

MORNING APPEAL.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 28, 1877

THE VOICE OF REPUBLICAN NEW YORK.

Marshaled by the clearest-minded, ablest and most eloquent of her sons, (Roscoe Conkling), New York has given voice to her views upon the political situation of the country as presented in and through the attitude of the Chief Executive. It is evident that the Radical Republicans of the Empire State have the courage of their opinions. They follow the lead of a most worthy, high-minded and courageous champion. Having been recommended to the Permanent Chairmanship of the Convention, Senator Conkling declined that honor, giving as a reason his desire to be upon the floor and participate in any debates that might arise. He moved that the temporary Chairman, Congressman Platt, be retained in the Chair. His motion prevailed by a vote of 311 ayes to 110 noes. This was a most marked, gratifying and decisive triumph. The Platform adopted begins as follows: "Republicans of New York, true to the achievements of history and faithful to the demands of an uncompleted mission, make the following declarations: The office of government is to conserve order, peace and safety and to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of every right implied by the constitution and laws. Unity and fraternal relations in all states and sections and between all states and sections is of the first and highest importance. The Republican party of New York will heartily support every measure authorized by law adapted to establishing and maintaining commercial and industrial prosperity and tranquility, and justice and obedience to lawful authority. The constitution ordains that the United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government. The only republican government known to the constitution of any American state is a government chosen by the people. The question whether a case has arisen requiring the President to employ military forces to protect state authority against domestic violence is, by the constitution, committed to his decision and to his responsibility. Taking no issue with a decision of this kind which has been made by the national executive in respect to the employment of troops, and expressing no opinion regarding the methods and attendant proceedings employed in any instance, we cherish hopes that the action taken in relation to the Southern states will result in peace, tranquility and justice, and no act of the Republicans of New York conducive to its good effect shall be withheld. We insist on purity and efficiency in every branch of public service, national and state, and to that end we hold; first, that no needless office or officer or agent should exist; second, compensation for official service should be fair and just, but in no case excessive; third, fit men and no others should hold public trusts; fourth, every official, high or low, should be required at all times to faithfully perform his duty and the whole of it; fifth, no official or office holder should be subject to political or partisan assessments or interference in any way with his political rights or action, and plain laws should forbid and punish all attempts to make or enforce such assessments, or to control or abridge in any respect absolute freedom in political action, which, in this country, belongs to all voters alike. In connection with this subject we turn with satisfaction to that portion of the letter of acceptance of Mr. Hayes, wherein he declares the founders of our government meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remains untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory, and in furtherance of this view, we commend as worthy of considerate legislation, making officers secure in a limited fixed tenure, and subject to removal only as officers under state laws are removed in this state, on charges to be regularly and openly prepared and adjudged. We hold honest service or labor the best and highest exertion for American citizens; and those who labor for others, whether for the government or for private employers, are as fully entitled as any citizen can be to absolute freedom in all political and civil affairs. They owe the full service they agree to tender their employers, and they owe nothing more. The constitution of the United States and of the state of New York, and the laws, defend the equal rights of all citizens and all voters, and we deprecate, as unwarrantable and hurtful, all attempts of employers, whether representing capital or political power, to encroach upon or coerce others in the enjoyment of any of their rights or the exercise of any duties and citizenship. In the state of New York the whole number of national office holders, including clerks and subordinates of every degree, is 7,467. This is one national official or subordinate to 152 voters of the state. Of county and town officials there are in this state 133,513. This is one state, county or town official to every eight and one-half voters. When the political functions of local officers are taken into account—their nearness to citizens and their power over their property, taxes and interests—their relative influence becomes even greater than the numbers indicate and the exclusion of public servants from political action would disfranchise a great body of our fellow citizens. The laws mean no such ex-

clusion, and we deny an imputation upon the people of New York that they are or have been dominated by the nation's subordinate officials, and we can conceive of no condition of affairs short of the extinction of manhood and patriotism in which a postmaster or clerk could subdue to his partisan will 152 other electors or exert any other influence beyond such as his character might give him". This is admirable in point of directness and compactness of arguments. It disposes effectually of the entire situation and leaves nothing more to be said. It will be observed that these valiant and self-respecting loyalists of New York constantly speak of those who hold office under the General Government, not as "Federal" but as NATIONAL office-holders. The distinction is very significant and should never be lost sight of. Hayes's tyrannical and debasing order is promptly and irresistibly denounced. It cannot withstand so searching a criticism. Conkling's resentment of a deliberate attempt to humiliate him and his friends is unmistakable in its courageous spirit and unequivocal tone. What we have quoted is the key-note of a revival of the party's self-respect. It is for the straight and undeviating Republicans of the country to rebuke their recreant President. The party is unworthy of the respect of the people if it does not resent and reprimand the heretical course of Mr. Hayes and the deliberate perversion of the Presidential office by him and his chosen advisers. Conkling has chivalrously accepted the issue and he is not the man to beat a retreat.

WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE HIM.

Mr. George William Curtis is the representative alumnus of our politics. The alumni of certain universities—more notably Harvard—have set up a sort of dilettanti opposition to all active politicians not of their set. Sumner, when he was the Senate, led this supercilious opposition. He dragged Motley into it and then followed all Harvard. George William Curtis, who is an English university swell, born away from home, has seen fit to pit himself against Conkling. (Conkling is an academy-man and not a collegiate.) Curtis leads the rose water malignants of New York. He got himself elected to the State convention just assembled. As a superservicable friend of his brother alumnus, Hayes, (who is a graduate of the Harvard law school), he sought to interrupt the regular order of proceedings by introducing the following resolutions as a substitute for a part of the platform reported by the committee:

Resolved, That the lawful title of Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency is as clear and perfect as that of George Washington; that we gladly recognize his eminent patriotism, proved in the field and in civil life; that we heartily commend his efforts in the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and for the correction of the evils and abuses in the civil service, as strictly conformed to his own pledges and to the declarations of the convention that nominated him and as tending to the promotion of the public welfare; that, recognizing the work as begun, we shall hail with satisfaction its prompt and vigorous prosecution, in which the President may confidently rely upon the cordial support of the country.

On the question of adopting this resolution the vote stood ayes 109, noes 295. Mr. Hayes was led to the door of the convention and told to depart! We hail with pleasure the presentation of the inevitable issue.

Honorable Alexander H. Stephens in conversation to-day said that he thought President Hayes had done more for the pacification of the country under home rule than Tilden could have done had he been inaugurated, and thought that the appointment of a Southern man to the vacancy of the Supreme Court bench would be a further step toward pacification, naming ex-Governor Hershel V. Johnson of Georgia as the man. Press dispatches.

Certainly, give the rebels the Supreme bench and the Presidency and the undisputed control of the whole Union they tried so viciously to destroy, and there will be no trouble at the South. All they ask for is to be let alone—which means to be undisputed in the sovereign power over the entire Republic. All they ask to do is to either rule or ruin. The "pacification of the South" was just as easy of accomplishment in 1861 as it is now. All that was needed was to let the rebels have their own way about building a Confederacy. All they have ever asked is limitless power. Hayes understands this and cannot find it in his heart to deny them. By all means let us have a rebel on the Supreme Bench.

K. OF P. STATISTICS.—The Reno Journal of yesterday reports as follows.

From the annual report of the G. K. of R. & S., we gather the following in relation to the numerical and financial strength of the Order of Knights of Pythias, of Nevada. Number of members, 392. Past Grand Chancellors, 11. Past Chancellors, 64. Knights, 317. Number of Subordinate Lodges, 9. Total receipts during the past year, \$14,609.04; disbursements, \$8,583.08. Expended for relief of Brothers, \$1,008.25; for widowed families \$75; burial of the dead, \$260.50; current expenses, \$7,039.33.

Lander county will have a new source of revenue this year. The Reville informs us that the Central Pacific Railroad Company are assessed for taxes on 40,000 acres land in that county. This is the first year in which these lands have been subject to taxation, as hitherto the company did not possess title to them by United States patent. These 40,000 acres are now patented to the company and are consequently assessable for taxes.

A HARD CASE.

The Eureka Sentinel of Wednesday relates a pathetic story as follows: When the Sawtelle troupe got ready to leave for Austin yesterday morning it was discovered that a member of the troupe was non est, the young Miss who figured in the bills as Miss Vivia France having secreted herself with the evident intention of abandoning the theatrical career. Mr. Sawtelle who claimed the child as his daughter, immediately instituted a vigorous search for the lost one, and after the lapse of a couple of hours found Vivia at a residence on Spring street, where she had gone without the knowledge of the lady of the house, and esconced herself in the wardrobe, in the hope of evading her parent. The lady, upon finding her in her place of concealment, advised her to return to her father, but the poor child begged to be allowed to stay. During the conversation Sawtelle knocked at the door, and on being admitted approached the child and deliberately knocked her down, and as she fell to the floor he kicked her half a dozen times with his heavy boots. The poor girl begged for mercy, but the brute had no such quality in his composition. She struggled to her feet only again to be felled to the floor, Sawtelle in the meantime, exercising his vituperative powers to the full bent, and threatening his shrinking victim that he would put it out of her power to run away in the future, as he would break every bone in her body. Unfortunately there were no men in the neighborhood to interfere, and the fond father, after tiring himself out in administering the whipping, dragged her to the coach, which was waiting at the door of the Turner House, and putting her aboard, jumped on himself and rapidly drove out of town. When it is remembered that the girl is a slight, delicate child, only 12 years of age (the reader can draw his own conclusion as to the brutality of the whole affair, and as a testimony to his cruelty, the blood staining the door frame, is a silent but very effectual witness. Vivia in giving the reasons for her attempted runaway, told a most pitiful story. She states that she does not know who her mother is and has no recollection of her, but supposes that she is dead. Sawtelle claims her as his child, but judging by his treatment, every spark of fatherly love seems to have forsaken him. She has been brought up in ignorance, being barely able to read, and has been whipped upon the slightest provocation, such as not being perfect in her lines, etc., and her persecution by her father had rendered her life unbearable. The poor child in her misery knew not what step to take, but having become acquainted with the daughter of the lady in whose house she took refuge, she entreated her companion to conceal her, in the vain hope that she would be left behind by her guardians and protectors. The assault yesterday morning was witnessed by a number of ladies, and the main incidents related to us by the lookers on.

DIED.

In Carson City, September 27, 1877, William Frederick, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Beckstead, aged 3 years and 10 months. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at 4 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, from the Presbyterian Church.

JACOB ZECH,

THE CELEBRATED PIANO TUNER.

WILL ARRIVE IN CARSON

—OS—

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1877.

September 18, 1877. m

PROPOSALS FOR ACID.

THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, AT CARSON, J. Superintendent's Office, September 12, 1877. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1877, from parties desiring to furnish the Mint of the United States, at Carson, with Sulphuric Acid, 62° Beaume, in such quantities as may be required, for the period of one year from a specified date. Proposals must also contain a bid for the Sulphate of Copper resulting from the operations of the Refinery for the same period. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals to Supply the United States Mint at Carson, with Sulphuric Acid," and addressed to sp134d JAMES CRAWFORD, Superintendent.

UNION and STONE MARKETS.

JOHN ROSSER, - PROPRIETOR
CARSON STREET, CARSON CITY.

THE VERY BEST CUTS OF
Beef,

Mutton,

Lamb,

Veal.

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.,

AND ALL KINDS OF

SALTED MEATS,

SAUSAGE, TRIPE,

HEAD CHEESE,

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Constantly on hand at each of the above places.

JOHN ROSSER, Proprietor.
Carson, August 29, 1877. tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ON ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL REASONS
We are Selling Out at Cost.

Our Entire Stock
MUST BE SOLD IN 90 DAYS!

It requires only a call to be convinced that we are selling goods cheaper than any firm in Carson City.

Following are some of our special prices:

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.....8 yards for \$1
LONSDALE MUSLIN.....8 yards for \$1
WHITEROCK MUSLIN.....8 yards for \$1
GRASSCLOTH.....8 yards for \$1
CANTON FLANNELS.....8 yards for \$1

And All Goods Accordingly,

PLEASE CALL EARLY AND BE CONVINCED

OLCOVICH BROS.

Carson City, August 1, 1877.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

ALL PERSONS HAVING STOCK ACCOUNTS WITH
McCONNELL & CO.

Are hereby notified that the interest on same has been reduced to ONE PER CENT. per month.
sep13m McCONNELL & CO.

E. A. BREWSTER, M. D.,

RESIDENT DENTIST, HAS
taken rooms at the

ARLINGTON HOUSE,

Carson City, Nev.

All operations known to the dental profession performed in the most approved style.

Filling and Treating Exposed Nerves made a specialty.

Teeth built up with gold to their natural shape and size, and guaranteed to stand the test of time.
September 18, 1877. 1m

J. IVANCOVICH.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Eggs, Oranges, Lemons, Fresh and Dried Fruit,

Pineapples, Bananas, Grapes, Confectionery, Nuts, Fresh Fish, Vegetables, Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

Fresh Ranch Butter, Tobacco, Cigars,

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

PLACE OF BUSINESS:

No. 3, South Carson street, opposite the Capitol, Carson City, Nev.
my6tf J. IVANCOVICH

CARSON CITY BREWERY,
King street, Carson City,

JACOB KLEIN, PROPRIETOR.

THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF
LAGER BEER

Made on the Pacific Coast or anywhere. Orders promptly attended to.

The saloon is constantly supplied with the finest brands

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

37 GIVE ME A CALL
Jan1tf JACOB KLEIN.

EXCHANGE CHOPHOUSE

—AND—
OYSTER SALOON.

M. CLESCOVICH, PROPRIETOR.
Northeast corner of Carson and Second streets, opposite Omsby House Carson City, Nevada.

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND LONG-ESTABLISHED first-class Restaurant and Oyster Stand is kept open from 5 o'clock A. M. until 2 A. M. The cooking and all the facilities are unsurpassed by any establishment of the kind, here or elsewhere.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

37 Mr. Clescovich will superintend personally.
July 7, 1877.

J. W. FOX, M. D. J. S. M. SMART, M. D.

DRS. FOX & SMART,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
OFFICE: Waitz's Building, corner of King and Curry streets, Carson City, Nevada.
Office Hours: From 12 M. to 3 P. M. au2f

DR. F. J. WHITE,
Office: Over Willis' Drugstore, Up-stairs.
37 Calls promptly attended, night or day.
Carson, March 12, 1877.

FELIX H. MERZBACH,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC
AND AGENT FOR THE

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS.

Office at J. G. FOX'S, Carson City. Jan20tf

J. W. WATERS, M. D.

Office: On King street, at rear of Willis' Drugstore,

CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

DR. L. J. HERRICK,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE: In Matt. Rinckel's new block, Carson street
CARSON CITY

MASON & CO.,

IN CORBETT BLOCK,

NORTH CARSON STREET,

CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

Provisions,

Crockery,

Glassware,

Tinware,

Canned Fruits,

Butter,

Lard,

Grain,

Coal Oil

AND ALL ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT

—IN A—

FIRST CLASS STORE

Of the kind of mercantile business in which they are engaged

37 Orders taken and Goods delivered 33

TO ANY PART OF THE CITY FREE OF CHARGE

Carson, May 5, 1876.

MASON & CO.

L. MORRIS & CO.

TO THE FRONT.

HAVING RECEIVED AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

From the East, which were bought there during the late financial crisis, we propose to give our customers the benefit of it.

10 yards Bleached Muslin for...\$1.00
10 yards Canton Flannel for...\$1.00
10 yards Grasscloth for...\$1.00

4 pairs Ladies White Hose..... 50
3 pairs Ladies Striped Hose.... 50

And Everything in Proportion.

L. MORRIS & CO.

Carson, August 1, 1877.

GEORGE PERASICH,
SAN FRANCISCO MARKET,

Wholesale and retail dealer in

FRESH FRUITS, VEGETABLES, CONFECTIONS, ETC

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND
and is daily receiving the

Choicest Fruits, Freshest Vegetables, Best of Confections, Choice Havana Cigars, Poultry, Ranch Eggs, Etc.

N. B.—Orders promptly filled and delivered as per directions. GEORGE PERASICH
Carson street next to Theater Saloon.

KAISER'S
FAMILY RESTAURANT,

CORNER OF

Carson and Telegraph streets, Carson City.

HAVING FITTED UP
Restaurant rooms at the above named place, I am prepared to accommodate my customers and generally.

Carson, July 25, 1875.1

D. KAISER.

NOTICE.

HAVING RENTED THE
PIONEER SOAP FACTORY,

will manufacture the best quality of
Chemical Olive Soap, Sal Soda and
Washing Powders,

And will supply the public on most reasonable terms.

Carson, September 2, 1877.

J. W. DUFFY.