bearers of alleged principles. As the leaders under each banner note the movements of their opponents, prior to the final struggle for the mastery, each displays his peculiar ideas of strategy, and prominent among these stands the desire to disorganize and weaken the opposing forces. A word, then, to such of our readers as claim to be Republicans, will not out of place.—From the first issue of the HERALD we have been a firm and unwavering supporter of Republican principles. We believe that all the difficulties, personal or other, arising in the party, can be settled within it. We do not claim that all the purity of America is with us, and all the corruption outside. We acknowledge that frauds have been perpetrated by professed Republicans, but we are proud in asserting that such frauds have been punished by Republicans. No great national party, involving millions of citizens can be altogether above reproach—with a proneness to evil, that He who spake as no man spake before or since, has not yet completely reformed, it would be strange, indeed, to look for no errors in so wide-spreading a woof as the political machinery of this union. Let every Republican do his utmost in the selection of good men, and all will be well. The party which professed the principles essential to the salvation of such a nation, is not one which can be lightly thrown aside; and we ask our readers to remember that no single man, and no close corporation of men constitute the Republican party. Its existence depends not on the success of any individual, but on the truthful and unfaltering support of its principles.

We know that men whose support depends on the success of certain individuals, will use every effort to make them victorious; but thank God, even their efforts, no matter how powerful or venal, must of necessity pass through the crucible of a public verdict. The people, from whom all our political power springs, alone can say who shall triumph; and to forestall that verdict by suborning its delegates, is a crime stamped with the condemnation of the brand of Cain.

Those men who are now striving to rend the Republican party by new organizations, present a spectacle which is at once pitiable and deplorable. Their popularity having placed them in high places, they now seek to wield its influence to prostitute public opinion in furtherance of the undisguised hatred they feel towards the President, and to destroy him, they unhesitatingly embark upon a course which may utterly ruin the very party which placed them in power. Let the people remember this fact, and let no sophistical eloquence, poured forth by political sirens, mislead Republicans to the political shipwreck such leaders provide for them. We reiterate that on the success of no individual depends the party; but the public assertion of belief in its principle, by the election of such men as its standard bearer, to whom we can always look with confidence. Let us then select such men as will reflect the public sentiment of a great party. Let them go to the performance of the duties with which we intrust them, untrammeled by instructions, and stand in the presence of the nation's delegates devoutly conscientious in the discharge of the work we have confided to them. Not as the partisans of any one man; but as the representatives of a free people who seek to entrust the nation's welfare in the hands of him only who will be found worthy of that chiefest honor, by being the truest and most devoted exponent of the principles we believe in.—Having performed their work and made their selections, then let every Republican strive earnestly, and without rest, to place the wreath of victory on his brow whom the nation's delegates in council have found worthy to wear it.

Such is the duty of the hour, and we ask our readers to stand true to those principles which their efforts in the past have so often crowned with glory. Let them remember the rebuke to the tempter on the Mount of Olives, and when appealed to forswear the principles they have so long advocated, let them not forget it.

Messrs EDITORS—If your valuable space will permit, I should like to give a few disconnected items relating to the irregularity in attendance at our public schools. If there is a curse to the public school system, it certainly is the irregularity of attendance on the part of many pupils, I think if parents would reflect a little on the harm done by absenteeism, their children would appear at school more regularly. The irregular pupil, besides the injustice to himself, materially wrongs his teacher, parents, schoolmates, and the public schools generally.

I wish to call attention at present, to the harm done the pupil as an individual.

1st, If he is taught in a practical experimental and normal manner, he must at least *assist* his teacher in drawing out comparing, classifying, and putting in use, the elements of what he is studying. If either of these steps are omitted the whole subject goes for naught.

2nd. His studies do not play into each other, as do those of his more regular classmate, forming a complete chain.

3rd, His reviews do him harm, leading him to believe that he has gained something, while that something is really nothing but confusion. He is obliged to expend all his energies to "keep up" thus losing whatever collateral information that may be given to his class.

4th. The muddle into which his mind is thrown prevents him from thinking clearly and from expressing with precision what he does think.

5th. He is ignorant as to the subject pursued, loses power, becomes indisposed, then disheartened, and finally disgusted with all work and discipline of any kink.

6th. He is young, his mind is just forming—is as "plastic as soft wax"—so that it is easy to contract superficial and mechanical habits that will influence his whole future life. Instead of acquiring the spirit of active industry which is the vital principle of every good school, he becomes feeble, sluggish and purposeless. He gets the habit of fitful and ineffective study which "fosters a kind of intellectual dram-drinking" which produces more distraction than culture. In a word the powers of his mind are systematically weakened: and the school, instead of a blessing, is a cankering curse to such a pupil. Few clear impressions, and no lasting beneficial influences can be made on him. Something may be feebly conceived, but if not soon forgotten, it will only serve to make the underlying ignorance more glaring and pitiable. Irregularity on account of sickness cannot be blamed because unavoidable,

PEDAGOGUE.

ROCK BLUFFS, March 23, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We notice in the columns of your paper, letters from Greenwood, Weeping Water, and other places in our county, but seldom anything from this place.

Knowing your willingness to publish letters from correspondents, I venture a few lines in regard to the affairs of this section.

The first item of importance from here is the effort of our people to secure the location of the Methodist Conference Seminary. The people have taken hold of this matter in a manner which means *business*, and if possible intend to secure the building of these institutions here. The location would be central for the county on the river, of easy access and the site proposed is not excelled in the State. The donations offered by individuals are liberal—some offering as high as three thousand dollars.

The citizens here propose to raise what money is needed by donation, believing that bonds cannot be legally voted for the purpose.

Item No. 2, which is exciting the public mind at present, is the Trunk Railroad. The vote of Otoe county on the bonds, in aid of this road is watched here with considerable interest, as the people of this section are ready to assist this enterprise whenever they are called upon to do so. Here we would like to suggest that the different precincts interested in railroad matters, select delegates, and that a meeting be held in order to confer on this matter and adopt some plan whereby they can work in harmony.

Will the citizens of Plattsmouth move in this matter?

Items of minor importance are not numerous. The Naomi Institute, under the care of Prof. Patterson, flourishes. The school was largely attended through the winter.

I will try and furnish you a letter occasionally—hoping, however, that others may be induced to write of our place and its advantages, &c. T. R.

GROVELAND, Seward Co., Neb., March 18th, 1872.

Messrs. Editors of Nebraska Herald, Plattsmouth, Cass County Neb.:

GENTS:—In your notice of Mt. Pleasant Grange you made an error in the number of Granges in the State. There are now four Granges in Nebraska, in the following order: No. 1, at Alma City, Harlan county, J. H. Painter, Master; No. 2, Groveland Grange, Groveland, Seward county, E. H. Noxon, Master; No. 3, Frontier Grange, Seward, Seward county, M. A. McPherson, Master; No. 4, Mt. Pleasant Grange, Mt. Pleasant, Cass county, C. H. Winslow, Master. Several applications for me to open Granges are received, and as soon as opened I will notify you for mention in your valuable paper. E. H. NOXON,
Gen'l Dept. for Neb., Groveland, Neb.

THE TRUNK ROAD.

Col. Furnas on Its Situation.

Dr. ENOS LOWE, who is ever alive to State as well as Omaha interests, recently wrote Col. FURNAS, of Brownville, upon the general subject now before the people and received the following reply, which is of important public interest concerning the Trunk Road and the State issue forced by Iowa upon Nebraska:

BROWNVILLE, March 17, 1872.

Dr. E. LOWE—*Dear Sir:* I am just in receipt of a letter from J. G. Wingate in relation to your railroad troubles, informing me that in connection with the Iowa difficulties the Trunk Railroad enterprise was talked of, and that you are Chairman of a committee to look up the matter. The organization is all *intact* and in good shape. We have already $150,000 voted in this county. There are about $60,000 in Richardson which can be increased, Otoe will vote soon on $5,000 per mile. The vote will carry. Cass will do her duty when needed Will meet you at Lincoln on the 27th, where and when we can talk the matter more in detail.

Our sympathies here are all with Omaha in the Iowa and Omaha railroad controversy. We feel that the interests of *our State are at stake* and we will act with you,

Truly yours,
ROB'T. W. FURNAS.
Omaha Herald.

SENATOR RITCHCOCK

Has introduced the following bill in the Senate:

A BILL

Granting the Fort Kearney reservation to the State of Nebraska for the use and benefit of the Nebraska State deaf and dumb and insane asylums.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Fort Kearney military reservation, in the State of Nebraska, is hereby granted to that State for the sole use and benefit, in equal parts and proportions, of the Nebraska Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Nebraska State Insane Asylum: *Provided*, That if any portion of said reservation shall be sold or disposed of by said State, the proceeds arising from such sale shall be invested by the Treasurer of saie State in United States bonds, which said bonds shall be deposited in the treasury of said State, and the interest thereon shall be paid, as recieved from the United State, by said Treasurer to said institutions in equal parts.

The Labor Reform Central Convention has established head quarters at Washington, and is getting a grip on the situation: Judge Davis is in constant communication with the committe, and is mapping out the canvass to suit himself. As there has been some statements to the effect that Gov. Joel Parker would withdraw from the canvass as Vice-President nominee, so as to allow the Cincinnati Convention to nominate his successor. It may be stated also on authority of those having charge of the movement here that such will not be the case, but that the ticket will go before the people as adopted at Columbus. No letters of acceptance have or will be written, the telegraphic acceptance being sufficient.

The Methodist Conference closed its annual session at Nebraska City last Monday. The following are the appointments for the ensuing year.

Nebraska District,—M. Prichard, P. E.
Nebraska City,—T. B. Lemon.
Peru,—W. S. Blackburn.
Lafayette,—To be supplied
London,—J. W. Taylor.
Brownville,—W. B. Slaughter.
St. Deroin,—C. W. Comstock.
Salem and Rulo,—R. Burge.
Falls City,—W. A. Presson.
Cincinnati,—R. C. Johnson.
Pawnee City,—T. L. Britt.
Table Rock,—D. J. Ward.
Long Branch,—J. W. Brandt.
Tecumseh,—J. W. Martin.
Grant,—Isac Burns.
Lincoln District,—H. S. Davis P. E.
Lincoln,—George S. Alexander.
Oak Creek,—W. B M. Colt.
Waverly,—Alfred G. Blackwell.
South Bend,—To be supplied.
Plattsmouth,—J. H. Presson.
Ashland,—D. G Lake.
Mt Pleasant,—A. L Felden, J. Galligher
Rock Bluffs,—D. H May.
Palmyra,—H. P Mann.
Upper Nemaha,—J. L. Fort.
Fairmont,—W. E. Bassett.
Milford,—To be supplied.
Leanord,—To be supplied.
Ulysses,—J. R. Reed.
York.—W. E. Morgan.
S. H. Manly, Prof. of Language in Lincoln Quarterly Conference. J. G. Miller Temperence Agent for the State and member of Ashland Quarterly Conference.
Beatrice,—A. J. Swartz.
Blue Springs,—supplied A. L. Tinkham.
Plum Creek,—John Patterson.
Crab Orchard —T. A. Hull.
Sterling,—B. C. Parker.
Crete,—H. Presson.
Harvard,—supplied by N. W. Burns.
Juniata,—R. H. Crane.
Virgenines Prairie,—W. T. Hill.
Little Blue.
Red Cloud,—C. W. Wells.
Franklin and Harlem,—supplied by C. R. Patterson.
Fairbury.—David Marquette.
Red Willow,—W. D.Gage.
Saline,—G. M. Cooper,
Omaha District,—A. G. White, P. E.
" First church,—Geo. W. Gue.
" Second " —C. McKelvey.
" Mission, J. M. Adair.
Bellevue,— C. A. Smith.
Blair and Calhoun,— F. M. Esterbrook.
Elkhorn,—J. Adriance.
West Point.—Wm. Peck.
Fremont and North Bend,—G. W. De La Martyer.
Schuyler,—C. A. King.
Columbus & Osceola,—L. F. Whitehead.
Clarksville,—to be supplied.
Grand Island, J. S. Smith.
St. Paul,—to be supplied.
Eldred,— " "
Scandinavian Mission.—P. Lindquist.
Covington District—S P Van Doozer P E
Dakota,—J. H De La Martyer.
Ponca,—Wm. H. Porter:
St. James,—Geo. Scott;
Niobrara.—Peter Vanfleet, sup.
Arizona,—to be supplied.
Decatur.— " "
Logan Valley, —Geo. H Wehn.
Norfolk.—S. B. York:
Madison, J. W. Perkins;
Twin Grove,—Chas. Sale, sup.
Hammond,—S. P. Bollman;

State Treasurer's Receipts and Disbursements.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements at the Treasury Department, from the 28th day of January; 1871, to the 1st day of January 1872, and the balance in the Treasury at that date:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balances.
General Fund	$114,099 48	$112,346 88	$ 1,745 60
Sinking "	26,748 91	3,615 75	23,133 16
Per. Sch'l "	35,411 05	35,884 46	92,782 45
Tem. " "	185,715 92	91,993 47	9,067 72
Uni. " "	71,643 95	61,956 23	2,580 55
Judiciary "	66,57 00	5706 45	1,992 81
Penit'tiary "	117,043 93	115,959 12	23 90
State Conv."	2,191 07	2,167 17	162 14
Nor sch l "	2,829 71	2,097 56	62,683 53
Sum Asy. "	71,999 98	9,216 45	
Building "	3,283 90	3,293 90	93 93
Salt "	93 93		
Total	$638,658 83	$443,760 45	$194,898 39

the amount disbursed on the General Fund was to redeem Warrants issued on that Fund by the Auditor, and balance is awaiting the return of Registered Warrants, the amount paid out of the Sinking Fund was for Interest due on Territorial Bonds, as will be seen by the above Statement, the balance of Temporary School fund in the Treasury was quite large, owing to the fact that the Counties had not called for the amounts due them on the December apportionment. The Convict Fund is derived from the labor Convicts, and has been paid out for guarding them, and other necessary expenses.

Graduated Grins.

THE WAKING OF DENNIS.

We have laughed over and often at an old joke found in the classification of entertainments made by the Irishman when he spoke of "weddings, fairs, funerals, and other merry makings." But to one who has witnessed the ceremonies attending the interment of an Irishman, the joke loses something of its point. If there is anything more ludicrous, grotesque, and entertaining than an old-fashioned Irish wake I do not know of it. An Irishman is taken out of the world as he comes into and lives in it, and that is with such violent contradiction to all reasonable and well-established customs of civilized humanity: there is such a mingling of howls of anguish and roars of laughter, such a mixture of tears and whisky, that one is fairly bewildered and find the Irish defunct at least true to himself, and so long as he remains above earth is the whimsical creature the Lord made him.

When Patrick "shuffles off this mortal coil" his friends seize upon the remains to demonstrate their love of the departed, grief at his loss, and the common taste for liquor. The last cent of the unhappy family is taken, and all that the surviving friends and relatives can rake and scrape together is expended, for the purpose of testifying their attachment to the deceased and their turn for social enjoyment. These demonstration always being in grief, continue in liquor, and sometimes end in the fiercest and most unreasonable fights. They who came to mourn frequntly leave to be doctored, and add to their broken harts sundry and divers broken heads.

An affair of this sort will be long remembered in a locality called Padd's Run, from the heavy settlement of Irish in the valley. There was also a settlement of Germans in the same neighborhood, and between the two there waged a continious and unrelenting warfare.

It came to pass that Dennis O'Brian, an active, noisy leader, was gathered to his fathers. I use figurative language in thus expressing myself, for it would have bothered Dennis, armed with a search warrant and aided with the years of Methusaleh, to have found his fathers, and when found to have gathered them together. He died however, and the entire settlement gathered about his shanty after the last sad rites were said to demonstrate their grief and respect. These demonstrations began at an early hour of the evening and continued the entire night At first grief held control and they howled. After a time liquor gained the ascendency and from then until morning laughter, jests, songs and fights predominated. In the morning preparations were made for the last sad duty to Dennis' remains.

There was but one hearse in the country and that had been found unavailable through its decayed condition, and Dennis' cart was improvised for the sad occasion. Into this the body of the late patriot was deposited and the assembly of mourners formed in a procession that moved on in such admirable disorder that a stranger would have been puzzled to understand its meaning. Dennis had been a captain of his hundred, and although fought and pounded at one time or another by every individual present, all joined in extravagant praises of his virtues. Irishmen on such occasions, like blessings and birds, show their beauty in their flight.

"An' wusn't he a darlint wid his shillelah?" cried one.

"An' didn't he bate the dirty Protestants and Dutch loike a thrue Catholic?" shouted another.

"Pace to his sowl—but he wus free wid his money, an' good to the poor."

As Dennis was one of the poor—I may say the poorest of the poor—one might infer that he was good to himself. But a true Irishman is generosity itself, and this national trait is apt to strengthen as the means for its display lessen. Whatever we may say in regard to their recklessness, turbulence, and bigotry, one is forced into respect when recollecting the immense sums sent by the poor laborers of this country to their suffering relatives at home.

And the funeral procession walked and ran and talked and screamed on their way, while the cart, driven by a boy, jolted along, sometimes with the old horse on a trot attempting to keep up with it—for the mourners carried their whisky and grew drunker and drunker as they went. In ascending a steep hill the tailboard of the cart jolted out, and in a second the coffin followed, tumbling to the ground without the sleepy driver observing the fact. Arriving at the cemetery the amazement of the crowd may be imagined on discovering the disappearance of the remains. A few moments were spent in cuffing and kicking the poor boy, and then the entire crowd raced back in search of the missing Dennis.

Now it happened that at the same time a German citizen had departed this life, and his surviving friends and relatives with the mortal remains in a cart were wending their sad way to the burying ground when the mourners of Dennis came back in search of his body. Encountering this cortege a wild idea seized the Hibernians that "the Dutch had Dennis." Without a word of explanation but with a wild yell, they incontinently pitched into the astounded mourners over the defunct German. Halleck sings of the defense to be made over "the green graves of our sires," and of course a stout resistance was made over the green corpse of the departed. The first wild charge resulted in a possession of the coffin, and for a second "Ould Ireland" seemed victorious. But the Teutons rallied, and seizing such geological specimens as the country afforded, and being sober, made a steady advance until the head of the column reached the coffin, where a desperate struggle ensued. For a few seconds the stout Germans stood over the remains of their friend, that had tumbled to the ground, and then Ireland possessed the coffin; and all the while the women and children kept up wild skirmishing on the skirts of the battle-field, covering the ground with torn dresses and locks of hair. Again Germany drove back the intruders. But Ireland in the cause of sorrow and religion is irresistible—Germany was forced to fall back and the victors hoisting Hans' corpse into their cart, again resumed the mournful march to the grave, while the wrathful Germans went in search of a magistrate to compl in of the "fight mitdem."

Unmolested the victors reached the grave yard, and with wild cries of anguish, broken heads, and bloody noses, deposited the dead German in his strange grave. Some doubts, not to say misgivings, seized them when on their return they found the coffined body of the neglected Dennis. These misgivings resulted in a glimmer of fact to the extent that they had fought over and buried the wrong party. To seize upon the remains cart them to the ground, dig up Hans, and plant Dennis, followed as a matter of course, and the sad mourners were seeking to enliven their hearts bowed down, by a cheerful destruction of the German coffin when a constable arrived accompanied by a posse, and armed with warrants for the offenders.

The litigation that followed entertained the country for months after, and although the sorrowing relatives and friends of the departed Dennis were found guilty and severely punished, to this day it is impossible to convince any one of the lot that they were in the wrong.

GET THE BEST SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' PAPER.

"With Dr. John Hall, the ablest expositor of Scripture in America, to prepare the lessons for the teacher; Dr. Richard Newton to show the teacher how to present the truth, and Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull, to incite the teacher to do the work by presenting practical methods and fresh news from the whole Sunday School Field. The American Sunday School Union has procured the *Ablest* and *Best* Teachers' paper now puqlished. Please send me a copy (of the Sunday School World) for each teacher in my Sunday School for 1872.

D. L. MOODY."

"I fully endorse the above.

D. W. WHITTLE."

Supt. Tabernacle Sunday School.
Chicago, Dec., 28, 1872.

"Dr. Hall's lessons (in the Sunday School World) cannot fail to be universally adopted by our Best Sunday Schools, if officers and teachers will take the pains to examine them."——*Chicago Evening Journal.*

Sunday School World, 50 cts. a year; Lesson Papers $9 00 per hundred for the year, for sale at the Depository of the American Sunday School Union, 220 W. Madison St., Chicago.

W. R. PORT, Agent,
OR DR. SNOWDEN, Missionary American Sunday School Union, Lincoln Neb.

The News of the Week.

A Tribune's Washington special says that the letter purporting to have been written by Judge David Davis, accepting the Labor Reform nomination for the Presidency, was not written by the Judge but was an invention of a newspaper correspondent. Judge Davis is reported not to have accepted the nomination at all, and disapproved of several important planks in the platform of the convention. Judge Davis intends to investigate who forged his name to the letter accepting the nomination of the Reform Convention, and if the parties are discovered, to punish them.

Gen. Sickles stated Tuesday he had negotiated a loan of $2,000,000 at five per cent. for the new Erie board, on securities rating as high as 70. The new loan can readily be paid off with earnings in a very short time and that it was only needed to tide the company over the rugged places left by five years of Jay Gould.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 20.—A man just returned from the Black Hills characterizes the recent gold discovery sensation as the worst sell he ever met. It is bogus excitement designed to attract immigration of such persons as must remain.

CHICAGO, March 20.—A Journal's Washington special says: "Secretary Robeson testified before the French Arms Committee that he sold 10,000 arms to a Baltimore firm, and that subsequently they were sent to France, but were not delivered till after the German war. He also testified that the government realized a profit on the sale of $40,000. The testimony of the Secretary of War was substantiated by the evidence of Commodore Case, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau."

RICHMOND, VA., March 20.—The bill repudiating all liability for the one third of the State debt assigned to West Virginia passed in the Senate to-day and goes to the Governor. This repudiates the certificates issued under the funding act known as West Virginia certificates. The Governor will probably veto this bill but it will become a law notwithstanding as West Virginia has declared that she is not liable for any of the debt. This places these certificates in a very awkward position.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, March 26.

Flour—Dull; sales only of local account.

Wheat—Irregular, unsettled and lower; No 2 sold at 1 18⅝ cash, but recovered, and closed firmer at 1 19@1 19¼; seller May was principal option, selling at 1 24¼@1 25⅜; closed firm at 2 24⅜.

Corn—Very quiet but steady; No. 2 cash sold at 37@37¼, closing with sellers at outside; May sold at 45⅝, closed with sellers at inside.

Oats—Dull and nominal; No 2 quoted at 30½; regular, 32.

Rye—Dull and lower; No 2 fresh sold at 70.

Barley—Fairly active; No 2 regular 50@51; fresh 52; No 3, 47.

Provisions—Dull and easier.

Pork—At 11 50@11 60 cash or April; 11 70@11 75 for May.

Lard—Quiet at 8⅛ cash; 8 40 for May

Meats—All kinds quiet and unchanged.

Cattle—Receipts 2569; market active and firm at 4 75@5 50; fair to medium steers at 5 75@6 50; good to choice 6 75@6 70.

Hogs—Receipts 6451; fairly active and steady at yesterday's rangs, sales at 4 40@4 50 for good smooth lots.

Sheep—Receipts 771; active and steady at unchanged prices.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis March 26.

Flour—Low grades neglected; other grades firm; super winter at 6 00@6 15. XX at 6 50@6 85.

Wheat—Firm and higher; No 3 fall at 1 76.

Corn—Easier; No 2 mixed at 41.

Oats—Quiet and unchanged.

Barley—Firm for best grades, at 80 for choice fall.

Rye—Lower at 78@80.

Whisky—Dull at 84½.

Pork—Dull and lower at 11 75.

Dry Salt meats—Fair demand, but none offering.

Bacon—Quiet; order lots of shoulders at 5½, clear rib 7⅛, clear 7⅜, sugar cured hams 10½@12½.

Lard—Wanted at 8¼@8½.

Hogs—Unchanged.

Cattle—Unchanged.

The greatest run of luck on record is that of a Baltimore cigar dealer, who within the last three months has inherited a fortune, drawn a big lottery prize, found $7,00 in the cellar of his house, and lost his mother-in-law.

A story is told of a soldier who was frozen in Siberia. His last remerk was, "It is ex—" He then froze stiff as marble. In the summer of 1860 some physicians found him, after haveing lain frozen for one hundred and fifteen years. They gradually thawed him, and upon animation being restored he concluded his sentence with—"ceedingly cold."

Japanese women whose lovers are faithless rise at two o'clock in the morning and drive nails into sacred trees, vowing that when her lover dies she will pull them out. She belives that the god, to save his tree, will strike her lover deap. This is a little worse than lying awake nights to hate people.

Ordinance No. 20.

An ordinance prescribing compensation of certain city officers.

Be it Ordained, by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Plattsmouth:

SEC. 1. That the Clerk of said city shall receive for his services an annual salary of two hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer of the city shall receive for his services a commission of three per cent. upon all moneys collected,

PROVIDED. That he shall receive but one per cent upon school funds collected.

SEC. 3. The City Assessor shall receive for his services three dollars per day for each day actually employed.

SEC. 4 The City Engineer shall receive for his services four dollars per day for each day actually employed.

SEC. 5. The Marshal shall receive for his services $50 00 per month.

SEC. 6. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 26, 1872.

M. L. WHITE, Mayor.

Attest: R. H. VANATTA, City Clerk. march28w2

Residence for Sale at Auction.

I WILL offer my residence, situated at the west side of Platt mouth, to the highest bidder, on the first day of *May*, 1872 There will be no by bidding. The property consists of 3 acres of ground, a good house with three rooms and a basement, a good two-story barn, capable of holding 18 horses; a good cistern and well, 100 apple trees, which have been bearing for 8 years, 8 varieties of grapes, all bearing; pear, quince, Siberian crab apple, evergreens, &c.—My reason for selling is, that my wife's health is rapidly failing, and I must seek a California climate. LEE WRIGHT.

F. S. WHITE, Auctioneer. mar28w4

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Nebraska, at 10 o'clock a. m., April 15th, 1872, for the pardon of James Barnes, convicted of the crime of burglary, at the November term of the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, to-wit: on the 12th day of November, 1870.

march28w2

Lost! Reward!

STRAYED, on Saturday, March 23d, 1872 from my premises, near Greenwood, Nebraska, two cows, described as follows: One red-roan cow, six years old, with point of one horn broken off, and the other sawed off; the other cow is three years old, red and white spotted, with point of the horns sawed off. I will pay a liberal reward for the return of the cows to me at Greenwood, or for information which will lead to their recovery.

mar28w2 J. W. BARR.

Ordinance No. 19.

An Ordinance requiring City Officers to give Bonds and fixing the amount thereof.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Plattsmouth.

SEC. 1 That the Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer, Marshal, Police Judge, Assessor, City Engineer and Street Commissioner of said city before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall each be required to give bonds to the city with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the council conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, in the sums following, to wit: Mayor, five thousand dollars; Clerk, one thousand dollars; Treasurer, ten thousand dollars; Marshal, two thousand dollars; Police Judge, one thousand dollars; Assessor, one thousand dollars; City Engineer, five hundred dollars; and Street Commissioner, five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. Each councilman, before entering upon the duties of his office shall give to the city a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the Mayor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

SEC. 3. All of said bonds shall be under the custody and care of the City Clerk.

PROVIDED, That the bond of the Mayor and Clerk shall be deposited with the City Treasurer.

SEC. 4. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 26th, 1872.

M. L. WHITE, Mayor.

Attest: R. H. VANATTA, City Clerk. march28w2

EMPIRE BAKERY.

AND

GROCERY.

Corner Main and Third Sts

Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

keep on hand a full supply of

Confectioneries,

Pies, Cakes, Cheese and

REFRESHMENTS

and a complete assortment of Groceries, and Queensware, and Glassware.

☞ Give us a call.

21:8 FOUTCH & HUBERTY

E. T. DUKE & CO.

AT FOOT OF MAIN STREET

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

Hardware and Cutlery, Stoves

TINWARE, ROPE,

IRON, STEEL NAILS AND

Blacksmith Tools, &c.

Keep on hand a Large Stock of

CHARTER OAK,

BUCKS PATENT,

CHICAGO, EMPORIA

LOYAL COOK

And Other First-Class Cooking

STOVES,

All kinds

Coal or Wood kept on hand.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS DONE.

—MOLINE—

Stiring and Breaking Plows

At Net Cost for Cash.

PARKER'S

BREECH-LOADING, DOUBLE BARRELED

SHOT GUN

BEST IN THE WORLD.

PARKER BROTHERS MERIDEN, CONN.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR

New York Office, 97 BEEKMAN ST.

MACHINE SHOP!

Wayman & Curtis.

Plattsmouth, Neb.,

Repairers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills.

Gas and Steam Fittings, Wrought Iron Pipe, Force and Lift Pumps, Steam Gauges, alanc Valve Governors, and all kinds of

Brass Engine Fittings,

furnished on short notice.

FARMING MACHINERY

Repaired on short notice. mar5

Ordinance No. 18

An ordinance regulating City Elections.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Plattsmouth

SEC 1st. That an Election for city officers shall be held annually in each of the wards of said city, on the

First Tuesday in April,

at such places as the Council may designate, of which the Mayor and City Clerk shall give ten days previous notice by written or printed notices.

It shall be the duty of the City Marshal to post such notices in three public places in each Ward.

Special Elections shall be conducted in the same manner as general Elections: *Provided*, that when never an election is to be held in said City at which no ward officers is to be elected, the Council may appoin the same to be held at one place in said City, and the judges and clerks of the ward in which said election is held shall serve at said election.

SEC. 2 The Council shall annually, at least ten days before the April election, appoint in each ward, three electors thereof to act as judges and two to act as clerks of election. The City Clerk shall make out and the Marshal shall serve notices of their appointment upon each of the persons so appointed; PROVIDED, that whenever any Judge or clerk shall refuse to act or fail to be present at the polls at the time fixed for opening thereof, the vacancy may be filled by any qualified voter of the ward to be selected by the electors present.

SEC. 3d. Judges and clerks shall severally, before recieving any vote, take and subscribe an oath that they will perform the duties of judges (or clerks) to the best of their ability and endeavor to prevent fraud and abuse in conducting the election, and said oath shall be attached to the returns.

SEC. 4th. At all elections the polls shall be opend at nine o'clock A. M. and closed at seven o'clock P. M. When opened, proclamation shall be made by one of the judges that "the polls are now open" and thirty minutes before the closing the same, proclamation shall be made that "the polls will be closed in thirty minutes".

SEC. 5th. Every person shall be considered a qualified voter of the ward in which he resides, for any city election, who at the time of said election would be entitled under the laws of the State Nebraska to vote in said ward for State or county purposes.

SEC. 6th. The manner of receiving and canvassing ballots by the judges and clerks of election shall be the same as prescribed by the laws of the State of Nebraska for state and County elections,

SEC. 7th. The clerks shall each make out returns of the election by writing the name of every person voted for, the office for which he is designated and the number of vot