## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE DO NOT desire any contributions whatever of a l'terary or poetical character; and we will not undertake to preserve, or to rethe same, in any case whatever. Our itaff is sufficiently large to more than supely our limited space in that direction.

R LAL NAME OF WRITER, in full, must in each and every case accompany any communi cation of what nature soever. This is not intended for publication, but for our own satisfaction and as proof of good faith.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of candidates for officewhether made by self or friends, and whether as notices or communications to the Editor, are (until nominations are made simply personal, and will be charged as advertisements

OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS we will always be pleased to hear from, on all matters connected with crop", country politics, and on any subject whatever of general interest to the recole of our State. Any information connected with the election, and relating to floods, accident, etc., will be gladly received. All such communications however, must be brief as possible; and they must, in all cases be written upon one side of the sheet only.

All Communications should be addressed to E. ROSEWATER, Editor and Publisher.

#### THE SENATORIAL SITUATION.

The Senatorial situation looks de cliedly encouraging for the oppo nents of Senstor Hitchcock. A careful personal inspection of the battle ground convinces us that Hitchcock's senatorial services will be dispensed with on and after the 4th day of March, 1877. All the herculesn efforts of his

numerous retinue; all the promises of patronage, and all the corrupt attempts to bribe members of the legislature with money, will prove futile. The legislature of 1877 is made up of men who are determined to obey the will and voice of the people. They know that no man can vote for Hitchcock without incurring the suspicion that he has been corrupted and they do not propose to blast their bright pros pects of future political promotion They do not propose to betray the confidence of their friends, and they have no confidence in the glittering promises of Hitchcock, Welch & Co. No man can mingle among these representatives of the people for twenty-four hours without becoming convinced that a better day is dawning for Nebraska in the inevitable downfall of Hitchcock's dynasty. While no man can as yet with any degree of safety predict who the coming man will be, one thing is certain-Hitchcock will never be his own successor.

SLIPPERY SAM's version of the caucus bolt, as published in the Democratic Hitchcock organ, is about as reliable as was his state ment to the State Senate that the list of committees recommended by him had been unanimously concurred in by the entire committee.

HITCHCOCK, through his personal organ, the Republican, is clamoring for "simple justice." We fear his wish cannot be complied with unless he agrees not to plead the statute of limitations, which would prevent the courts from doing simple justice to the man who bribed John Rouse, James Clarke, Henry Somerlad, D. J. Quimby, and a dozen other members of the legislature six years ago.

In trying to enlighten its readers about the Senarorial situation with estimates of the strength of the respective candidates, the Herald has included General Cowin's name, which goes to show that its estimates are nothing more nor less than mere guess-work. The fact is, General Cowin, although impor tuned by his friends in various parts of the State, has peremptorily declined to allow his name to go before the Legiststure. Gen. Cowin is now as ever in active sympathy with the anti-Hitchcock movem nt, and he confidently 1. ks forward with us to the impending overthrow of the corrupt dynasty that has for six years past cursed the state and disgraced the Republican party; but under no circum stanses will General Cowan consent to be a candidate for Senatorial

When the Hitchcock facti mists are attempting to allure you with promies of official positions, just take note of the fact that all of the offices which he has to give are now filled by his personal friends, and when he promises to betroy them by removing them, you can make up your mind that he would betray you as scon as he had your vote. J at " mort

na Inafponacio

GOVERNOR GARBER'S MESSAGE. Governor Garber's message, which we print elsewhere, is a very and comprehensive review of the ommendations for legislation which the Governor deems advisable or necessary for the practical execution of the reforms contemplated by the framers of our new constitu-

proval. That exception is his recom- covers over 6.200 mendation of the radical modificacally, it would be disastrous, especially in a debtor State like Nebraska. With all due respect to political economists who advocate disinclined ro favor such an expeement in Nebraska at least for some years to come. Unlike his immediate predecessors in office who sought to mislead the people by garbied the exact condition of our liabilities School fund which had been repre-Furnas, among our resources. Ai- director who has charge of the though this exhibit fully confirms the BEE's previous estimate of falsehood and disprove the statethe state debt, which now ment. exeeds half a million dollars there is a gratifying offset of assets in the shape of delinquent taxes and I looked in the tell-tale mirrer. deposits in the special funds in the State treasury. It is to be hoped that the legislature will promptly carry out Governor Garber's recommendations for funding the State debt in accordance with the provis-

The Republican majority in the Michigan legis ature have, by acciamation in caucus, re-nominated Senator Ferry as their candidate for United States senator. We could wish to see the Republican majority of the Nebraska legislature do a like act of public justice and political self-respect in the unanimous renomination of Senator Hitchcock. -Omaha Republican.

ions of the new constitution. There

are many other important recom-

mendations embodied in Governor

Garber's message, to which we ex-

pect to direct special attention from

time to time during the progress of

The Republican majority of Michigan conferred this distinguished honor upon Senator Ferry as a merited mark of approbation of a statesman whose political record is spotless, and whose personal integrity, like the virtue of Cresar's wife, is above suspicion. This is the just reward of ability, honesty and fidelity. We could wish to see a man representing Nebraska in the United States Senate whom the Republican majority of Nebraska could the reward and honor. Unfor unately, Nebraska's Senator has made a record that reflects dishonor upon her fair fame, and the Republican majority in the Legislature, in obedience to the will of the people and as a matter of self-respect, will be compelled to remand him to private life. Thus honest, capable, and patriotic men will be encouraged, and back pay grabbers, bribe-givers, and plunderers will be rebuked,

HITCHCOCK'S canard factory is doing a rushing business down at Lincoln. The very latest canard is that Governor Baunders came to Nebraska with a commission from Andy Johnson. Now the reign of Andy Johnson commenced on the 15th of April, 1865, while Governor Saunders became Governor of Nebraska in April, 1861, and his commission was signed by Abraham Lincoln, whom Governor Saunders helped to nominate, as a member of the National Republican Convention in 1860. And it is also historical that while Governor Saunders has never wavered in his political faith, Hitchcock joined the political renegades who trained with Andy Johnson, and was rewarded by Johnson for his political treachery, with a Surveyor General's commission in 1867, which position he held until he was kicked out by President Grant in 1869.

Striped velvet, which is so fashionable for evening wear, is now adopted for day dresses. The most charming have very fine stripes. almost like threads, on a ground of e intrasting color.

At Adelina Patti's benefit in Moscow on the 12th inst, "Esmeral-With a da" was the opera chosen. There new man in Hitchcock's position were sixty calls, and more than 300 there will be a general scattering of boquets were showered upon her, ceside which etc was presented Grand with a rair of dis and and sap- with gold or silver three is for trim-Dilire ear-rings.

### ABOUT CIRCULATION.

It is needless to devote much space to refute the Repubican's calcreditable document. It is a plain umnies about the BEE's statements. Go to Postmaster Yost's office, condit on of our State finances, our | Messrs. Brooks, Miner & Co., he is educational and charitable institu- a stockholder and director of your tions and public buildings, and it company, and get a copy of his ofalso embodies many important rec- ficial records and published amount of postage paid by the BEE on daily and weekly papers in the past year and let the public see the contrast from official sources between the BEE's contribution to the postal revenue and that of the Ke-With one single exception, the publican and Herald. A single isviews and recommendations of Gov- sue of the daily and weekly ernor Garber meet our cordial sp. BrE without extra copies papers You say railroad companies ordered tion or repeal of the usury laws. a large number of supplements; Theoretically, the doctrine that one company alone took 1,000 money, should be allowed to copies. What company outside o fluctuate in the market-like wheat | the U. P. R. R. ordered any to any or any other commodity-without extent? So far as the U. P. comlegal restrictions or limitations, may pany are concerned, they pay the sound very plausible; but practi- editor his salary, keep his name on their pay roll, and defray the deficiencies of that office, so they might as well have paid the cash without as with this order. It is free trade in money we are like the wife making her husband a present and then letting him foot the bill. If you had 400 orders you can not advertise the Republican better than by publishing the names with the amounts. When the BEE pubfinancial exhibits. Governor Garber lishes statements of circulation it has 'he courage to acquaint us with always shows the number of papers taken in each town or State, and as including the \$342,000 due to the the papers have to go through the mails, it would be an easy matter sented in the message of Governer for a Republican stockholder and

### NO GROWING OLD FOR LOVERS,

Omaha postoffice, to detect the

he crow's feet and the wrinkles.
And saw the marks of care.
he crow's feet and the wrinkles.
And the gray in the dark brown hair.
ly wife looked o'er my shoulder—
Most beautiful was she:

hou wilt never grow old, my love," she Never grow old to me.

"For age is the chilling of heart,
And thine, as mine can tell,
Is as young and warm as when first we heard
The sound of our bridsl bell!"
I turned and kissed her ripe, red lipe;
"Lettime do its worst on me,
If in my soul, my love, my faith,
I never seem old to thee!"

### FASHION NOTES.

Painted fans are still in favor. Painted letter boxes are popular novelties.

Guipure lace and silk combined make pretty tidles.

Silver and gold vinaigrettes are now made square. Painted papier mache fan boxes

are new this season. Silk-worked mottoes are still made for holiday gifts.

Chinese vases are very handsome and come in all sizes. China dogs for ornaments are a much sought after as ever.

Paper weights of fire gilt with silver figures are quite new. Chains of white ivory, exquisitely

carved, are very fashionable. lvory combs and necklaces, exquisitely carved, find a ready sale. Majolica match-boxes, made to

represent swans, are shown. Crepe de lisse and white lace make

up very prettily into jabots. Filagree silver ornaments are to be considerably worn this season.

Dressing cases, with all the strings necessary for a doll's toilet, are

Strings of artificial leaves have appeared for holiday household gar-

Necklaces made of alternate beads of silver and gold filagree are very The sheerest linen should be used

for collars, and they should not be interlined. The favorite round hat for quite young ladies and misses is called La

Needle cases of gilt are made to

epresent butterfiles and beetles without spread wings. Small leather umbrellas are for

sale, which, when open, form complete sewing baskets. For children too young to handle

china tea sets some very good wooden ones can be had.

The new shawl strap has a purse and ticket book attached to the handle, convenient for pickpockets. The fancy for Smyrna lace is so

great that it is used to trim children's silk velvet coats and ladies' The champion album has painted

on each leaf a wreath of beautifu! flowers encircling the space for the A very pretty pair of earrings has

a small shell attached to a very small ball by means of a true lover's New linen collars have an inside frill of Smyrns lace placed next the neck, to relieve the unbecoming

white of thick linen. Scarlet underwear wan in more worn by ladice the prace than any previous season. In this

There is nothing newer in linen cuffs than the convenient shape in- the State who would b glad of the

There is a sudden fashion for restoring the gilt and silver braids of last season for felt hats. The prettiest have wide, black braid, barred ming the crown.

## Hitchcock's Infamy.

His Traffic in the West Point Cadetship.

How Honest John Taffe Convicted Him of Deliberate Falsification.

A Black Page of Hitchcock's Record From the Official Transcript of the War Department.

Phineas W. Hitchcock is now at the State Capital appealing to membera of the legislature to re-elect him to the honorable position of United States Senator, as an act of simple justice to a man who claims ty and ability.

Now if any honest and honorable member of our legislature entertains any doubt about the true character of Phineas W. Hitchcock, we invite his attention to the transcript of Hitchcock's record in the War Department

Here we have the undoubtable proof that Hitchcock degraded himself and disgraced his State by deliberate falsification in the appointment of Cadets to the West Point Academy, and this record also leaves the natural inference that he made these cadetships as a matter of bargain and sale.

### MEMORANDUM.

The following papers show: 1. That Mr. Hitchcock stated by etter of January 26, 1867 that Thos. M. Woodruff re7ided in Douglas County, Nebraska.

2. That Secretary Stanton, believing this statement to be true, sent to Hitchcock, then Delegate from Nebraska, an appointment for Woodruff as a cadet, dated February 12, 1867.

3. That on June 19, 1867, Hon. John Taffe, M. C. from Nebraska, informed Secretary Stanton that Woodruffdid not reside in Nebraska and that Mr. John R. Garland, the previous appointee, whose place the former was appointed to fill, did not reside there.

4. That on June 23, 1867, Secretareport Woodraff's actual residence.

5. That on June 25th Gen. Pitcher, the superintendent, telegraphed hat "he had resided about ten years in Washington, which was his last place of residence."

|Official Copy. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ) WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, '67. Hon, Edwin M. Stan.on, Secretary of War: Sir-J hereby nominate Thomas M. Woodenst, of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, and Territory of Nebraska, to fill the cadet vacaucy in the Congressional District of that Territory.

His age is eighteen years. Yours very respectfully, P. W. HITCHCOCK. Del. Cougress, Nebraska. Will the Secretary please cause the appointment to be sent to my address, House of Reps.

FEBRUARY 26, 1867. The Hon., the Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C .:

Sir:-1 have the honor to seknowl-dge the receipt of your communication of the 12th inst. informing me that the President nad conferred upon me a conditional appointment of Cadet in the service of the United States, and to inform you of my acceptance of the Very respectfully, same.

Your obedient servant, (Sig'd,) THOMAS M WOODRUFF. I hereby assent to the above acceptance by my son of his conditional appointment as Cadet, and he has my full permission to sign articles by which he will bind him. self to serve the United States eight years unless sooner dis-

J. C. WOODRUFF. (Higned,)

OMAHA, Neb., June 19, 1867. Hon, E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D, C.: Sir:-It appears shat Thomas M.

Woodruff was nominated 12th of February last, by the delegate from Nebraska, as a cadet to the West Point Academy. His lather's acceptance is dated the 26th of the

After most diligent inquiry, I am unatle to learn that such a party ever resided in this State, or rather freshening up back dresses it is I am satisfied that he ever did reside in Nebraska. Omaha, where he is located, is my residence, and I never knew anything of such an individual, nor have I found any one who does know him.

The father, J C. Woodruff, is a major in the army engineer corps, whose residence has a long time been in Washington. It is to be presumed that the domicil of the son is the same. I will state that Mr. Woodruff is

nominated to the 'ace made va-T. . R. cant by the w Nebras-Carland, who is . ka City. He never lived there. they copy from their trans-Atlantic | His father's residence is 44 Broad street, New York

As we have many young men in troduced as the "Quirke." This is place, and who are fully qualified, bodices are in keeping with the reversible, one side square and I feel bound to protest against the straightened, the other wide and said Thomas M. Woodruff entering on the hips, round and long in front; nal of '71 (page 55), shows that Potthe academy as from this district. I at the back the three centre seams make not the slightest reflection commence at the neck, and extend 57, on the very next day shows that upon the department. I understand the waist-line, all being whalebon-

how these things are done. action ; d + and if an oppor- more. premises, if a

tunity is offered, I will make a nomination immediately.

I will furnish affidavits in support of my statement if desired. Very respectfully,

your ob't sev't. (Signed) JOHN TAFFE, M C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 23, '67. Gen. Pitcher, Sup't Mil. Academy, West Point, N. Y.:

Ascertain and report the actual residence of 'I homas M. Woodruff, appointed a cadet from Nebraska. It is claimed that he has never been a resident of that State.

By order of the Secretary of War. L. H PELOUZE, [Signed] Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

(Time 10a m.)
Orrica U. S. Williamy Tringgard,
(Telegrams received at the Department)
Washington, D. C., une 25, 1867.
[From West Point, New York, 1887.

To Br, Gen't L. M. Pelouse, A. A. G .: Thomas M. Woodruff is the son of an officer of the army; residence has usually been the station of his farger: says he has resided about he has served his State with fideli- ten years in Washington, which was his last place of residence. T G. PITCHER, [higned]

> WAR DEPARTMENT.
>
> OFFICE OF INSTRUCTOR OF U. S.
>
> MILITARY ACADEMY,
>
> June 25, 1867 Case of "Thomas M. Woodruff,

of Omaha," appointed Cadet from Nebraska. Hon. Mr. Taffe, M. C., protests against his appointment, on the ground that he is not a resident of Nebraska, and never even has been. The law positively requires the appointee to be an "actual resident'

of the Congressional district he is appointed to rep. esent. Young Woodruff states himself to have been a resident of Washington for the past ten years. Mr. Hitchcock, who nominated him, called bim a resident of Nebraska.

(Bigned,) ED. SCHRIVER, Inspector, The Secretary of War orders this appointment to be cancelled. EO. SCHRIVER. (oigued,)

Inspector General

#### HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Skirts are worn so closely clinging to the figure that invention is put to the test how to dispense with all under drapery that bulges out or creates the smallest suspicion of fuliness of material.

New gauntlets with thumbs, designed to wear over gloves in severe weather, are introduced; these are made in brown leather mixture and have diamonds of dark cardinal woven in on the cuffs.

The standing bias band, sloped off in front, is the popular collar for dresses. It is a trifle ever an inch ry Stanton, by telegram, ordered wide when finished, and is sewed on the superintendent of the academy to without cording at the bottom, or the milliner's fold formerly used.

> made with the long back seams and square trains. Their only trimming is a row of heavy black fringe near the bottom of the front breadths, stopping at the square train. Worth is sending out three styles

> tunic, and bodice; another has a polonaise and skirt only, while the last and prettiest model simulates a casque on its polonaise with the trimming. The buttons used for ladies are

> slightly larger than a dime in size. For woolen dresses the smoked pearl and vegetable ivory buttons, iked, as they can be had in nearly every shade to match costumes. Flowers are not arranged at the ide in the holiday ball and evening

dresses, but are fastened on the shoulders and so arranged that the sprays fall at the back A similar style is adopted for the low square bodices of dinner and reception A new fancy, but not likely to

prove a popular one, is that of turning the skirts of pelonaises both in his vote. He was openly charged front and at the sides. This is effected by catching up the skirt with round knots at wide intervals in diamond shape; it is caprice, nothing more.

A set of handsome toilet mats was made of pink quilted silk, edged with deep Valenciennes lace. The pincushion coming with this set was also made of the silk, with a very small square of the lace for a covering. The sides were finished with a fulling of the lace

A pretty fashion in sleeve trimming is to cut the sleeve to flare slightly at the wrist without a separate cuff. Into the outer seam s space of two inches is left open, and into this opening is put a finely pleated frill of silk. Sometimes a strap is buttoned across this pleat-

The square plastron at the throat of a high bodice is a fashion likely to spread. It is always in a color that contrasts with that of the dress, and looks fresh and novel. It will be extensively used in polouaises as well as in bedices, and for most effective.

For reception and ceremonious toilets, embossed velvet dresses are much in vogue. The groundwork is satin, and the velvet pattern stands out in relief, sometimes as large flowers, sometimes as small ones, sometimes as buds and leaves, and again as stripes with flowers between.

Neck scarfs are rather giving place to the square soft silk neckerchiefs so comfortably and conveniently wern. Late importations, , show a novelty in soft ho silk ones with narrow gause stripes, the groundwork being one tone and having down the centre shading stripes mixed with a contrasting

The new square backs of basqued square plastrons; they are cut short ed. It is not unusual to see the back | See s' I will ask to be advised of what of the basque extend hall a rate N ne waist, and sometimes

KEEP IT BEFOR THE LEGISLATURE

That Hitchcock Bribed His Way Into the United States Senate.

# The Specific Proof of His

Charges That Cannot Be Disproved.

Crime.

The charge that Phineas W. Hitchcock secured the United States Senatorship by bribery and fraud was made in the public prints as early as 1872, and it has been repeatedly reiterated in general terms. That these charges were well founded is evidenced by the fact that insiead of asking for an investigation by the legislature Mr. Hitchcock has exerted all his influence to suppress and prevent in-

vestigation. And now when we have reached the crisis of the senatorial canvass, when the representatives of the people are about to elect Mr. Hitchcock's succe sor, he seeks to evade the issue by declaring, through his personal organ, the Omaha Republican, that the charges are too vague to require contradiction. Mr. mitchcock is now at the State Capital appealing for an endorsement of his infamous public record by a reelection, and we deem our duty in behalf of the people to call the attention of their representatives to the following facts, which we are prepared to substantiate by indisputable testimony of unim-

peachable living witnesses. We reiterate the charge that Phineas W. Hitchcock did secure his election as United States Senator We charge by bribery and fraud that he personally and through his friends bribed many members of the Legislature by the payment of money and by public patronage interchangeable for money. charge that among those members induced to vote for Phineas W.

Ritchcock, in consideration of a bribe, were the following persons; 1. Henry W. Somerlad, member of the House.

Si ecifications-Somerlad came to Omaha during the Senatorial campaign and purchased a suit of clothing from F. L. Ruf, merchant tailor, and he told Ruf that he was to receive \$700 from Hitchcock for his vote. He asked Rut to show him Hitchcock's residence, which he did. Somerlad went in and soon returned to Ruf's store with a bunch of greenback's, which Mr. Ruf counted for him, and found to be \$700. Mr. Ruf took out the amount due his suit of clobting, and Somerlad pocketed the rest. Somerlad confidentially informed Ruf that in addition to the \$700 he was to have

a land office, which promise was subsequently filled. Mr. Ruf has resided in Omaha for over twenty years. He is a man of costumes: One consists of a skirt, of unblemished reputation. He is not a parcisen. He has not even voted for the past six years, and cannot be charged with seeking po-

litical patronage from anybody. 2d. D. J. Quimby (Democrat) member of the House. Specification-Quimby received

\$860 for his vote. That sum was with shanks for holding them, are paid him during the senatorial campaign in Hitchcock's room at the Tichenor House in Lincoln. He brought the money in a bunch into the room of Senator Tenant, who counted it for him, and to whom he personally confessed that it was paid as a bribe.

3. John Rouse (Democrat) member of the House Specification-Rouse confessed to

C. C. Housel, commission merchant of Omaha that he received \$1,000 for with this act at a Democratic convention held in Plattsmouth.

4. J. Clark, member of the House. Specification-The sum paid for Clark's vote, as reported by W. H. James, ex-Governor, who confessed to Ed Roggen, then his clerk and now clerk of the Secretary of State, that he paid it to Clark, is \$1,700. James has just received his reward in an appointment as land office receiver in Washington Territory.

5 B. F. Hilton, member of the Benate. Specification - Hilton was duced to vote for Hitchcock on the promise of \$1,000, to be paid to one Kiely, who, after receiving the amount, decamped to Canada with the money. This fact we have direct from Mr. Hilton.

One Democratic member of the legislature was rewarded with a surveying contract, for which, without investing a dollar or taking any risk whatever, he received \$1,000 in money from a Demo cratic firm, who are also working in the Hitchcock interest. A most intamous fraud was perpetrated by Hitchcock and his followers in that Senatorial election by the deliberate distranchisement of Saunders

The clerk of that county, Charles H. Walker, deliberately withheld the returns of Saunders county which gave the seat in the senate to Hon. A. R. Kennedy, and Willet Pottinger, a notorious scoundrel was thus fraudulently placed in Senator Kennedy's seat until after the senatorial election. By this fraud Hitchcock secured one vote, and both of the perpetrators, who had really committed a great crime, were rewarded by Hitchcock with federal appointments. Walker was put into the U.S. land office at Lowell, Nebraska, and Pottinger was awar-

ded a land office in Utah. The Pottinger transaction is a matter of record. The Senate Jourtinger voted for Hitchcock, and page Pottinger was expelled from the

the people endorse Mr. Hitcheock?

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Repre-

I cordially welcome you to the Capital of the State. Since the meeting of the Legislature at its last regular session, there has been framed and adopted by the people a new Constitution, which went into effect on the first day of November, 1875. This being the first regular session since it became the Supreme Law, it is safe to say that it will be the most important one since our admission into the Union. Laws. are to be made and repealed; interests fostered and maintained; and in your deliberations you may justly reflect that you are legislating for a people chara terized by intelligence, energy and a spirit of justice.

The Constitution requires the Governor to "give to the Legislature information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient." The purpose of this message will

be attained by giving you briefly a statement of the operations of the State Government under the laws, and of the expenditures in support of the public institutions

While it is also my duty to recommend such measures as may seem expedient, I shall refrain from discussing at length subjects that will engage your attention. STATE FINANCES.

The financial condition of the State is satisfactory. As appears from the report of the State Treasurer, herewith transmitted, the balance in the Treasury November 30th, 1874, was \$234,543.41, and there has been received during the two years ending November 30th, 1876, \$1,459,306.18, making a total of \$1,693,849.59. The disbursements for the same period were \$1,369,795.91, leaving a balance on hand November 30th, 1876, of \$324,053.68

The total valuation of property in the State subject to taxation for the year 1875 was \$75,467,398 \$1, and for the year 1876 was \$74,178,645.48, a

decrease of \$1,288,753.38. The total levy for all purposes for the year 1875, was seven and seven twentieth mills, and were the taxes all collected would realize the sum of the Legislature of 1871, who were of \$547,324.96, distributed among the various funds as follows: General Fund, 4 mills...\$300,753.81 Sinking Fund, 1 mill..... Common School Fund, 1

75,467.84 Penitentiary Fund, 1 mill 75,467.84 University Fund, † mill 18,866.74 Biate Bond Fund, 1-10 " 7,546 66 Total......\$547,324.96

mill.....

There has been collected during the past year from this levy, and delinquent taxes of former years the sum of \$968,873.09, as follows: General Fund...... ...\$447,426 63 Sinking Fund..... .... 142,276.40 Common School Fund.... 238,651,96 Penitentiary Fund...... 95,134.31 ... 38,739.18 University Fund..... Normal School Fund .. 827.49 State Bond Fund..... 5,517.17

\$968,873.09 Total. The levy for the year 1876 was the same as that of 1875, and the aggregate revenue to be deserved is \$540,305.11, divided among the several funds as follows: General Fund, 4 mills....\$296,714.87

Sinking Fund, 1 mill ..... 69,270.90 Common School Fund, 1 74 163 60 mill.... Penitentiary F'nd, 1 mill 74.168 60 18,544.60 University Fund 1 mill...

State Bond Fund, 1-10

7,417.84 mill... \$540,305 11 As shown by the auditor's books the total amount of delinquent taxes due the State on November 30, 1876, was \$765,815.25.

The total resources exclusive of the unsold lots and land belonging to the State is \$1,089,868.95, as fol-Cash in the Treasury Nov. 80, 1876.....\$ 824,053 68

Delinquent taxes...... 765,815,27 Total,.....\$1,089,868 95 The amount given as delinquent taxes is not reliable as a resource. It is fair to presume that not more than thirty-three per cent. of the amount delinquent will be collected.

The total liabilities of the State at the close of the last fiscal year, were \$531,524.26, as follows: Certificates of Indebtedness issued to the Permanent School Fund for General Fund War-

rants paid by said ...\$342,957.34 Fund ..... Outst nding Gen'l Fund Warrants..... 2,430.74 Interest on outstanding General Fund War-

652.23 rants..... OutstandingPenitentiary Fund Warrants. ...... 74.756.08 Interest on outstanding Penitentiary Fund-Warrants ..... 5,865.83

Outstanding State Building Fund Warrants .... 34,059.22 Interest on outstanding State Building Fund Warrants ..... 20,463.41 Outstanding Temporary

389 41

50,000 00

\$531,524.26 Assuming that at least one-third of the delinquent taxes will be collected in a reasonable time, the treasury will receive 255,271.76 from

School Fund Warrants

State Bonds.....

Of the \$324,053.68 in the treasury on the 30th of November, 1876, but \$49,659.63 belongs to the general fund, and this will be exhausted in defraying the expenses of the present session. The balance is credited to specific funds, and cannot be transferred or used for the liquidation of the State debt.

The indebtedness to be funded in accordance with the provisions of the constitution is that amount for which certificates of indebtedness nave been issued to the Permanent School Fund, being \$342,957.34. to accomplish this purpose.

COMEON eCHOOLS.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shows that our common schoole are keeping

Centinued on Fifth Page.