APRIL 11 1872. can State Convention

DOUGHTERS OF THE STATE mblicen State Convention will be hity of Lincoln on Wednesday, the Binay, A. D. 1872; at So'clock p. m., purpose of election six delogates to the nea-tional Republican Convention for the nea-nation of candidates for President and Vic-seident of the United States, to be held a Hadelphia, June 5th, A. D. 1872.

edged mouth piece of the Democracy.— We hope to see the Republicant of Ne-brasks repudiate this Senator's advice The basis of representation to the State Con-ention will be the last Congressional vote fo-ohn Taffe. Each county will be entitled to ne delegate for each one hundred votes cost a aid election for John Taffe, with an addition in repudiating them and their behasts and 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: toin film any one may see the musbroom

Adame	1 Antelope
Boon'	1 Burd
Butler	2 Buffalo
Bass	O Cedar
Cheyenue	1 Colfax
Clay	1 Cuming
Dakota programmer.	4 Dawson
Dixon	3 Dodge
Douglas	20 Franklin
Fillmore	1 Frontier
Gage	6 Greeks
Harlen	1 Hall
Hamilton	1 Howard
Jewerson	1 Lancaster
Lean Qui Court	1 Lincoln
Madison	2 Merrick
Nuckelis	1 Otoe
Nemaha	10 Pierce
Pawnee	6 Polk
Platte	2 Saline
Richardson	1 Saunders
Berpy	3 Sherman
-eward	4 Thayer
Stanton	1 Washington
Valley	1 Webster
Wayne	1 York
Total 179	

All County Republican Committees are hereby notified and requested to call County Coventions to elect the deterates prescribed, anothe chairman and secretary of such convention will furnish such delegates with credentials 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 the 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 menare elected as delegates to the Convention.

C. W. SEYMOUR, Chairman, E. E. CUNNINGHAM, 1st District T. J. MAJORS. H. A. NEWMAN: H, D. HATHAWAT. GEO. O. WILLIAMS, B. F. HILTON,

A. DRYO. M. B. HOXIN C. WOODLEY.

J. N. HAYS,

POLITICAL.

At a meeting of the Cass County Resublican Committee held at the office of Barnes & Pollock, in Fitzgerald's block. on Saturday, March 30, 1872, it was deided that a County Republican Convention should be held at Plattsmouth, on Saturday, May 11th, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing 10 delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in the city of Lincoln, on the 15th at the action of the people in sustaining day of May, and that the several voting ention on the basis of the Republi an vote for member of Congress, as fol-

Plattsmouth City, 1st ward 2d "3 Plattemouth Precinct......4 Salt Creek Greenwood Elmwood Stove Creek Weeping Water"6 Eight Mile Grove "3 Mt Pleasant

It was further recommended that Sat urday, May the 4th, 1875, be the time for holding the precinct caucuses for election of delegates to said County Con-J. W. BARNES. G. S. SMITH, Ch'n, pro tem.

BEPUBLICAN PRECINCT CONVEN-The Republican Electors of Platts

month Precinct are requested to meet in Convention on Saturday May, 4th 1872 at 20'clock P. M. at Jean's School House in said Precinct for the purpose of electing four delegates to attend the County City on Saturday May, 11th 1872. Isaac Wiles,

Precinct Committeeman

BEPUBLICAN WARD MEETING. The Republican Ward Meeting of Plattsmouth for the election of delegates to attend the County Convention will be held in this city on Saturday May, the 4th, at 7 o'clock P. M. The First Ward Meeting will be held

at the Court House, and will elect four The Second Ward Meeting will be held

at the School House in said Ward and will elect three delegates.

The Third Ward Meeting will be held at Clark & Plummers Hall and will elect five delegates. J. W. Barnes, G. S. Smith

Ward Committeemen. CINCINNATISM.

For some time past, design cians, whose creed is not "principle," but the jesuitical doctrine that "the means are sanctified to the end," have been steadily trying to educate the nublie mind for the coming assault upon the nominee of the approaching Philadelphia Convention. These barnacles, who are dredged up by the machinery of our political wheel of necessity, stick with wonderful tenseity to the keel of the ship of State; but, thank fortune, as that gallant old craft threads her way through the national shoais and quick-sands, ahe rids herself of them, and they are left to be acted on by the ebb and flow of the public mind, until quietly buried beneath the silt and mud of obloquy they have stirred to no purpose, obloquy they have stirred to no purpose. save as a hiding place for their own po-

ise to hear or see a "Sti

o believes he is "most potent."

he United States Senate which

iminations have fallen harmlessly up

with as much gusto as he has exhibit

ism. If the gentlemen, who are un-

ortunately linked with him in this move

ment, earnestly meant reform within the

anks of the Republican party, they

sould fast as well, and much more suc-

tors who seek to defeat the national

council of Republicans at Philadelphia,

belong to that numerous class of indi-

viduals who cannot stand prosperity .-

Elevated to high positions by the popu-

in their past history, they became infla-

of Senatorial infidelity became alarmed

the object of their ill will, their disturbed

nerves and palpitating hearts, sought

efuge in the arms of such political para-

ours as the "Labor Reformers,"

'Gratz Brown Republicans," and "Cop-

perhead Democrats." The progeny of

accomplished, and so lost to every feel-

ing prompted by integrity as to permit

hearts, the disgusted people will turn

been wronged within the party-within

that party let them seek to be righted,

and not ask us for sympathy, after co-

same Democrats, who, like so many po-

litical wolves, are howling with delight

at the prespect of our reverend Senator

destroying us. We, the people, made

him Senator, but not for the purpose of betraying us into the hands of Democ

racy. We, the people, applauded him for his patrictism in days gone by; and we, the people must and will condemn and cousign him and his condjutors to

The Real Origin of Leap Year.

cede them the right every seventh year, when Saint Bridget threw her arms around his neck, and exclaimed "Arrah,

luses are loose."

an ignomirious political grave.

their backs upon them. If they have

sed a letter to Cot. William n which they-with an impudent as een anything but pleasing to the Reption of authority to speak for al he Republicans of the great State of lew York-give in their adh he Missouri Republican Convention he cars of patriotic Nebracks, and to-The latter is a sort of indictment of the sublican party and a platform for the with what comfort he can upon the humiliating picture of only one State paper endorsing him, and that too, the acknowl tation. It charges:

1. That the Republican party is under shiefly for personal purposes, and to obstruct the free expression of opinion on

2. Asserts that political offenses should

in the Senate. His ostensible object is 3. That all citizens should be protecte reform in the party; but beneath this in the enjoyment of the rights guaran-teed them by the Constitution. fulcrum, and the straw lever, that is be-4. That Federal taxation should be ing used to upset the power of Republi-

5. That reform on the civil service

should be such as to relieve political acion from official patronage. 6. That the right of self-government

should be re-asserted and the encroach ally, have sought a remedy for the evils they complain of within that party. Had their allegations against the President been founded in love of the principles of Republicanism, Republicans ments of the Federal power checked. 7. That a special duty rests upon the people to do away with corruption in

would have listened attentively, and 8. Refers to the exposures of Tam many frauds in New York. 9. Expresses the hope that the Cin-

weighed their charges with the delibera-tive, calmness which ensures a just vorcinnati Convention will be a success and pledges the Council of Twenty to be dict; but when these gentlemen encourage the passive polic of the Democrats, —pat the labor pers on the back, there on the first Wednesday in May -pat the labor person the back, and should ammest, the the impenitent

south, with a view to massing all theele-This is a remarkable letter. The positions taken, which are well founded. ments in opposition to the Ramblicas ow us are cardinal principles of the party from party against us, they simply show us are cardinal principles of the party from how necessary it is to put no faith in which the "twenty" are proposing to their professions; but rather to ralle as recede; while, on the other hand, the one man, against the machination of a false doctrines set forth are precisely cabal that seeks to debauch Republicans | those with which the Democracy-to whom they propose look for help-is thoroughly identified. movement is in a nut-shell. The Sena-

The first charge that "the Republican party is under the control of individuals" is a gross libel upon the most independ ent membership that ever composed a political party in this country or any other. A clique undertook to control lar appreciation of meritorious services it in 1863 by attempting to defeat the renomination of President Lincoln, but ted with the idea that they were the possessors of invulnerable power. When their demands for official preferment for their demands for official preferment for their females and followers of the past in the females and followers of the past in their females and followers of the past in the females and followers

> political rights enjoyed by the men who ought and bled for the salvation of the nation. The horrible crimes of the repellion are designated by the rose-water term "political offenses."

3. Mr. Greeley and his friends think 'all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed this illicit intercourse will be a bustard them by the Constitution;" or, in other batch-disowned and disinherited by the words, they demand the repeal of the honest people of the Union. Let not Ku-Klux law, so that desperadoes in Republican Nebraska stultify herself by South Carolina and Georgia, may have oining in this medley. Whoever among us is so forgetful of principle, so oblivious of what the Republican party has groes and their wives and children. free license to burn, reb, and murder ne-

4. The manifesto declares "that Federal taxation should be imposed for revhis name to be used in furthering the enue." Only a few days since, Mr. malicious schemes of these Segators, Greeley said if such a plank was to be will live to feel how keen is the edge of inserted in the Cincinnati platform he the barb thrust by the indignation of a could be counted out," and yet he is now betrayed people. Founded in personal so fierce for a new party, his "persona hatred of the President, the platform of grievanees' are so overwhelming, his these political Quixotes is destined to spite against President Grant is so great, furnish material for the political head that he turns shop on the darling prinboards of each one of them. Their at ciple of a life-time, and puts his name to tempts to mislead honest Republicans, a letter denouncing the principle of prowill result, to such as follow them, in a tection to home industry, if that plank repetition on a very small scale of Sam- of the letter means anything in the orson Agonistes. When their Senatorial dinary interpretation of political phraserobes are lifted sufficiently to expose the malice and personal hatred in their

5. The letter "demands civil "service reform." The Republican party is the only political organization that ever made an effort to inaugurate it. It was President Jackson who declared that "to the victors belong the spoils," and the quetting with the enemies of Republi. Democratic party lived and died in the canism, who now make common cause active fulfillment of the policy thus dewith them. Let every Republican in clared. President Grant recommended Convention to be held in Plattsmouth Nebraska remember that his party has civil service reform, a Republican Conwen its present proud pre-eminence in gress canctioned it, and the Republican history by battling against the very self | party of the nation supports it.

The sixth plank is a revival of the doctrine of State's rights. It is not surprising that Mr. Greeley should adopt this old exploded idea. At the breaking out of the rebellion he wanted Mr. Lincoln to let the South go. He demanded peace at any price; and while the Republican party fought to crush the rebellion, Mr. Greeley went to Niagara Falls to patch up a dishonrable compromise. Every old Democrat in the South believes in the doctrine of State's rights; and by the adoption of the sixth plank of the letter the "twenty" land themselves squarely in the Democratic camp, and virtually subscribe to a dissolution of

St. Patrick, having "driven all the frogs out of the bogs" of Ireland, was walking along the sheres of Lough Neagh, where he was accosted by Saint Bridget, in tears, and was teld that a mutiny had broken out in the nunnery over which she presided—the ladies claiming the right of popping the question. St. Patrick said he would conthe Union, or a new rebellion. The reference to corruption, and specifically to the Tammany frauds, in the seventh and eighth planks, by Mr. Greeny was prosecuted and brought to justice by a Republican Administration journal; the indictment had been drawn, around his neck, and exclaimed "Arrah, Patrick, jewel, I daren't go back to the girls wid such a proposal. Make it one year in four." St. Patrick replied, "Bridget, acushla, squaze me that way agin, and I'll give ye leap year the longest of the lot." Saint Bridget, upon this, popped the questian to St. Patrick himself, who, of course could not marry; so he patched up the difficulty as best he could—with a kiss and a silk gown. the culprits brought before the tribunal of an indignant public opinion, and the trial had proceeded far toward convictrial had proceeded far toward convic-tion before Mr. Greeley's paper gave any material aid to the cause of the people against a Democratic cabal, recking with the most gigantic system of fraud and corruption known to modern municipal history. Tammany is the only exposi-tion of Democratic government recently

a visit St. Louis and confer with the oard of Trude of that city, relative to building of a Trunk line Railroad.

direction of the committee Mr. Sard of Trade upon the subject, and re is the reply. It will be seen that St. Louis appreciates the situation and will meet the Nebraska committee half way in the matter of the Trank line.

Sr. Louis, April 2d, 1872. PHOS. P. KENNARD, ESO.

Dear Sir - Your commu cen received and laid before the Direc ors of the St. Louis Board of Trade. I am instructed to express their hearty approval of your projected railroad and to pledge their active co-operation in

every effort to insure its success.

The geographical and commercial relations of Omaba and St. Louis demand the greatest friendliness and directness of intercourse between them.

Prompt arrangements will be made for public meeting. Very truly yours,

Sec'y Board of Trade.

We clip the following from the St. ouis Republican of the 7th inst. which shows how the people of St. Louis look upon on our Trunk Railroad enterprise. It is plain that they will help us, and if we all put our shoulder to the sheel and work faithfuly, the road will be completed this season :

OHAHA AND ST. LOUIS.

importance of Direct Railroad Con-

ROOMS BOARD OF TRADE, Sr. Leuis, April 6, 1872.

I am officially requested to call the attention of St. Louis to the importance of a mevement low on foot for the completion of a drect railroad connection

The dissatisfaction created by the recent removal of the eastern terminus of the Union Parific railroad from Omaha to Council Bliffs led the people of Nebrasks to cal a convention. At this convention, held in Lincoln, there was a their definands for official preferment for their friends and followers of the past were refused by the President, in the savageness of unchristian hatred they savageness of unchristian hatred they murmured "crucify him," and as this want of appreciation of their conceited power became more and more manifest on the part of Gen. Grant, those murmurs found vent in undignified and unwarrantable assaults upon him. So warrantable assaults upon him. So soon lowever, as these doughty knights hundred miles of road, St. Louis opens another avenue tithe great agricultural and mineral weath of Nebraska, and Nebraska gaius dient access to a nearer market and cheaps supplies. The details of location, esunated cost, and income of the road the not set reached me; should the do before the arrival of the Omaha deleation, they will be made public for the formation and guidance of our citizen. But an array of statistics is not nessary to demonstrate the prime impornce of the projected road, or to east the active cojected road, or to east the active co-operation of our busing men. An en-terprise that so readily om mends itself to the judgment, needs no lengthy pre-sentation of its claim.

The merits of their moon entitle th Omaha delegation to our ospitable wel-come and prompt assistate.

By authority. Sec'y Bod of Trade.

of Immigration, Hon. F. W. Homann, prepared an admirable report to the legislature which has lately been published. It is too long for the columns of the Herald, but we extract the following summing up of the arguments that the Board are presenting to settlers, to induce them to come to Nebraska. It is a truthful and forcible presentment of Nebraska's

It is a sacred duty we ownto our own people, and to the friends in our old home-lands, to make known, by honest statements and well established statistics he peculiar advantages of our great State. We do not require any exagger-ated, fanciful stories. Facts—honest facts, are most convincing and most profitable in the long run. We have an abundance of such material, and should use it. Let us place these inducements for emigration to Nebraska before the public both in Europe and America, by all the

documents and home papers. Let our agents be men of address, influence, character and brains. Let us use the press, but particularly of our own State. Our public in Nebraska are a credit to the co ty: well edited, evincing energy and pacity equal to those further east. I

nformation is most interesting to lesiring to emigrate: this can best tained through our local press. Bene clent organizations established in the east by foreign-born citizens, designed foster and promote emigration, may used as auxillary to our scheme, and read to the mutual advantage of

dound to the mutual advantage of the State and immigrant.

I cranet forbear enumerating a lew of the great advantages of our State as a home for the settler, which I would publish to the world. Chief among these may be mentioned the central locality of our State in the Union: its long water healthy climate; and above all, I would make known the existence of that wisest and most beneficial law, enacted by the and most beneficial 'aw, enacted' by the general Government, which bequeathed forever, the largest portion of this rich heritage to be apportioned in "homesteads" to actual settlers, in order that the inherent benefits of Nebraska should be enjoyed by all, poor and rich alike. Free as Nebraska's pure air—free as the waters of its rills and rivers, are our broad, rich acres, which await the coming of men and women of every clime and broad, rich acres, which await the coming of men and women, of every clime and creed, to receive this generous bounty.

Nebraska is the last state east of the Rocky mountains, which contains any great quantity of good lands subject to "pre-emption" or "homestead" entry. All that great section of our state west of the 6th principal meridian, now belonging to the general government, is included in these recoverations, and can only

ership of these lands by the imagigrant loss not entail a life long labor of forest-learing and stone gathering, but the last year's work is remunerated by a ren crops.

The prolific soil scarcely stops nourises the luxuriant native grass before reductive power takes new form in rights fields and waving harvests. Ninsays on a Nebraska "homestead," will 200 and a team, constitutes the found on of a moderate fortune. The value of the reduction of f a small farm, "down east," invest a the improvement of Nebraska landorms an estate a man may be proud of forms an estate a man may be proud of—
each acre of which, in time, will equal in
value every acre of the little old farm
left behind. Convince these intelligent
eastern farmers of these facts and then
our fortunes and theirs are secured. The
United States Agricultural Bureau furnishes us figures which, if read by emigrants, would be our strongest advertisement. From a few of these statistics ment. From a few of these statistics compare the productiveness of half a doxen states in the yield per acre of corn. During a period of five years Nebraska averaged 32.54 bushels; Illinois 31.52; Kansas, 31.36; Michigan, 31.80; Kentucky. 30.36; New York, 28.54. During the same period the average yield of wheat in Nebraska was 17.70 bushels per acre; in Kansas, 15.42. Minnesota, 15.36; New York, 14.50; Missouri, 14.17; Iowa 14.04, New Sersey, 13.76; Wisconsin, 13.20; Michigan, 13.07; Illinois, 12.14; Pennsylvania, 12.10; Indiana, 10.88; Ohio, 9.77. Thus it will be seen that Pennsylvania, 12.10; Indiana, 10.88; Ohio, 9.77. Thus it will be seen that Nebraska stands at the head of the states mentioned in the penduction of these two great staples of food. Statistics from the same reliable source show a like remarkable productiveness in the other staples of agricultural districts; Rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, beets and other root crops.

As to fout, the great agricultural lux-As to fruit, the great agricultural lux-

ary of other states on the same parallel, Nebraska stands foremost. The fact that indigenous native fruits, in great va-riety, yield spontaneously, is a proof in advance that cultivated fruits will likeadvance that cultivated fruits will likewise be prolific in every part of our state. Among the specimens of fruit exhibited last fall at the National Fair, at Richmond, Va., Nebraska was the only state filling the requirements. The efficial report says: "The committee on special premiums for the best collection of apples, peaches, pears and grapes, report that the only entry meeting the requirements of this premium is that from Nebraska, and we respectfully recommend the premium of \$100 offered by the National Agricultural Society, be awarded accordingly."

Stock-raising in our Western distric The same industry is very remunetive in our eastern counties, where horses, cattle and sheep are raised at less cost than other Western States.

We must encourage the dairy business by bringing here settlers from those por-tions of the East where butter and cheese

advantages of Nebraska, are being made known as fast and as well as our opportunities and means allow. Organized efforts under the auspices of the State government offer facilities not possible otherwise to command. The people of Nebraska have heartily endorsed the action of their representatives in thus fastering immigration. They fully appreciate the benefits derived from the year's experience, and expect still greater efforts to be made in future in making known the great attractions and capacities of their state.

In the coming year increased efforts

of the most important conventions ever held in Nebraska. Resolutions were adopted vigorusly denounceing the Iowa legislators for their course, affirming that the Union Pacfic terminus legaley fixed at Omaha is in the nature of a vested right, which Congress cannot roperly take away, and characterizing that legislative prohibition upon the Iowa foads as an assumption of Congressianal right to regulate inter-State commerce.

Missouri and St. Louis are particularly interested in the controversy, for the reason that it has given rise to a determination to construct a grand trunk rail-

should be made under more favorable autored from Omaha dewn the river on the most part will adopt a wise and liberal policy in this respect. The people are in carnest in this matter of immigration, Other new states and territories will compete strongly with a strongly w

RHODE ISLAND

The State election in this State result. d in the election of the entire Republitet except Lt, Governor, who is probably and on account of his alleged connection th trap fishing. Returns from all the was in the State but one, give Padela (Republican)

We learn from A. L. Tomblin of Inian Creek Township, that Messrs Applegate and Watson have discovered coal one and a half mile south of Emerson. Mr. Watson owns a farm on section 27, townnip 72, range 40. After digging a well bout 70 feet deep, it was abandoned on account of damps. The earth at that depth indicated the nearness of coal. Mr, applegate a Blacksmith of Emerson pro-osed to make a suitable auger and explore the country below. He did so, and at the depth of 150 feet he struck a vein of the best quality of coal. They have now bored into it about 3 feet and yet, an experienced coal miner thinks they are not through the surface of the vein. It is supposed that the vein may prove to be 10 feet thick and probably more. If this discovery meets the present ex-pectations it will be one of the richest refrontage and interior water courses; its extensive railway facilities already established; its rich, well watered prairies and the crossing of the Chillecothe Railroad the "initial point" of the Union Pacific. We wish our friends out there all manner of good luck and success. If this coal discovery should prove as good as is now sonably expected , what will be the imnediate benefit to town of Emerson, will spread over the western of Iowa and sup-ply a much needed want in the State of Nebraska. We advise our friends out there to persevere, and thoroughly test the mine. We shall be glad to publish any facts concerning it, that may be furnished us. - From Glenwood Opinion.

ANNIVERSAUT OF THE CASE CO.

The anniversary exercises of this So isty will consist of addresses by Rev. Ym McCandlish, agent of the American Bible Society, and different clergymen of the county, at the places and times specified below:

Rock Bluffs on Tuesday night, 72 clock, p. m. April 16th; Three Greves, Wednesday eve., April 17th; Weeping Water, Thursday eve., April 18th;
Louisville, Friday evening, April 19th;
Eight Mile Grove, Saturday eve., April 20th; on Sabbath night, April 21st, in the M. E. Church, Plattsmouth. On Sabbath night the reports of the retiring officers will be read, and a new Board elected.

His head racked with pain and his whole system seemed the seat of every disease imaginable. After several days he recovered aufficiently to sit up, when it was found that in all probability he would earry the marks of his terrible experience all his life. His neck refused to succumb to treatment for months afterward, and when finally the wound healed it left the livid ring already spoken of.

By order of the Board. The following happy illustration of what the Cincinnati Convention will be, we clip from an article by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in New York Indpendent:

It now seems probable that, when these shall come together, they will present a company as piebald as that which affiliated with David when he was hiding in the cave Adulan: "And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was dis-contented, gathered themselves unto him, and he became a captain over them; and there were with him about four hundred men."

Good for St. Louis.

We find the following pithy and rea nable article in the St. Louis Democrat of Monday last.

It will be seen by a persual of it, that St. Louis intends to second the efforts of Omaha in behalf of the proposed Trunk Road.

Here is the article:

A BAILROAD TO OMAHA. A controversy of great interest has arisen between the States Iowa and Nebraska, through their rival cities on the Missouri, Omaha and Council Bluffs. Four Iowa railroads terminate at Coun-cil Bluffs, and the Union Pacific has its cil Bluffs, and the Union Pacific has its terminus fixed by law at Omaha. Wanted, a connection. The bridge is there, and the unsophisticated might imagine this would suffice. But the question is whether the Union Pacific shall cross to the Iowa roads, or the Towa roads to the Union Pacific. The Iowa Legislature calls upon Congress to make the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific to be in Iowa, and that Legislature also passes Iowa, and that Legislature also passes laws forbidding any Iowa road to transfer its terminus from the Iowa side of the

braska and they will come.

All such facts in regard to the natural advantages of Nebraska, are being made brown as fast and as well as our opportulation. Lincoln, participated in by gentleman from all parts of the State. It was one of the most important conventions ever held in Nebraska. Resolutions were held in Nebraska. tion was held last Thursday at Building Materials,

The porposed road will be a common benefit to the people of both sides of the river, and cannot fail to very materi-Other new states and territories will compete strongly with us, the coming season for this great source of wealth found in the increased population. We have the strong arguments on our side, and with them we are prepared to meet the matter squarely; but we must be ably and well sustained.

F. W. Hohmann.

Pros't State Board of Immigration.

Denot to the river, and cannot fail to very materiative, and cannot fail to Nebraska movement for a new road. Nebraska proposes to come to St. Louis with her trade. She has a solid reason for the preference, and needs put to be met appreciatively in order to pour her agricultural wealth into our mart, and buy here her manufatures and needed

Hanging.

for Govenor, 1,057 jority; Cutler, (Democrat) for Lieutenas ayenor 299 majority. The Senate stands Republicans and 11 Democrats; the H 53 dence and found out that the poor fellow ction of Lieut, Govener may be throwhed been hung once down in Kansas and o the Legislature, when of course Stevens will be elected.

Coal in Mills County.

We learn from A. L. Tomblin of In-

tence was pronounced time the sengan nerving imself for the im he beand when it finally arrived he was prepared to meet his doom. Still, occasionally a thought that he might not die after all, came into his mind, and he was not without hope that he might be reprieved, until the fatal rope was around his neck. Then he knew he would be executed, and endeavored to turn his thoughts upward. His eyes were bandaged, his hand tied behind him, his legs securely fastened together, and at egs securely fastened together, and at he word the trap fell and he was soon after swinging at a rope's end. He says the rope was quite small, and it cut into the skin of his neck, but he felt no pain from the wound. During the time he was falling he says he experienced more agony than at any time subsequently, until he was again in the land of the

When he brought up at the rope's end a very acute pain, only momentary in duration, seized upon his brain, and then he seemed to feel a drowsiness of his position, and waited in impatien for the final change to take place. I felt an icy coldness gradually creeping from his feet upward, and he reasons to himself that as soon as it should reach is heart he would die. He seemed to him and he would die. came conscious of a similar chill craing over his head downward. His a grew cold as marble, ahd he knew had was near. He noticed the increase progress of the chills, and theur hat when they came together.

duced by a sudden pain, he leaped up-ward, as light as air, and then all was a blank. He remembers nothing more until several hours afterward, when he until several hours afterward, when he awoke to consciousnes and knew his life had been saved. For hours, aye, days, his agony was the most acute, and he says he had rather be hung a dozen times than resuscitated once. It appeared to him that he was surrounded at times by hundreds of little imps, who took delight in sticking neeedles into his flesh and burning his body with hot irons. His head racked with pain and his whole system seemed the seat of every disease

St, Louis Produce Market. St. Louis, April 10, 1872. FLOUR—Best grades, 7 50.
WHEAT—Active, 16 90, for No. 3; and strictly ime red at 1 95.
CORN—Quist, at 42641.
DATS—Dull at 31635.
BARLEY—In domand at 65675.
BARLEY—In domand at 65675.
BYS—No 1 at 81.
PORE—Firm at 11 75612 00, for cash.
BACON—Shoulders 4 6234.
HAMS—Sugar cured, 11612.
LARD—\$50.
HOGS—364.

Chicago Produce Market. FLOUR-Good demand, and prices firm an

WHAT—Fairly active, but unsettled and low-; No. 2 gold at 1 2134@1 2224 cash April, clos-r stoney at outside figures; May closed at 25%; hube ranged at 1 27@1 28. Conn—Moderately active and prices steady: 5.2, 38%@35% cash for regular; strictly fresh id at 41@42%; seller for May, 42%@42%; ATS Fairly active; No. 2 regular at 316 ARLEY Quiet and unchanged; 5,000 bushe ular No. 2 at 49½; 9 cars at 50; samples sol ORK-Irregular and higher; sales at 11 80 11 90 cash. Lago—Easier: 8 30 cash; 8 50 June. Whisky—Firm at 82. Szeps—Timothy fairly active at 2 15@2 68; over quiet at \$5 00@5 15.

FARM MACHINERY. M. E. Woods keeps an assortment and sells as cheap as the cheapest. Give him a

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Below will be found a partial list of the goods fered by us at One Dollar each:
Twolve yards Brown or Bleached Shirting,
Three yards, double width, Table Damask.
Ladies' Fine Chemise with fancy bosom,
raffled or trimmed,) with a six tucked skirt to

Ladies' fine white eighteen Tueked Skirt,
Fine Germ n Violing way tip bow.
One dozen all Linen Hankerchiefs,
One ten-quarter Honey Comb Quilt.
A good Waterbury Clock. Warranted'
Eight pair ladies' fine white Cotton Hose.
Two eight-bladed pearl handle Knives.
Eight yards Black Alpaca.
One hundred picture Velvet Photograph Alum.

Two fine white six tucked Skirts.

Our Premium List cannot be excelled to club conicers.

Splondid Twenty-key German Concertina.

Twelve yards of Calico; a good article.
One dozen Tumblers, with six goblets to match. One dozen Linen Tower, medium size.

Sightyards Lancaster Gingham.
Set of silver-plated Tablespoons, with six caspoons to match. Plated on white metal.

The above pair. Send size;
cheaper than the are from 65 to 75 per cent.
anywhere. Given chassed of the retail; trade or any number of these dor. Cut out one

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