Lincoln County Advocate.

"Hew to the Line, Let the Chips Fall Where They May."

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BEN. KENNEDY
Wishes to inform the public that he has opened up a new stock in the Post-office building, consisting of
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In the Book line can be found a full line of the school books used in Lincoln Co., D. T., and Lyon Co., Iowa.
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In the grocery line will be found a large stock of everything kept in a first-class grocery store. Also
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Having packed a quantity of pork I am prepared to furnish choice pork at reasonable rates. Being confident that I can make it to the interest of the people to deal with me, I solicit a share of the public patronage.
ADVERTISE IN THE LINCOLN COUNTY ADVOCATE, if you wish to prosper.

Notice.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
SIOUX FALLS, D. T., May 23d, 1876.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by C. P. Rolfe against John E. Todd for abandoning his Homestead entry, No. 4296, dated Nov. 25th, 1872, upon the southwest quarter Section 8, Township 99, Range 49, in Lincoln county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 12th day of July, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

B. F. CAMPBELL, Register.
6-4t J. M. WASHBURN, Receiver.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, John H. Holsey and Emma Holsey, (his wife), of the County of Lincoln, Territory of Dakota, did on the 5th day of October, 1875, make, execute and deliver to Benjamin Hill a certain indenture of mortgage upon the following premises, to-wit: The north half of the southwest quarter of Section twenty-three of Township ninety-eight of Range forty-nine, and containing eighty acres, more or less according to government survey. Also the following described lot or parcel of land, commencing at a point sixty feet due west of the southwest corner of Block forty-nine in the village of Canton, Lincoln County, running thence west to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section twenty-three, Township ninety-eight, Range forty-nine; thence north forty rods, thence east sixty rods, thence south forty rods, to the place of beginning—excepting five lots due west of Block forty-nine, in the village of Canton—containing thirteen acres, more or less according to government survey, with all the appurtenances and improvements thereunto belonging, bearing date the said 5th day of October, 1875 to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, one given for Five Hundred Dollars due January 15th, 1876; and one given for Five Hundred Forty-six and Eighty-nine one hundredths Dollars due June 1, 1876; both notes to draw interest at ten per cent.; and whereas by the terms of said mortgage if default be made in the payment of any part of the sum secured by said mortgage then the whole sum so secured is to become due, and whereas the said note of Five Hundred Dollars due January 15th, 1876, has not been paid nor any part thereof, wherefore the whole sum secured by said mortgage is due, which said mortgage duly acknowledged was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Lincoln afore said, on the 5th day of October, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., and duly recorded in book B of mortgages in pages 605, 606, and 607 inclusive; and whereas said mortgagor did covenant and agree in said mortgage in case of a foreclosure thereof to pay said mortgagee his heirs or assigns the sum of Fifty Dollars attorneys' fee and whereas default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage in the payment of the sum secured thereby and there is claimed to be due thereon at the date of this notice the sum of Eleven Hundred Twenty-four and thirty-nine one hundredths Dollars principal and interest and Fifty Dollars attorneys' fee and no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statutes in such cases made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises therein described, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due in said mortgage at the date hereof with interest and the costs and the expenses allowed by law, at public vendue at the front door of the Court House in Canton in said Lincoln County, on the 23d day of June, 1876, at One o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated May 9th, 1876.

BENJAMIN HILL,
BAILEY & GIFFORD, Att'ys for Mortgagee. Mortgagee. 3-w6.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States will be held in the city of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling conventions for the election of delegates the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony thoughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all constitutional rights of every citizens, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage, without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the government by honest, faithful, and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reforms in the government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common-school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, who support them as incorporated in the constitution and laws, and who are in favor of reorganizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of the national unity in this Centennial Anniversary of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN,
Chairman Republican National Committee.
WM. B. CHANDLER, Secretary.

Secretary Bristow has ordered the retirement of $404,208 in legal tenders, that being eighty per cent. of the national bank circulation issued during the present month. This will leave $370,123,668 greenbacks outstanding.

The *Inter-Ocean* says: "The name of six Presidents of the United States have wound up with 'on.' We shall have one of our 'ane' for a change next time." Dakota will contribute her mite towards securing the proposed change.

G. M. D. Bloss, the distinguished editorial writer of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was instantly killed by a passing train while walking on the railroad track near his residence at Branch Hill Station, on the Little Miama Railroad, on the evening of the 28th ult. Mr. Bloss was about fifty years of age, and had been an editorial writer upon the *Enquirer* for over twenty years.

A mammoth skeleton has just been exhumed at South Haver, a small town in Kansas. One tooth weighed five pounds. The ribs were in an excellent state of preservation, and resemble those of a large fishing craft. Some of the bones were found lying on the ground, which led to further search and the final discovery of nearly the entire frame of the pre-Adamite monster.

Gen. Sherman, in a letter to the New York *Arcadian*, (which nominated him for President) says: "I recognize the friendly motive of the communication, but am so hardened in my preference for my own profession over all others, that nothing can shake my determination. I have no fears on the subject, but am sure that our country will produce an ample supply of good candidates, and that the people will choose from their number a good President."

The Senate has finally concluded that it has jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment case, but the trial progresses slowly. It is thought that the trial will be postponed until November next, when the Senate will re-assemble for that special purpose. The *Inter-Ocean* says the trial will occupy nearly two months, and as a month or six weeks will be required to complete legislative business, the session would be prolonged until the latter part of August were the Senate to proceed at once with the trial.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* says: "A prominent Republican office-holder, who has recently returned from Ohio, sheds some light on the political situation there. During his visit in the State he dined with Governor Hayes, who said that he believed that Blaine would be nominated at Cincinnati, and that he hoped for such a result. He had been approached by Blaine's friends with a proposition that he take the second place on the ticket, and he indicated that he would accept the place. He favors Blaine in preference to any other candidate named.

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit *News* thinks he has discovered the real meaning of the Cameron appointment, and that is protection hereafter to the Southern colored man. "Mr. Cameron is a bold, earnest, energetic, practical man, and just so far as the law gives him authority to use the army for preventing the murders and outrages which render the South one series of bloodshed and cruelty, and protecting Republicans in the right to vote, that authority will be fearlessly and vigorously used. He will shirk no responsibility the law imposes on him for fear it may raise an outcry among copperheads; the people may depend on that."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* says: "If Mr. Blaine can hold his original vote of over 300 for one or two ballots, it is an inevitable conclusion that he will have 500 votes on the third or fourth ballot. Can he hold it? We answer, unhesitatingly, yes. The 200 votes of the West, Northwest, and Pacific coast are uncompromisingly his. In the entire Northwest no other candidate has been spoken of. He is as sure of the two-thirds of the New England delegation which he has as if he had them all, as he will have at the end. His hold on his Southern vote is at least as good as any other candidate's. As over any one of the three other prominent candidates, Blaine then is certain to gain on every ballot after the first."

The city of Quebec, Canada, was visited by an extensive conflagration on the 30th ult., which destroyed one thousand buildings, rendering homeless nearly 7,000 people and making a loss of at least $1,000,000. The fire originated by children playing with matches somewhere in the western extremity of St. Louis suburbs, and swept through the middle of the suburb to the extreme eastern limit, facing the fortifications. It then turned to the north and south, burning in the latter direction to the Grand Alee, and in the former to the third street south of St. John. Several children perished in the flames. The date of this great fire was the anniversary of a fire in the same district of Quebec thirteen years ago.

The following account of the massacre of a large portion of Capt. Stone's party of Cincinnatians en route for the Black Hills, was received at Cincinnati on the 1st inst.: Part of the expedition was passing through the sand hills, about fifty miles from Red Cloud Agency. The men had deposited their weapons in the wagons and were straggling behind when the Indians rushed down and cut them off from the train and a massacre followed with but little resistance, the Indians numbering several hundred. The leaders, Stone and James Wood, were among the first to fall. The bearer of the report declares that not a single one of a party of forty-nine escaped. Several of the bodies, scalped and mutilated, were taken into North Loup Fort. It is stated that nearly all the Indians have left the agencies and are on the warpath.

Peter Cooper, in replying to the letter informing him of his nomination to the Presidency by the Greenback Convention, says: "While I most heartily thank the convention for the great honor they have conferred upon me, kindly permit me to say that there is a bare possibility, if wise counsels prevail, that the sorely needed relief from the blighting effects of past unwise legislation relative to finance, which the people so earnestly seek, may yet be had through either the Republican or Democratic party, both of them meeting in national convention at an early day. It is unnecessary for me to assure you that while I have no aspiration for the position of Chief Magistrate of this great republic, I will most cheerfully do what I can to forward the interests of my country. I therefore accept your nomination conditionally, expressing an earnest hope that the Independent party may yet attain its aims, while permitting me to step aside and remain in that quiet which is most congenial to my nature and my time of life.

PETER COOPER."

DAKOTA ITEMS.

A Masonic organization was constituted at Bismarck on the 27th of last month.

A term of District Court for Turner county commenced at Swan Lake last Monday, Judge Shannon presiding.

The claims between here and Turner are being improved in a thorough manner, and hereafter one will see cultivated fields where there has heretofore been unbroken prairie.—*Swan Lake Era.*

J. F. Cullinan, Esq, who has been through the northern portion of our county reports the crops in excellent condition, giving fair promise of a bountiful harvest. The farmers are all in good spirits.—*Elk Point Courier.*

The Elk Point *Courier* of last week is responsible for the following: "A little son of J. K. Busey, Esq., living in the Sioux Valley, caught a catfish in the bend of the Big Sioux river just below Portlandville, a few days since, which weighed one hundred and six pounds."

A well informed Clay county farmer informs us that the acreage of corn planted this year exceeds last year's crop by about one-fourth, that of barley about one-half, while that of wheat is considerably less Other crops are about the same as last year. All kinds of crops look exceedingly well.—*Vermillion Republican.*

To say that Major Dickey was happy when he heard of the appointment of Don Cameron as Secretary of War would give but a faint idea of the situation. The Major left on Friday for Washington to meet his old friends and associates, and believes he will be given as good a position as the one he was in when he incurred Belknap's displeasure and was invited to step down and out.—*Bismarck Tribune.*

The Yankton *Press* of the 3d inst. says: "Last Thursday the dead body of a man was found in the Missouri River just below St. Helena, by Henry Davenport, of that place. The corpse was not much decomposed, and the body to all appearance, had not been in the water more than a week. It had on a pair of pants, overalls and shirt. Mr. H. Felber, of St. Helena, who gave us the information, says, there were the initials "J. C." found, either on the clothing or person, (he had forgotten which). Twenty dollars in money was also found on the body, which bore no marks of violence. Coroner C. A. Evans held an inquest, the result of which he had not learned. The body is undoubtedly that of Joseph Coatesworth, a roustabout on the steamer Key West, who was drowned at Yankton Agency, April 15th."

An exchange says that a Dakota man got mad at the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold all his corn four cents below the market price; then his place was sold for taxes because he did not know they were due; he lost the nomination for supervisor, because he only heard of the convention three days after it had adjourned; he lost $10 by betting on Columbia three days after Cornell had won both races; he was arrested and fined $8 for going hunting on Sunday; and he paid $300 for a lot of forged notes that had been advertised, and the public warned not to negotiate them, two weeks. Then he paid a big Irishman with a leg like a derrick three dollars to kick him all the way to the newspaper office, where he paid four years' subscription in advance, and made the editor sign and swear to a written agreement to knock him down and rob him if he ever ordered his paper stopped again.

The educational and religious departments of the Yankton agency must not be overlooked. The Episcopal churches have erected two school buildings here—one of wood and the other of chalk stone. They are boarding schools for each sex and in them the youthful Indian idea is learning to shoot—not in the traditional Indian style, but in a manner much more effective. The Rev. St. George Young and the Rev. Mr. Cook have charge of these schools, and under their charge the young Indians are improving rapidly in mental culture. They are taught to read and write in both the Sioux and English languages, and their progress is truly remarkable, considering the crudeness of the understanding upon which these devoted teachers have to work. A church is connected with their schools, and besides this, the Rev. Mr. Williamson, a Presbyterian minister, has here built a church and is maintaining religious exercises with good effect. Civilization seems to have made an inroad upon the Yankton Indians. They are acquiring habits of industry, are becoming educated and gradually civilized, and are acquiring a homelike feeling and a love for home which bodes well for their future—and all this under the management of Maj. Gassman.—*Press & Dakotaian.*

THE LAST SHOT AT BLAINE.

Another attempt has been made to destroy Mr. Blaine, and again has the conspiracy come to naught. If there are any more private letters of the Maine statesman unpublished they should be given to the public at once, as but a short time now remains in which to make them available against him. So far every effort to smirch the ex-Speaker has redounded to his benefit. The complete answer which he has given to every attack has served to strengthen him with the people, and a few more attempts of this kind, with like results, would almost insure his nomination at Cincinnati. And his answers have been in each case so full and complete that even his enemies have been compelled to join in his vindication. The letter published in the New York *Sun* proves simply this: that Mr. Blaine was obliging enough to serve his friends, and so notified them, as requested, when he saw an opening where he and they thought money could be invested to the advantage of them alone. Under these circumstances he became the custodian of certain funds, which were returned to those who advanced them when it appeared that the opportunity that was thought to exist could not be improved. One significant thing in Mr. Blaine's letter is the avowal that, the proposed investment being in property that was subject to Congressional legislation, he could have nothing to do with the matter, though satisfied that money could be made by the transaction. In view of all the facts that have come out under the repeated charges against Mr. Blaine, we are prepared to believe that he acted throughout his public life in accordance with the rule he announced in his late explanation in the House of Representatives: "Whenever concealment is desirable, an avoidance in advisable." Mr. Blaine said he did not know of any better test to apply to the honor and fairness of a business transaction, and it seems indeed an excellent one. Judged by it, he maintains his standing; and he who can do likewise, is to be congratulated.

And now is it not about time that these attacks should cease? Is it probable or possible that after the scrutiny which Mr. Blaine has undergone any dark corner in his character remains to be explored? Has not his entire life, public and private, been held up to the noonday sun, that every flaw and speck could be detected? Do we not know the worst that can be told; and when the worst is no more dreadful than this, have we not before us a man pretty free, as the world goes, from human error? We trust that this may be the last attempt to drag Mr. Blaine down, but should other attempts be made the experience of the past few months assures his friends that he will be ready to meet them.—*Inter-Ocean.*

REV. ROBERT COLLYER AND THE ILLINOIS PLATFORM.

The second and third planks in the platform adopted by the Republicans of Illinois at their State Convention held recently, are as follows:

"2. That the policy of leniency by the Republican party toward the people recently in rebellion against the Federal authority having resulted in the death by violence of at least 5,000 Unionists, white and black, since the commencement of the present policy of reconstruction; also in placing in power in the lower house of Congress a political party dominated by ex-Confederates; and finally, in relegating back into the control of disloyal whites nearly every State reconquered to Federal authority by Federal arms, it is the duty at the executive branch of the government to extend especial care over Union men throughout all the South, so that there, not only in name but in reality, American citizenship shall be as secure as it is in foreign lands and upon foreign seas.

"3. That as the three amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which may be accepted as the crystallization of the blood of brave men, require Federal statutes for their enforcement, so, too, in in their turn, Federal statutes require a chief executive, whose public life is a guaranty of the alacrity and fidelity with which he will discharge these great public trusts."

During the speech of Rev. Robert Collyer at the decoration of soldiers' graves in Chicago, on the 30th ult., he spoke concerning the above resolutions as follows:

"I count every attempt to rake up the old trouble a violent, bitter thing, unworthy of our nation and our great Anglo-Saxon family, and I am ashamed of the men of my own State who could say the thing that has just been said in our own State Capital that they might add wormwood to gall. We are one family North and South. We can only work out that destiny through peace and good will. On this summer morning, as we stand together, the dust of these dead men is rising. The sun cannot tell which is rebel dust and which is loyal. It is all one to the sun."

To which the daily *Inter-Ocean* of the 1st inst., responded:

"We admire the character of Robert Collyer—his genius, his humility, his broad charity, his tender consideration for and devotion to the poor and lowly. Hence, we are sorry he said these words; sorry that they were printed; more sorry still that they have been emphasized by editorial mention, and so brought prominently to the attention of the public. He is "ashamed" of the Republicans of Illinois because they said "the thing" they did say in the platform adopted at Springfield. What is it that has made Robert Collyer "ashamed of the men of his own State?" Does Mr. Collyer doubt the truth of the declaration that in a time of so-called profound peace, five thousand Unionists, black and white, have suffered death by violence, at the South, since the inauguration of the policy of reconstruction? The evidence of its truth, partial truth (for the number is doubtless too small by half) is overwhelming, as we showed yesterday. He certainly will not dispute the patent fact that the Lower House of Congress is dominated by ex-Confederates, and it is equally indisputable that nearly every late rebel State government is under the control of ex-rebels. Is Mr. Collyer "ashamed of the Republicans of Illinois" because, in view of these facts, they declare that "it is the duty of the executive branch of the government to extend especial care over Union men throughout the South, so that there, not only in name, but in reality, American citizenship shall be as secure as it is in foreign lands and upon foreign seas?" Is he ashamed of the Republicans of Illinois because they demand that the character and public life of the chief executive to be chosen next November shall constitute a guarantee of strict fidelity in the enforcement of the Constitutional amendments made, at such great cost in the interest and for the protection of human rights? Does he want evidence that human life is held less sacred by the American Government on American soil than on foreign soil?

* * * * * * * * *

"We conclude that Mr. Collyer said "the thing" he did say over the graves of Union soldiers at Graceland on Tuesday last without reflection. We have no doubt that when he shall read the story of the conscience-stricken guard, and the story of horrors related by the Texas prison inspector, as set down in this article, he will unray the thoughtless words he spoke at Graceland. Mr. Collyer is a brave, true-hearted man. He refers often, with just pride, to his own humble origin, to that now happily, far-off time when, in the smithy, he swung aloft the huge sledge-hammer, and by its sturdy blows earned an honest living. Can he now, in his higher estate, surrounded by all the comforts and elegancies of life, and by powerful friends, fail to regard with pity the horrible condition of the poor, despised black laborers of the South, in whose behalf the Republicans of the State of Illinois have lifted up their voices? If he can so fail, he had better abandon theology, and take the political stump altogether, along side of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Reformers, whose fellow delegate he was reported to have been, and whose political doctrines he seems inclined to proclaim even on an occasion of the decoration of Union soldiers' graves. The Illinois Republican Platform is public property, and anybody, of the clergy or of the laity, is at liberty to discuss it—aye, are invited to do so—but the gentlemen who assail it, from whatever standpoint or from whatever motive, might as well understand at the beginning that the discussion will not be all one side.