ly, if it devotes the proceeds of the State lands to secure the construction of bridges across the river at the following places, viz: one near its mouth, one at or near Ashland, one at or near Columbus and one at or near Grand Island.

In passing I wish to refer to the refusal of the Secretary of the Interior, to pay to the company who are pushing forward the construction of this road with such marvelous rapidity. The plea that the culvers are not sufficiently substantial, since it is known that they have not yet failed, and that they now are being replaced as fast as possible with durable stone structures, ought not to prejudice for one moment, the interests of the company. I suggest that you memorialize Congress and the Secretary of the Interior upon the subject.

RAILROADS,

It would be a waste of time to stop here to speak of the commercial importance or to discuss the great influence of railroads, in securing the rapid settlement of the region of country thro' which they run and its early growth. There are no unsupplied neighborhoods in the country, the inhabitants of which are not intent upon securing communication by railroads. The lines are stretching out in all directions.—America is emphatically the land of railroads. The national government has interested itself in roads that will span the continent. In this it has sought and will secure national advantages, hitherto unknown in the history of the world. States have encouraged the construction of railroads and they in turn have enriched the States—Many towns have aided the building of roads and the roads have increased the commercial facilities and importance of the towns. The State of Nebraska should likewise seek to encourage a system of railroads which will bring the greatest prosperity to the whole State. The benefits to be derived are manifold, but the immediate means are only two fold. First, quick, and cheap transportation. Second, the building up of commercial marts, places of exchange and transfer. These being in their train, increase of population, home markets, enhancement of values, social and moral advantages, augmentation of physical and political power

The moulding, then, of the future of our young State, is felt by the people to be confided to this General Assembly. They will regard with uncommon interest, every step taken toward the disposition of this subject.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Constant and careful attention has been given to the selection and entry, in the name of the State, of the lands given to Nebraska by the General Government. That work is now completed. With the possession of these, the land interests of the State have suddenly assumed grand proportions. On the completion of the Government surveys, there will be nearly three and one-fourth millions of acres under the supervision and control of the State—Of these lands, not less than two hundred and fifty thousand acres, in addition to a lrrge quantity of the school lands, will be brought into market within the next two years. The successful management of the interests of the State in the disposition of them and in the handling and investment of the funds derived, will require a distinct branch of the Executive department. Their great importance makes it necessary that they be placed under the constant and undivided attention of the highest ability in the State.

DISPOSITION OF THE STATE LANDS.

The lands granted by Congress for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the Capital and those given for the erection of a penitentiary, should be immediately brought into market and disposed of within the next two years at a minimum price of not less than five dollars per acre.

A prison for state convicts is a present necessity, made urgent by the demands of justice and humanity. The erection of the wings contemplated in the original plan of this building, will, before provision can be made by the next General Assembly, become necessary for the accommodation of the public business. The continual increase of the Library, the separation of the school and land departments, with the increased clerical force that will be required in the several offices, will make even the present ample accommodations of these walls too crowded for the convenient transaction of the business of the State.

The sale of the State University and Agricultural College lands will also demand your attention. One of the conditions imposed in the grant of "Public Lands to the several States which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts," is, that a new State shall be entitled to the benefits of the act, by expressing the acceptance therein required, within three years from the date of its admission into the Union and providing the college or colleges within five years after such acceptance, as prescribed in the act." It will be seen that but three years remain for the erection of the building. The proceeds of the endowment will be needed immedintely upon its completion.

I will barely allude to the question which has arisen in some sections of the State as to the interpretation of the law providing for the sale and leasing of the School lands. People differ in their opinions as to whether the unsold lands can be again presented for sale after the first offering of them

Of the lands contiguous to the salt springs, which unquestionably were intended to aid, so far as such aid should be needed, in the development of the full capacity of the springs and to furnish sufficient area for the conveniencies of salt manufacture. I would recommend that so much as may be required for that object be sold or given for the sinking of wells, and, that a tax of two cents on every bushel of salt made, shall be exacted and received by the State. This if the opinion of competent men who have examined the springs are well based will be economy on the part of the State.—They estimate that brine can be obtained in quantities equivalent to upward of one thousand bushels of salt per day.

The internal improvement lands should be given under proper restrictions, including the conditions imposed by Congress, directly to those bridge and railroad companies, whose works, will entitle them, according to your judgment, to the aid of the State.

They should be given, in quantities prescribed by law, and only upon completion of certain portions of the works.

The State desires the early completion of substantial and enduring works of internal improvement. That which would secure energetic action on the part of individuals will insure it on the part of companies, and that which would fail to secure it on the part of individuals will fail to secure it on the part of companies. We cannot look for the early completion of public works which shall be encouraged by only unfixed and indefinitely future subsidies. The proceeds of the future sales of lands are indefinitely and contingent and in commercial circles are deemed unreal. On the other hand, an actual grant of land at the completion of work is something definite and tangible.—This, then, settles the question as to which policy will command the investment of capital, and insure the early completion of the works.

The considerations in favor of this policy do not, however, rest here—There are several strong and satisfactory argument in its favor.

First—It fulfills the obligations imposed in the grant, and meets the ends sought by them.

Second—It will effectually secure the objects sought by Congress.

Third—It is sustained by most substantial considerations of economy.

The obligations imposed in the act by which these lands are granted, are, that the lands "shall not be disposed of at a price less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, until otherwise authorized by a law of the United States; that the nett proceeds of such lands shall be faithfully applied to objects of internal improvement within the State;" "and that these works shall be free for the transportation of the U. S. Mail and munitions of war and for the passage of troops without the payment of any toll whatever." The objects of these requirements are manifestly these: to prevent them from being put in such competition as to prejudice the sale of the lands retained by the General Government; to secure them from being squandered, and by preventing their diversion to other purposes, to secure the objects enumerated in the act. It is not to be presumed that Congress designed to prescribe the manner of sale or to limit the act of selling to any particular agent. The State does not act as a collective body, but through its officers or agents duly authorized by the law making power The Legislature must designate the agent or provide for his appointment. It may designate an individual, or it may designate a company. In neither case are the requirements of Congress violated.

The ultimate objects sought to be obtained by means of the grant, are greater facilities of transportation and the enlargement of the physical resources and power of the country, by increase of population and development of wealth. The Congress seeks to attain these at as early a day as possible, and before the people can acquire that degree of wealth that they can build them without aid. This can be most effectually done through the agency of the companies, which are to receive the proceeds from the sale of these lands. Should the State undertake the sale of these lands, it cannot consistently bring them into market at a price below that fixed by the Constitution and statutes, as the minimum at which the school lands can be sold.—To do so would prejudice important interests of the State. On the other hand, to hold them at the same price with the school lands, would be to retain them, until nearly two hundred and fifty thousand acres, besides the unsold school lands lying east of them are disposed of. Consequently our works of internal improvement would be indefinitely postponed and the ends sought by Congress would be, in a measure defeated.

In conclusion of this subject, I would recommend that in all cases in which it is not prohibited by the terms of the grant, that the expense incurred by the State in the location and entering of any lands, shall be repaid into the treasury of the State from the first proceeds derived from the sale of said lands

The people have chosen you from among their number, and entrusted you with the disposition of hese subjects. They have confidence in your wisdom and ability. In conclusion, I assure you of my most hearty cooperation in all measures that will contribute to the early and permanent prosperity of our young and enterprising State,

DAVID BUTLER.

DIED IN THE WOOL.—Said one Democrat to another, the other day:

"You've heard of the fellow who died at his post, have you not?"

"Yes," answered his friend.

"And you've heard of the other one who died in the harness?"

"Oh, yes," answered the Democrat.

"And we Democrats have died in the wool."

His friend saw the point, and looked sad.

Queen Victoria is unpretending enough now, but no one can deny that she has given herself heirs.

An inveterate punster says New York is now governed by Oakey Hall, Tammany Hall, and Alcohol.

The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, ... JAN. 21, 1869

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are desirous of receiving correspondence from all parts of the State, relative to the material interests of the country, together with such other matter as contributors may deem of interest.

Editorial Correspondence.

LINCOLN, NEB. Jan. 18, 1869

The Senatorial question was settled last night, by the selection of Hon. T. W. Tipton, the present incumbent, on the second ballot. The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus on Thursday evening of last week, and balloted four times without making a selection. Marquett's vote ranging from 7 to 12; McCann's 9 to 10; Butler 9 to 11; and Tipton 13 to 15. The caucus met again Saturday evening and ballotted thirteen times more, with nearly the same results as on Thursday evening. Last evening the first ballot stood, Marquett 14; McCann 8; Tipton 22. On the second ballot Marquett received 15 votes; McCann 2; Tipton 27. The nomination of Mr. Tipton was made unanimeus. Mr. Tipton was loudly called for, and appeared and made a short speech. Marquett, McCann and Butler—defeated candidates—were next called for, and made short speeches, each thanking the friends who had had supported them and endorsing the choice of the caucus. Messrs. Mason, Redick, Saunders and Strickland each made short speeches. The feeling for several days has run high, and the fight was determined though friendly The Cass delegation did their best to elect their man, and only succumbed to a superior numerical force. The formal election will be gone through with to-day, and the Legislature will then be prepared to devote more thought to ordinary legislation.

The contested case of Sydenham *vs* Bernum is in the hands of the committee, and that of Parker *vs* Brush is made the special order for to morrow. Mr. Hagood, from Cass, has made a very able minority report in the latter case, which dives down deep into the merits of the case.

I was out, one day last week, examining the salt works of Mr. Tichenor, some two miles west of the city. He has some twenty kettles, and has manufactured some very fine salt. The works are standing still at the present time, awaiting some action on the part of the Legislature in order that a lease may be effected. H.

STATE LANDS.

We gather from the Press of the State that public sentiment is favorable to a partition of the 452,000 acres of public lands now held in trust by the State for the advancement of "Public Improvements."

Any amount of utopian ideas have been advanced upon this subject; but the sentiment to-day, seems strongly in favor of an equitable settlement of the question by a division of the lands, so made as to insure speedy benefit to the State. If the lands must be parcelled out by this session of the Legislature, we hope that North Platte will get her share as well as South Platte. Already 48,000 acres have been obtained for the branch of the North Western road, terminating at Fremont on the Union Pacific railroad, and this amount should be taken into consideration in the new division likely to be had soon at Lincoln. Again, the immense benefits obtained in North Platte by the construction of the U. P. R. R. should enter into an equitable adjustment of conflicting claims. Already two roads in North Platte have shed their wide spread influence for good in that portion of the country; but, nevertheless, the people there are entitled to further aid and a just and fair balance should be struck so that they may obtain whatever is their due out of the division of the remainder.

In the South Platte country no rail roads have yet been constructed and no aid from the State has been obtained. It is true that the B. & M. R. R. Co. have a grant of land on their line, but owing to the decision of Secretary Browning, of the Department of the Interior, that grant, from the Missouri river, is absolutely worth nothing to the Company until it reaches beyond Cass county. The Secretary of the Interior decided that the Company could not take other lands in lieu of those within the limits of their grant when the same were occupied by actual settlers; and this decision, in fact and in truth, gives no aid in the construction of their road until they get beyond Cass County.—This fact, we hope, will induce our members to lay a claim for at least 50,000 acres to aid the County in obtaining a road. Had the B. & M. R. Co. been permitted to select other lands in lieu of those occupied on its line they would have held for that portion of their road which is projected through this county alone 192,000 acres; but the decision of Secretary Browning deprives them of this amount, and we deem it only fair, just and equitable that the State, through their representatives, should appropriate at least 50,000 acres to this county or to the B & M. Co., and thus enable it to receive some little remuneration for the vast outlay the Company will be at in the construction of its line. It will be useless to squander the lands in small amounts; and if every projected road in the State is to have a share, then the division will defeat the object in view, by rendering the amounts too small to materially aid the work of construction. The lands will be mortgaged to eastern capitalists for a nominal value; and, eventually, the lands and roads, as far as constructed, will pass into the hands of eastern men.—It would be wiser to select a few roads whose influence will be for good, and whose projectors are abundantly able to complete the work, than to dispossess the people of these lands for the purpose of having them pass into the hands of a few contractors, who will stop work as soon as money for their laborers ceases to be furnished by the Companies which obtain the lands.—We are not prepared to say what lines are the best. This is a question so fraught with importance to the State, that we hope time and patient enquiry will be had before a decision. We have full faith in the ability of our Legislature to decide this important question; and have no doubt they will decide correctly. Of course we do not ignore the fact that some sections of the country will feel sore, but we say to all, be of good cheer. Nebraska is sure of railroad facilities. If all cannot be satisfied now, it will not be long before every important point in the State will be possessed of railroad communication.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

January 15, 1869.

Morning Session.—Senate met pursuant to adjournment and was opened in the usual form.

Mr. Frost presented a petition of H. R. R. Pinder, and five others for reimbursement of Robert Naylor for private funds expended in aid of Immigration by himself while General Agent. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. Majors presented petition of citizens of Nemaha county asking for a herd law.

Mr. Hathaway presented remonstrance of citizens of Plattsmouth and Oreapolis precincts against the passage of any herd law for their precincts.

Mr. Taylor introduced bill to transfer old capitol building to Omaha for school purposes.

Rules suspended, bill was read a second time by its title and referred to Committe on Public Buildings and State Library.

Mr. Stevenson, introduced bill to amend the cost of civil procedure relating to stay of execution.

Mr. Gere introduced bill for relief of persons having improvements on State lots in Lincoln. Read first time.

Mr. Hathaway introduced bill to authorize the city of Plattsmouth to levy additional tax. Read first and second time and referred to committee on Judiciary

Mr. Reavis from select committee to whom was referred a bill relating to incorporation of Arago, reported it back with recommendations that it lay on the table, on account of its provisions conflicting with the Constitution Report adopted.

Mr Chapin of Ways and Means committee reported back bill transferring funds from Militia and Sinking Fund to general fund. Rules suspended and bill ordered engrossed for third reading to-day, which being done the bill passed.

Mr. Reavis, from Committee on Judiciary, reported back bill to exempt fire apparatus from sale on execution, recommended its passage. Report adopted.

Mr. Reavis of Committee on Judiciary, reported back bill to amend code of Civil procedure relating to stay of execution without recommendation

On motion of Mr. Chapin, the Senate resolved itself into Committee of the whole to consider the bill, and after sometime spent therein the committee rose and reported the bill back, recommending that it be printed and recommitted to Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

January 15, 1869.

Mr. Jones presented remonstrance of G. D Harris and 110 others, citizens of Richardson county, against any change of the laws regulating the herding of cattle in Richardson, and against a general herd law; referred to committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Barnard gave notice of a bill entitled an act to amend "an act to amend chapter 46, part first revised statutes entitled 'revenue'."

Mr. Rathmann gave notice of a bill entitled "an act to amend an act entitled "roads," found in revised statutes.

Mr. Tisdel gave notice of a bill to amend section 11, chapter 1, of the revised statutes entitled "annual appropriations to aid agricultural pursuits."

Mr. Parmele gave notice of a bill to authorize County Commissioners to pay all persons who have been acting as officers, back fees in criminal cases.

Also of a bill to prevent Attorneys at Law from signing obligations in which they are engaged as Attorneys.

Bills were introduced of the following titles which were read for the first time, and the rules being suspended, three fourths voting therefor, read a second time and referred.

By Mr. Church, H R. 15, an act to restrain bulls over one year old from running at large. Referred to the committee on Agriculture.

Also H. R. 18, an act to authorize the publication of certain general laws in the newspapers of the State. Referred to Committee on Public Printing.

By Mr Rathman, H. R. 19, an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on days of election. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr Crow H. R. 21, an act to amend "An act to provide for the registry of school lands for the control and disposition thereof, and for the safe keeping of the funds derived from the sale and lease of said lands. Referred to the committee on School Lands.

SENATE.

Jan. 16.

Mr. Reavis from committee on Judiciary, reported back bill to authorize Plattsmouth to levy additional tax with the recommendations that it lay on the table. Report received.

Mr. Gere by consent, introduced a joint resolution recommending inhabitants at next general election to vote for or against a constitutional convention.

Mr. Cunningham introduced a bill to encourage growing of fruit trees and hedges.

Rules suspended and bill read first and second time and referred to committee on Agriculture.

Bill to exempt fire apparatus from sale on execution, passed.

A message from the House was received informing the Senate that the House had passed a memorial and joint resolution in regard to mail route from Fremont to Lincoln.

Mr. Reavis by consent, introduced a bill to abolish the death penalty for murder and to amend criminal code.—Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Chapin by consent introduced a joint resolution accepting proposals of Agricultural act Read second time and referred to committee on Agriculture.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Jan 16.

Mr. McCartney presented the memorial of Peter F. Grosjohn and others protesting against a general herd law for Otoe county.

Mr. Griffin from the committee on privileges and elections reported in the contested election case of Parker *vs* Brush, in favor of giving Mr. Parker his seat. The committee gave it as their opinion that mere impartiality in in making returns should not disfranchise any number of citizens where the election itself was proved to be legal; and therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Hiram W. Parker is entitled to a seat in this House as the duly elected Representative from the 9th district, and that Marcus Brush the setting member is not entitled to a seat as Representative from said district.

(Signed.) Joel T. Griffin,
Nathan Blakely,
Geo. R. Stook.

Mr. Hagood begged the indulgence of the House until Monday morning when he would present a minority report.

Mr. Griffin from the select committee to which was referred the bill to 'Lease certain Saline Lands to one Anson C. Tichenor reported back the bill with a recommendation that it do pass."

The Secretary of the Senate announced that the Senate had passed without amendment Senate Bill No. 1. "An act to provide for the transfer of the sinking or militia fund to general fund."

Mr. Loveland gave notice of a bill to exempt homesteads from forced sale on execution and provide for —— in case of death of owner.

Mr. Seybolt gave notice of a bill to amend an act entitled "Roads."

Mr. Parmele from the committee on Agriculture obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled "an act to restrain stock from running at large in Nebraska. Read a second time by its title and ordered printed.

H R 13, entitled "an act to lease certain Saline Lands to one Anson C. Tichenor." Ordered painted.

On motion of Mr. Parish the Senate bill No. 1, "An act to provide for the transfer of the sinking or militia fund to the general fund," was read a second time by its title and referred to Ways and Means committee.

Legal Notice.

In District Court 2d Judicial District within and for Cass county, Nebraska.

William Young, } Plaintiff,
against
Melinda Young, } Defendant,

To Melinda Young, defendant, you are hereby notified that William Young, plaintiff, on the 20th day of January, 1869, filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, charging you, the said Melinda Young, defendant, with having wilfully abandoned and absented yourself from the said William Young, plaintiff, for more than two years last past, without good cause or justification, and praying that the said William Young, plaintiff, may be divorced from you, the said Melinda Young, defendant.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the first day of March, 1869.

Dated January 20th, 1869.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Plaintiff.
By MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, Attor'ys for Plff. Jan21w4.

Legal Notice.

Magdalena Meyer, of the town of Eaton, in the State of Wisconsin, will take notice that Heinrich Meyer, of the county of Cass, in the State of Nebraska, did on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, file his petition in the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, within and for the county of Cass, in said State of Nebraska, against the said Magdalena Meyer, defendant, setting forth that the said Heinrich Meyer was married unto the said Madalena Meyer in June A. D. 1864, and that the said Madalena Meyer has been wilfully absent from the said Heinrich Meyer for the space of two years last past, without any cause or justification thereof on the part of the said Madalena Meyer, and praying that he may be divorced from the said Mazdalena Meyer. The said Madalena Meyer is notified that she is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1869.

Dated January 21st, 1869.

HEINRICH MEYER,
By WILLIAM W. EWING, his Attorney.

Ordered Published in the NEBRASKA HERALD, four consecutive weeks.
WILLIAM H. WELLS, Clerk of Dist. Court.
Jan21w4.]

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm lies two and half miles west of Rock Bluffs, and six and half miles south of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska. It contains 165 acres—55 under cultivation, 10 in meadow, and 25 in pasture, all under fence. The farm is well watered, and contains 45 acres of good timber The dwelling house and out houses are generally in good condition. For price &c., enquire of proprietor on the farm. THOMAS McCARTNEY.
Jan21*

Legal Notice.

In District Court 2d Judicial District within and for Cass county, Nebraska.

Perry Walker against S. H. Walker.

To S. H. Walker, defendant:

You are hereby notified that Perry Walker, Plaintiff, has filed a petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of 2d Judicial District, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of said petition is to obtain from you a conveyance with covenants of general warranty for the east half of the north east quarter of section No. 1, in township 11, north of range 13 east of 6th Principal Meridian, in Cass county, Nebraska, which premises are in possession of Plaintiff, and which he purchased of you and paid the full amount of consideration therefor, and for which you executed and delivered to plaintiff a warranty deed on the 7th day of January, 1868, intending thereby to convey said premises to plaintiff, but through a mistake in the discription said deed reads the E 1-2 of N E ¼ of sec. 1, in T. 10 N. of R. 11 E, of 6th P. M., which mistake said petition prays may be corrected and a deed ordered for the tract of land first above described.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 22d day of February 1869

PERRY WALKER.
By MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, Att'ys for Plff.
Jan14w4|869.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1869.

The first edition of One Hundred Thousand of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Guide in the Flower Garden is now published. It makes a work of 104 pages, beautifully illustrated, with about 150 Fine Wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and an

ELEGANT COLORED PLATE,

A BOQUET OF FLOWERS.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

Culture of Flowers and Vegetables.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address

JAMES VICK,
Jan. 14 1869. Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote.

WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL DESIRE FOR TOBACCO. *It entirely vegetable and harmless. It purifies and enriches the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, is an excellent tonic and appetizer, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes deep refreshing, and establishes robust health. Smokers and chewers for sixty years cured. Price Fifty cents per box, post free.* An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., SENT FREE. Agents wanted. Address

DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

TESTIMONIALS.

Omaha, Nebraska.

For sixteen years I was a slave to tobacco, smoking or chewing all the time. Seeing Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote advertised, I purchased a box. Inform days I found relief, and in a week I was THOROUGHLY CURED of the taste and disease both. *Never for a moment, since then, have I had the least desire to touch the nauseous thing.*

HENRY C. WETTWOOD, D.D., M. E. Conf.

Beatrice, Gage Co., Nebraska.

I have used tobacco forty-five years, but *have been cured of the habit by one box of Dr. Burton's Antidote.*

JAMES HORTUP, Postmaster.

FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, *Secretary's Office.*—Please send a supply of the ANTIDOTE. *The one received has done its work SURELY.* O. T. EDGAR.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON.—Gentlemen of influence here, having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution.

JOSEPH MACO, Warden of N. H. State Prison.

FROM THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE ALLEGHANY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA.—I have used the Antidote with great success. It is curing all my friends.

H. BLACKSTONE.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—ONE BOX OF ANTIDOTE cured my brother and myself. IT NEVER FAILS.

REV. W. POWERS, Methodist Station, Pa.

FROM THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS, LYNN, MASS.—*I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in three months by using* Dr. Burton's Antidote, and *all desire for tobacco is removed.* WM. L. WAY, Jr.

FROM THE SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL, BALTIMORE, MD.—*One box of Burton's Antidote removed all desire for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers.* T. T. T. SLATER, Editor.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Dec31m6

Western Iowa.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Glenwood, Mills Co., Iowa.

REV. HENRY BAYLIES, A. M.
President,

assisted by Competent Instructors.

Glenwood is delightfully located, healthful, moral and easy of access by public conveyance. Passengers over the C. B. & M. Ex. R. R. stop at Pacific City, and thence taken by Stage, three miles, to Glenwood.

TUITION:

From $5 to $10 per Term. Pupils admitted at any time. Board, $2.50 to $3.00 per week.

Winter Term begins November 16th; Spring term February 9th; Summer term May 4th.

For further particulars address the President.
Dec10:8671

Estray Notices.

Taken up by the subscriber in Liberty precinct, Cass county, Nebraska, one Bull, whitish color, red ears, supposed to be 2 years old past.
Jan21w5 F G KENDALL

Taken up by the subscriber, in Plattsmouth precinct, December 15th, 1868, two white Steers, each having red ears, and one of which having a sprinkle of red on his sides; also, one red steer and one dunnish heifer with mottle face, all supposed to be one year old last spring, and none of them having any marks or brands perceivable, except the red steer has had his ears shortened, probably by frost.
Dec31w5* S. COLE.

Taken up by the subscriber, in Rock Bluffs precinct, about the first of December, 1868, one light red steer, supposed to be 2 years old in the spring, with white in the forehead above the eyes, some white on the rump of the tail. No ear marks or brands. JAS M. CHALFANT.
Dec31w5*

Taken up by the subscriber in Rock Bluffs precinct one and a half miles from Union House, Dec 16 1868 one red steer calf, supposed to be one year old, swallow fork in the left ear, when taken up had a forked hickory stick around its neck, fastened with wire.
Dec31w5* E. B. NICHELS.

Taken up by the subscriber at his residence in Avoca precinct, December 8th, 1868, one light red heifer calf, and one dark red bull calf, no marks perceivable. WM. ALTAFFER,
Dec 24 w5*

Taken up by the subscriber, at his residence in M. Pleasant precinct, December 15th, 1868, one yearling steer, red, with white tail, a few white spots on side, and little white spot on back
Dec24w5* GEORGE HANSON

NOTICE.

JAMES O'NEIL is my authorized Agent for the collection of all accounts due the undersigned for medical services; his receipt will be valid for the payment of any monies on said accounts.
August 14, 1867. R. R. LIVINGSTON, M.D.

Cheap Cash Store!

L. F. REED, P. E. BEAREDSLY.

REED & BEARDSLEY,

WEEPING WATER, NEBRASKA

WE have just opened a large stock of Goods at Weeping Water, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Glass,
Iron,
Wooden Ware, Notions,

And every thing the farmer and mechanic needs. Styles and grades to suit. To buy elsewhere may be well, to buy here is well—always well—often better—often best. Call and see. Look at the Goods. Ask for the price. Consider well, and do what is wisest. All Goods warranted as represented.

REED & BEARDSLEY,
July 30 tf.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America, devoted to original Stories Poems, Sketches, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special special departments on Fashions), Instructions on Health, Music, Amusements, etc., by the best authors, and profusely illustrated with costly engravings, useful and entertaining literature.

No person of refinement, economical wife or lady of taste can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Specimen copies, 15 cents, mailed free. Yearly $3 00 with a valuable premium; two copies $5 50; three copies, $7 50; five copies $12, and splendid premiums for clubs at $3 each, with the first premiums to each subscriber. ☞ A new Bartram & Fanton sewing Machine for 20 subscribers at $3 each.

Publication Office, 838 Broadway, New York.

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Dr. J. W. THOMAS,

Having permanently located at

WEEPING WATER FALLS,

tends his professional services to the citizens of Cass county, Nebraska. Jan7 6m.

United States Mails.

NEBRASKA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1868.

Proposals for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, on the following routes in the State of Nebraska, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of February 20 next, to be decided by March 6th.

No. 14461 From DeWitt to Bismark, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave DeWitt Wednesday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Bismark by 12 m;
Leave Bismark Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at DeWitt by 4 p m.

14462 From Columbus to Madison, 49 miles and back once a week.
Leave Columbus Tuesday at 8 p m;
Arrive at Madison by 5 p m;
Leave Madison Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Columbus by 3 p m.

14463 From Fremont to Lincoln, 45 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fremont Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lincoln by 7 p m;
Leave Lincoln Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Fremont by 7 p m.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

14464 From Lincoln, by Traumse, Pawnee City and Rock Mills, (n. o.) to Albany, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lincoln Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Albany next day by 7 a m;
Leave Albany Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lincoln next day by 7 a m
Proposals for three times a week services invited.

14465 From McFaddens to Ft. Kearney, 75 miles and back, once a week.
Leave McFaddens Monday at 6 p m;
Arrive Ft. Kearney next day by 7 p m;
Leave Ft. Kearney Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at McFaddens next day by 7 p m.

14466 From Papillion, by Platford and South Bend, to E. Balis, (n. o.,) on Stephenson's Creek, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Papillion Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at E. Balis by 6 p m;
Leave E. Balis Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Papillion by 6 p m.

14467 From Dakota City, by Logan Grove, (n. o.) Canton, and Fork City, to Madisson C. H. (n. o.) 75 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Dakota City Monday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Madison Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave Madison Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Dakota City Saturday by 6 p m.

14468 From Lincoln to Columbus, 77 and back, once a week
Leave Lincoln Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Columbus next day by 6 p m;
Leave Columbus Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Lincoln next day by 6 p m.

14469 From DeSoto to Missouri Valley, 12 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave DeSoto Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Missouri Valley by 12 m;
Leave Missouri Valley same days at 3 p m;
Arrive at DeSoto by 5 p m.

14470 From Ashland, by Cedar Bluffs and Benton, to Elcwood, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ashland Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Elmwood by 5 p m;
Leave Elmwood Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Ashland by 3 p m.

14471 From West Point, by Oakland, to Decatur, 30 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Point Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m
Arrive at Decatur by 6 p m;
Leave Decatur Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at West Point by 6 p m.

14472 From West Point, by Lakeview, Elmont, and Pleasant Run, to Norfolk, 45 miles and back once a week.
Leave West Point Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Norfolk next day by 12 m;
Leave Norfolk Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at West Point next day by 6 p m

14473 From Tecumseh, by Helena, to Lincoln City, 50 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tecumseh Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lincoln City by 7 p m;
Leave Lincoln Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tecumseh by 7 p m;
Proposals for three times a week services invited.

14474 From Lincoln, by Oak Grove (n. o.) and Seward, to the mouth of Douglas creek, in Butler county (n. o.) 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lincoln Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Douglas creek Tuesday by 12 m;
Leave Douglas creek Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Lincoln Thursday by 12 m.
Proposals to end service at Seward, 30 miles from Lincoln, invited.

14475 From Elk Horn Station, (n. o.) by Forest City Salt Creek and Ashland to Lincoln, 50 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Elk Horn Station Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lincoln by 5 p m;
Leave Lincoln Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Elk Horn Station by 5 p m.
Proposals to extend service to Seward, 30 miles from Elk Horn Station, invited.

14476 From Lincoln, by Milford and Beaver Crossing to Fort Kearney, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lincoln Monday at 7 a m,
Arrive at Fort Kearney Wednesday by 7 p m.
Leave Fort Kearney Thursday at 7 a m,
Arrive at Lincoln Saturday by 7 p m.
Proposals to begin this service at Beaver Crossing, decreasing distance 50 miles, invited.

14477 From Little Sioux, (Iowa) by Arizona and Tekamah, to West Point, 37 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Little Sioux Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at West Point by 6 p m;
Leave West Point Wednesday at 7 a m,
Arrive at Little Sioux by 6 p m.

14478 From Beatrice, by Swan City and Camden, to Milford, 44 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Beatrice Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Milford by 7 p m
Leave Milford Tuesday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Beatrice at 7 p m.
Proposals to begin the service at Swan City, decreasing distance 14 miles, invited.

14479 From West Point to Dakota City, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave West Point Monday at 10 a m.
Arrive at Dakota City Tuesday by 7 p m.
Leave Dakota City Wednesday at 7 a m
Arrive at West Point Thursday by 5 p m.

14480 From Nebraska City, by Bartlett's Mills (n. o.) Snyders, (n. o.) Clarks, (n. o.) and Morton's Ford (n. o.) to Table Rock, 40 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Nebraska City Monday at 8 a m.
Arrive at Table Rock by 7 p m,
Leave Table Rock Tuesday at 8 a m,
Arrive at Nebraska City by 7 p m

14481 From Bartlett City, (Iowa) by Wyoming, to Lincoln City, 55 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bartlett City Monday at 7 a m
Arrive at Lincoln City Tuesday by 12 m,
Leave Lincoln City Wednesday at 7 a m,
Arrive at Bartlett City Thursday 12 m.

14482 From Beatrice, by Cistenia (n. o.) and Randall, (n. o.) to Camden, 40 miles and back once a week.
Leave Beatrice Monday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Camden by 8 p m.
Leave Camden Tuesday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Beatrice by 8 p m.

14483 From Ashland, by Wahn Ranch (n. o.) and Raccoon Fork of Oak creek, (n. o.) to Ulysses, (n. o.) 76 miles and back, once a week,
Leave Ashland Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Ulysses next day by 6 p m,
Leave Ulysses Wednesday at 7 a m,
Arrive at Ashland next day by 6 p m.
Proposals for ending the service at Oak creek (n. o.,) decreasing distance 25 miles, invited

NOTES:

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Post master General may annul the contract for disobeying the post office laws, or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with—Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Nebraska," and sent by *mail.*

For forms of proposal, &c., and other information see advertisement of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Jan7w4.] Postmaster General.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

E H Eaton, vs