

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

BELEVUE, NEBRASKA.

Terms: Two Dollars Per Year in Advance.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1888.

COMPOSITOR WANTED.

A first rate compositor wanted at this office.

CHEAP BUILDING MATERIALS.

The settlement of a new country, other things being equal, will be in proportion to the abundance and cheapness of building materials.

It becomes a matter of deep interest to every settler, to enquire into the subject of building material, and to ascertain, if possible, the best and cheapest method of building substantial, comfortable, if not elegant public and private buildings.

Experiments have been made in several of the middle and western States, going to prove that a compound of lime, gravel, and rock, make a cheap, substantial and comfortable building. Numerous buildings of this description were erected several years ago in Wisconsin, Illinois, and the State of New York. The materials of which these buildings were composed have become cemented together, until they have acquired the consistency of rock, and are apparently as strong and safe as walls of brick and at the same time, a great deal cheaper. These buildings are represented as being remarkably warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

A house composed of the above named materials was built in 1850 or '51, by the distinguished phrenologist, O. S. Fowler Esq. of New York. Mr. Fowler says that the walls are four times cheaper than wood and six times cheaper than brick. Mr. Fowler's house was a very large one, and required a vast amount of material for its construction.

According to his calculations, a house 25 by 35 feet, and two stories high, would require only ten dollars worth of lime for its construction. This calculation is based upon the price of lime in the city of New York, which we think is usually about 15 cents per bushel. The proper method of erecting these walls is to set standards of wood where the wall is to be built. These standards are to be set up and fastened in an upright position. Boards are nailed upon these standards outside and in. After this preliminary process has been completed, the wall itself may be commenced. The lime having been slackened and properly mixed with sand, gravel, and rock is placed within the cavity formed by the boards already fastened to the height of two feet. When this becomes sufficiently hard to remove the boards—which is usually in one day's time—they are taken off and raised up nearly two feet, and again filled up as before. In this manner a wall of any size may be raised up at the rate of two feet a day and perhaps more.

A small building 14 by 16 feet was erected by I. H. Bennett at this place, in Bellevue, last summer; and notwithstanding it exhibits signs of inexperience; it proves the practicability of building dwelling-houses in this manner.

If a building can be put up with these materials in the city of New York at one fourth the expense of wooden buildings, where lumber is cheaper than it is here, we cannot see why they cannot be put up here for at least one half the sum required to build of wood.

We find in Goward's "Real Estate Register" published in Boston, an account of a new discovery in building, which we believe is destined to come into competition with, and take the preference over every other known method of building.

It consists of pressed bricks, composed of lime and sand, made in such a form as to have an air chamber between the outer and inner surface of the wall, forming a non-conducting medium within the wall itself—which condition would greatly contribute to the warmth of the building in the winter as well as to its coolness in the summer. The following is the account to which we refer, taken from Goward's Register:

"We have been shown a sample of a new building material in which we alluded a week or two since. It is a kind of brick made with dead air spaces, and possessing all the beauty and hardness of granite. It is made of dry sand in the proportion of one-twelfth lime and eleven-twelfths sand laid in moulds and subjected to an equal pressure of one hundred tons. The lime is slacked and the sand is sifted. The pressure is sufficient to cause all the particles to come in contact forming a beautiful material. The bricks can of course be made in any form or shape according to taste. It is fully equal to sand stone and is much cheaper than common brick or stone. The advantages are the facility with which they are manufactured, lathing and plastering becomes unnecessary, and the outside and inside of the wall is made as the same time. The chemical changes which takes place in the manufacture of the brick hardens them so that they are no more affected by the action of the atmosphere than common stone. It is not affected by

frost, and experiments which have been tried to test its strength and other qualities have resulted satisfactorily. Scientific men have examined the material and all have arrived at the same conclusion. It has been used in some places in the West for building, but not in this section of this country. A fine dwelling house is about to be built in Davenport of the material."

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAWS.

Laws prohibiting the sale of liquor as a beverage have been passed in several States, and should be passed in every State in the Union.

Whenever the sale of intoxicating liquor is suffered to go unrestricted, drunkenness, poverty, and crime will be found in the ascendant. We have found this to be the case in every State of the Union in which we have traveled. In fact there are no exceptions to this rule. In the New England States, where intellectual and moral culture has been the most sternly insisted upon, and every kind of vice and immorality frowned upon by the religionists, drunkenness increased from year to year, until it could number its victims among every class of men and women. The sacred altars of religion were profaned by the breath of the drunkard. The halls of legislature, the sanctuary of art, science, and the temple of law—have been and still are defiled with the breath of the drunkard.

The evil consequences of drunkenness have made themselves apparent to the majority in some eight or ten States, and hence the passage of prohibitory laws in those States.

Drunkenness and drunkard making are crimes of which society should take cognizance, and make laws to suppress. This is a duty which it owes to itself, and which it cannot neglect without incurring the most dreadful penalty. We earnestly hope that the people of this Territory will take a stand in this matter, they will have reason to rejoice ever in coming years. Make good laws against the traffic in intoxicating liquor, and against drunkenness, and carry them into execution, no matter upon whom the penalty falls. Let there be no respecting of persons—let the dealer, as well as the poor tippler, fall beneath the weight of the law, and endure its course.

IMMIGRATION.

Appearance indicate a large immigration into all the new States and Territories this spring.

The Republican published in Jersey Shore, Penn., says that a very large number of people are advertising their property for sale in that region by individuals wishing to settle in the State of Iowa. No doubt many of them will find their way to Nebraska.

The Ottawa Free Trader says: "The hard times and suffering of the past winter at the east, while the west, notwithstanding the drought of last summer, has as ever enjoyed a superabundance of the necessities of life, are having the effect of bringing, with the opening of spring, a wholly unprecedented tide of immigration hitherward. The Chicago papers are astonished and the hotels are overwhelmed at the floods the railroads are pouring upon them. The Press says, a single passenger train, on the Michigan Southern Road on Wednesday evening, consisted of fourteen cars crowded with passengers, and nearly every one comes to stay."

Let our town proprietors look well to their interests, by making preparation for the accommodation of the greatest possible number—build houses to rent and store where every kind of out-fitting articles can be found. Make the condition of settlement as easy as possible.

SETTLING AN ESTATE.

A novel mode of administering upon the estate of a deceased person was exhibited among the Omaha Indians at Bellevue a few days since. The case was that of a man drowned in the Missouri river, leaving a horse and hunting equipments, with no legal heirs to claim them.

The trial took place on the beautiful interval below the Mission in the following manner. The people en masse, were notified to meet at a given time and place, and resolve themselves into a court, with full powers to settle the estate at issue.

Accordingly, the court was convened on the turf, unsheltered, except by the free air around, and the blue canopy of heaven above, and constituted of "Medicine men," chiefs, braves and common people, of all ages and sexes, amounting in all, to four or five hundred persons. The estate was exhibited in open court—which required those desiring to enter the list of competitors for the property, to run to a goal fixed upon, about a mile distant and back, the first one back became the legal owner of the estate.

We have seen many estates disposed of in a more unreasonable manner than this, by courts established in civilized, enlightened and christian countries.

MASONRY.—A Masonic institution was established at Bellevue Saturday evening, March 31st. We understand that branch of the Masonic order intend to erect a spacious hall wherein to hold their secret conclaves in this place.

[For the Palladium.]

DEAR SIR:—I noticed in the last number of the Nebraska City News, an article on the Democratic Convention, held at Omaha City the 8th ult. I do not propose to notice but two allusions in the article, "Not a true Democrat South of the Platte," went near them, and but one from Bellevue, and he had evidently sold himself body and soul to Omaha," this is a grave charge, but is made by a special pleader, who only means the reader shall infer, he sold himself; that some of the Democrats South of Platte refused to go into the Convention because there were those participating who were personally obnoxious, proves nothing for the democracy of those refusing, and can be answered in less than a dozen words, did the personally obnoxious by their presence detract any of the virtue there is in democracy and its time honored principles, did not the wise patriotic and immortal Washington, solicit men blackened with crime and infamy, to fight with him for liberty, independence, and freedom and did not the glorious Lafayette, and the bold and daring Jackson the same, did they detract from their patriotism that they fought side by side in the same glorious cause with men whose hands were not clean nor hearts quite pure, does the pious and devout christian surrender his religious tenets, his devotion, his daily prayer, because the foul and fiendish hypocrite pray; but again, "from Bellevue but one attended, and he was rewarded with the appointment of Committee-man, further concerning him this deponent saith not, he will find men enough at Bellevue to attend to his case."

In answer to this, I would say, I have as good means of ascertaining the sentiments, principles and wishes of the people of Bellevue as almost any man living near the Kansas line in Nebraska, and knowing I am responsible take the consequences regardless of advice or dictation from any wire-working political jugler, having only an outside interest—new I infer all intelligent disinterested persons to report of speeches in Palladium of the 23d ult., made in said convention by "one from Bellevue," and his vote last fall, all of which are too well known and understood to be mistaken by any one. Mr. Editor I do not censure nor cast a single reflection upon the Nebraska City News, for it has battled manfully and unceasingly for right since its existence in the Territory, but I must believe until I know otherwise, that it has been misinformed, and believing we have already lost much by foreign management of local matters, would it not be as well if localities should have an eye single to their own interests.

It is stated by the "News" that but one went from Bellevue, in this there is a mistake, but was doubtless honestly, as I know there were five besides some who did not participate; besides, Chapman is evidently to be the Hennetown candidate for Congress. I think the "News" is not posted, for even street talk in the magnificent city of Hennetown will correct this, and the people from this part are to be heard.

ONE FROM BELLEVUE.

FERRYING THE MAIL.

In a previous issue of the Palladium, we stated that the proprietor of the Bellevue and St. Mary ferry generously agreed to ferry the mail between these places free. We supposed we had sufficient authority for saying what we did—having in company with several others heard the verbal contract binding him to do so. But for some unknown reason, we have been disappointed in this thing. "The liberal devilish liberal things; and by liberal things shall he stand."

PUTTING IT THROUGH.—A gentleman came down from Omaha City—after having waited their in vain three days to cross the Missouri river—and crossed in Gen. Sarpy's splendid ferry Nebraska, No. 1, which puts all through by "day light," much to the contrary notwithstanding. Captain Preston is an intelligent and obliging commander, and will do all that lays in his power to accommodate travelers and do justice by them.

MESSRS. SHERMAN & STRICKLAND.—I voted for Mr. N. B. Giddings and in his course at Washington, I have found no reason to regret that vote, yet to my astonishment, I see in your issue of the 21st the unauthorized use of my name in a call for the organization of the Democratic party in Nebraska, and in that call a reflection upon Mr. Giddings that I cannot and will not endorse. It is due to me, desirous of a reputation for consistency, that this my disclaimer should be published by the paper in which the call appeared. Though anxious for the organization and success of the Democracy, I cannot consent to unite in an organization which by imputation in the call ostracizes our Honorable Member, whom I believe to be as good and true a Democrat as any man who was before the people in our late canvass; and another reason, I should be aiding in driving from our party many strong and worthy Democrats, who with myself, voted for Mr. Giddings.

Yours respectfully,

A. W. HOLLESTER.

REMARKS.—We ought—in justice to Mr. Hollister—to have inserted the above card before this, but it being mislaid was forgotten. We can assure the public that Mr. Hollister has no political affinity with the demagogues with whom his name was associated on that occasion.

LITERARY NOTICES.

LIVINGSTON'S LAW MAGAZINE.—The January No. of this standard Law Magazine is received. It contains a vast store of information, which no lawyer intending to keep posted in his profession, could well do without. The principle of law and justice, as well as the practice of law, are set forth with great clearness and ability in this work. Any individual wishing to become better acquainted with the principles of law, and his own rights, can not find a better text book.

Each number contains 96 pages of clearly printed matter. Published by John Livingston, 157 Broadway, N. Y., at \$3 a year.

LIVINGSTON'S LAW REGISTER.—This is a very large, closely printed work of 650 pages.

This is a work that ought to be in the hands of every business man. It affords a vast amount of legal information in a very convenient form. Almost every subject is embraced. It tells the merchant what he must do to protect his rights—what property of his debtor is exempt from execution—the laws of each state relative to buying and selling land, and drawing, executing, acknowledging and proving and recording deeds—the laws concerning wills, accounts, &c., &c.

Price \$2, both works taken in connection, \$4.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The February No. of this splendid Magazine is received, and fully sustains the reputation of its predecessors. As a literary magazine, it has few equals, and few superiors. The contents of this number are rich and varied. The subscribers to this magazine will be presented with a splendid steel engraving of the President of the United States, the plate itself is worth the subscription price.

Published by Richard H. See & Co., 100 Chestnut st., Phila.; price, \$3.

BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN.—This is a profound original work, and with all who are not irrevocably wedded to the past, a work of the highest interest. It treats of the nature of man, in all its aspects, physical, intellectual, social and moral—of man in every point of view, both individually and collectively. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Dr. L. H. Buchanan, editor and proprietor, Cincinnati, Ohio; price, \$1 a year.

A MONSTER IRON STEAMER.

The great iron steamer which is being built for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company of London is 680 feet long, or more than twice as long as any steamer that we have. Her breadth is 83 feet, and her depth 58 feet. This ship is intended for the long voyage to Australia and the object of building her so large is that she may carry coal sufficient to make the voyage without stopping, and so avoid the delay and the cost of taking in coal at a foreign station. Coal on the Indian and Australia routes, cost four and five times as much as in England. The consumption on a voyage of that distance amounts to from four to six thousand tons. This steamer will not only carry this amount of coal, but five thousand tons of merchandise and capacity to accommodate five hundred cabin passengers and ample space for troops and lower class passengers to the amount of 2500 more persons. The vessel it is believed, will attain a speed of fifteen knots an hour, and the voyage between England and Australia will be reduced to 22 or 36 days.

The whole of the ship's bottom will be double and of a cellular construction, so that an external injury will not effect her safety. Her body in fact, will consist of two concentric hulls, one within the other with two feet of space between, the space to be divided by partitions into cells five feet wide, extending from above the load line to the keelson. The work is under the engineering superintendence of Mr. J. K. Burnel. The vessel is being built keel parallel to the river, her length being so great as to prevent her being launched in any other than a side way. Her machinery is all to be duplicated so that in the event of accident to one set of machinery, the vessel will have another set to drive her. She will have screw or paddle engines with a nominal power of 2000 horses. The whole tonnage amounts to 22,000 burden. Whether she will succeed commercially or not is a problem yet to be solved. The experiment excites a great deal of interest in England.

BETTER TIMES.

The newspapers from the East bring cheering accounts of the times, and predict without the least hesitation, the "good time coming." The Bay State, published in Lynn, the city of shoe-makers, says: "Every thing has taken a fresh start. Shoe business is growing better, buyers are coming, and workmen have all they can do. The good time is fast coming, and all we have to do is to wait a little longer."

The price of breadstuffs is on the decline, and every kind of business is on the mend. Be patient and persevering and the good time will be sure to come.

The Doings of the Last Congress in a Nutshell—Good and Bad.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American and U. S. Gazette thus sums up the doings of the last Congress:

No Congress which has existed since the first which assembled after the adoption of constitution has transacted a greater amount of business. None ever appropriated so large an amount of money; none ever created so many offices; none other wantonly provoked and caused such wide spread and ending popular agitation none other did so much to weaken confidence in the government or to excite dissatisfaction toward the Union. It has been the office and desire of every Congress which preceded it, to remove causes of discontent, to compromise differences, to consolidate the Union. The thirty-third Congress found peace and cordiality existing between previously contending sections. It immediately addressed itself to the task of destroying compromises and compact on which this peace and good will rested, and to stirring up strife, hatred and contempt between divisions of the people previously pledged to tolerate those differences of institutions and customs distinguished their sections. It succeeded so well as to bequeath to its successors dissensions which there is scarcely a hope the present generation will live to forget. The thirty-third Congress was cursed above all its predecessors by ambitious and incendiary demagogues, who control its proceedings and gave character to its most important acts. Besides the mischief which it accomplished, it attempted a great deal in which it failed. It destroyed the Missouri compromise, but it could not repeal the prostrate features of the iron manufactures and wool growers, it could not legislate wise and venerable judges off the bench, it could not subject the judiciary of the States to the tyranny of its will. The three several acts in which these latter objects were sought to be effected failed, but rather for the want of time than from any returning moderation of sentiment or flaging stretch of will.

The largest increase of the army ever made in time of peace was authorized by this Congress. Two hundred new military officers were created four thousand men were called into service, and three millions of dollars were added to the permanent expenditures of the department. One of the most radically mischievous measures of the Congress was the bill distributing the public lands in the name of the old soldiers—an agrarian scheme, of which the full effect cannot be known for years. The Senate originated this measure, which last, considering the conservative character of that body, is almost a guarantee that the bounty was intended as the initiative of a system for the speedy dispersion of the entire body of the public lands.

But amidst the vast mass of legislation perfected, much good was done. A Court of Claims was established, which provides justice for the public creditors, and relieves Congress of business which consumes its time and corrupts its members. The diplomatic system was thoroughly reformed; and its abuses corrected. The navy was reorganized, its imperfections were remedied, and its discipline reestablished. Commercial legislation was earnestly attended to, many important treaties were confirmed, and the legislation necessary to give them effect was adopted. Liberal appropriations were made for public buildings at the capital, and numerous edifices were authorized to be constructed in other cities for federal purpose. Provision was made for supplying the capital with water. And above all, the defenses of the country were justly and effectually cared for.

The neglected and dilapidated fortifications, which have been systematically ignored by many preceding Congresses, will be repaired, and the new works whose foundations have been raised just high enough to mock at our inability, will be carried forward to completion. If the Union shall survive the effects of the agitation originating with the past Congress, it will still deserve to be honorably remembered for this necessary protection against foreign enemies and even the dijesta membra of this now happy and powerful confederacy may at some future day refer their security against invasion to the wise liberality of a body of men, who, while reckless of domestic quiet, were yet proved against foreign hostility.

Preparing for Publication, under the auspices of the Maine Liquor Law Statistical Society:

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW, Its origin, history, and results; with a biographical sketch and a beautiful steel engraved portrait of Hon. Neal Dow; containing contributions from upwards of 100 Clergymen, Governors, Members of Congress, Secretaries of State, Magistrates and Citizens, residents in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, R. Island, Connecticut, Michigan, Ohio, New York, &c.—Price, \$1.50, in muslin 12 mo.; 300 pages.

This work will embrace a story of the Maine Liquor Law movement in the various States of the Union, and certain details of the results of the Law, and other statistical information, received from the best authorities, and so arranged with a copious Index, as to form a valuable book of reference for all who desire to promote the blessings of Temperance; by the enactment and enforcement of the Maine Liquor Law. It will also contain the prohibitory liquor laws already enacted in the above-named States.

A list of subscribers and contributors to this work has already been commenced, of which the following is an abstract:

Rev. E. C. Fessenden, Me.,	10 copies,
" J. L. Dickinson, Conn.,	7 "
" D. H. Mansfield, Me.,	5 "
" Wm. Stowe, Mass.,	5 "
" J. L. Dudley, Conn.,	5 "
" N. H. Matteson, "	3 "
" C. Stetson, Mass.,	2 "
" H. Bell, Conn.,	2 "
" S. L. Richards, Conn.,	2 "
Hon. W. W. Watson, R. I.,	1 "
Miss Anne B. Henderson, Mich.,	1 "
34 other subscribers, each	1 34 "

The price of will be \$1.50, except to contributors, who will be supplied at \$1. Persons sending well-authenticated facts in relation to the history or operation of the said law, will be regarded as contributors, and will be supplied at one dollar.

The work will be compiled and edited by Henry S. Clubb, Sec'y of the Maine Liquor Law Statistical Society. All communications to be addressed to the President of the Society. S. MAYALL, M. C. No. 85, East Capitol st., Washington, D. C.

Dr. Easterly, Fever and Ague Killer.

It is warranted to cure all cases of Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fever, and every form of Fever incident to the west. If there are sufferers in St. Louis, we say try it, and if it fails to cure, the money shall be refunded to the purchaser. More than

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND BOTTLES have been sold, and in no instance has it failed to effect a permanent cure as far as heard from. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles, \$5. For sale at Dr. Easterly's Family Medicine Store, southeast corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis.

Also sold by P. A. Sarpy, St. Mary, Iowa, and by dealers in medicine generally, in the west.

Read Dr. Easterly's advertisement in another column of our paper and give him a trial.

Dr. Carter's Cough Balsam.

Is the most pleasant and efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs, ever offered to the public. Our ever varying climate, and the cold bleak winds of the north and west produce coughs and colds—dangerous colds, which demand of the wise and prudent, the earliest attention. For this purpose no remedy has ever been discovered which has effected so many cures, and which seems to give such universal satisfaction to all, as Dr. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM. Reader, have you a cough? Do not neglect it. Delay is dangerous. Use this Balsam, at once, and it will effectually cure you.

Price 25 cents per bottle, large bottle \$1, or six bottles for \$5. For sale at Dr. Easterly's Family Medicine Store, southeast corner of Third and Chestnut sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Also, sold by P. A. Sarpy, St. Mary, Iowa, and by dealers in medicines generally, in the west.

Dr. Easterly's American Oil Liniment.

This valuable Liniment, combines the most efficacious articles known for all the various forms of disease requiring an external application. One of its principal active ingredients, is the AMERICAN OIL (or Petroleum) which is universally known to possess rare HEALING and CURATIVE PROPERTIES. This Oil, when combined with other valuable remedial agents of known and established efficacy, forms a safe and sure remedy for Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Ulcers, Scald Head, Tetters, Ring Worm, Erysipelas, Piles, Cancri, Stiff Joints, Caked Breasts, Paralysis, Contracted Tendons or Cords, &c., and also for Bruises, Sprains, Scratches, Chafes, Saddle and Collar Galls, Sores, Wounds, Fists, Sweeney and Poll-Evils in horses. This Liniment has a direct and powerful action upon the secretory and absorbent vessels, stimulating them to a healthy action. Thus enabling them to throw off the morbid or diseased matter which obstructs the circulation, thus removing all diseases or injuries of the Bones, Muscles, Cartilages, Nerves and Skin.

One bottle will convince the most skeptical of its wonderful efficacy in curing Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Pains, Soreness and Stiffness of the Joints, &c.

Dr. Easterly's American Oil Liniment is without exception, the most valuable remedy ever compounded for all diseases of Man or Beast, requiring an external application.

Price 25 cents per bottle, or five bottles for one dollar.

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla.

It is the only preparation that is worthy of the least confidence of the public, for the cure of those diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz: Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Fever Sores, Pimples on the face, old Sores and Ulcers, Blotches, Biles, Nervous Affections, Cancri, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Syphilitic Diseases, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Ring Worm or Tetters, Scald Head, diseases of the Kidneys, Mercurial Diseases, &c. Dr. Easterly's IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA, is compounded of those articles which simultaneously act on the different organs of the body, and possess the most efficient cleansing and healing properties. Hundreds of the most intelligent and respectable millionaires in St. Louis, have used it, and speak of it in the highest terms of praise. Its medicine is six times stronger, cheaper and better than any other preparation in use.

Price, \$1 per Bottle, or six Bottles for \$5. For sale at Dr. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis.

Read Dr. Easterly's advertisements in another column of our paper, and give him a trial.

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