



OUR FLAG. Then up with that flag! let it stream on the air! Through our lathes are old in their graves...

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

The first great and fundamental principle in the creed of Union men during the present trying crisis, should be unity of feeling and action. We should never suffer the enemy to disconcert and divide us in our midst...

The act passed last winter provided that only such Territorial warrants as were presented on or before the first day of December, 1861, could be bonded...

All that unorganized portion of Nebraska west of organized counties is added to the First Judicial District. An Act in relation to roads—to regulate the disbursement of road fund, and to define the duties of supervisors...

The Election Law will be found in today's paper. We will also publish the Road Law and Mill Dam Law in full. In addition to the above general acts, there were sixty-six local laws passed...

In another column will be found communications from two worthy citizens of this city, upon this subject. We therefore defer any further remarks until a future issue.

"What Did the Legislature Do?"

The above is the first question asked members on their return home. A few may be able to answer it satisfactorily; many cannot. As an eye-witness, and "one who kept the records," we presume to say without fear of offending, that "many things were done that ought to have been left undone, and many things left undone that ought to have been done."

The following is a list of the general acts passed at the session which terminated on the 10th inst: ORIGINATING IN THE COUNCIL. An Act to amend an act entitled an act respecting juries, approved Nov. 2, 1888.

This act repeats the three dollar road tax levied on each quarter section of land. Applicable to all the counties South of the Platte except Pawnee, and to Douglas county North of the Platte.

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This gives the District Judge power to appoint masters instead of the District Courts, and also gives the Judge power to remove for cause, and fill vacancies.

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A letter from Capt. Matthews, as well as much other matter is crowded out of the week.

The Census Returns of Nebraska for 1890.

During the last session of the Legislature an appropriation bill was introduced, having as a data the last vote for Delegate to Congress. Members North of Platte gave as a reason for not supporting the bill that the vote referred to was not a correct data, but that they were willing to make an appropriation upon the census returns.

WHITE POPULATION.

Table with 2 columns: County and Population. Includes entries for Boone, Butler, Cass, etc.

COLORED POPULATION.

Table with 2 columns: County and Population. Includes entries for Boone, Butler, Cass, etc.

Census Office.

Washington, December 1, 1892. I certify the foregoing statement of population to be correct as collated from the official returns of the 8th census.

J. G. KENNEDY, Sup't.

Population South of the Platte, 19,000. Population North of the Platte, 8,708.

South Platte over North Platte, 9,888.

The opponents of an apportionment were "taken back" on the exhibition of this statement. Their fertile brains, however, soon found a new dodge.

The organic act required the first apportionment made by the Governor to be "as near as may be, in the ratio of qualified voters."

We call attention to one or two items more, and will discuss this apportionment question more at large in future numbers of our paper.

Sarpy county, North of the Platte with a population of 1,201 under the existing apportionment has virtually two members in the Council; while Nemaha county, South of the Platte, with a population of 3,149, has one-half of one Councilman.

It is not, perhaps, what the times and circumstances demand; but it is the best that could be done at this session.

"Who is Pawnee?"

"Prophecy and Kings desired it long, and did without the sight."

The question, "who struck Billy Paterson," was perhaps never more pressingly insisted upon, than the one, "who is Pawnee?" the Omaha correspondent of the Advertiser.

"That's Pawnee's style!" "Hollinghead wrote and Furnas dictated those articles." "That's Capitol under a new name!"

"I believe Dr. Holladay or Dr. McPherson wrote that article!" It was very strongly intimated on the floor of the Council that our intimate friend Hon. W. F. SAPP, one of the Douglas county Councilmen, was the veritable "Pawnee," and yet the problem unsolved takes a place on the shelf along with "Billy Paterson."

In fact if the boasted pugacious propensity of a certain gas establishment in this city were really to be exercised, it would be unsafe for "Pawnee" to doff his *nom de plume*, and appear in the shape of flesh and blood!

Was it not for fear of subjecting our humble self to the accusation of "taking water," "backing down," "getting scared," or something of that kind, we might say we are not in the habit of writing communications for a paper of which we are editor; and that what we write generally appears in the editorial column, under our own name, and for all of which, in the language of modern Legislative spouters, "we hold ourselves personally responsible, here and elsewhere."

But as the above mentioned fear is before our eyes, we'll not say any such thing just now. This much, however, we will say, that if he who said, "I'll bet 'Pawnee' is a murderer, thief, liar and villain, and I can whip him with any instrument he may select," will give satisfactory bond and security that he will do and perform—or attempt to—the various high toned acts, which he coaches in such peculiarly classic and refined language, culled with care, no doubt, from the gentleman's private vocabulary, we'll agree to send for "Pawnee," and have him "appear in person!" We doubt not his intellectual,

moral, and physical ability to cope with this modern pseudo mastodonian Draco.

The Jayhawk Bill.

Most of our readers of course, are aware that there was introduced into the last Legislature, a certain Bill, known as the "Jayhawk Bill." As the Nemaha Delegation to a man voted against that unparalleled monstrosity, and for doing which the friends of that measure, at the capital and elsewhere, have been pleased to denounce them as sympathizers with Jayhawkers, we here copy the Bill as it was introduced into the Council:

A BILL For an Act to Suppress Jayhawking.

WHEREAS, In certain places of the Territory, organized bands of armed men, and robbers, and thieves under the appellation of "Jayhawkers," have been and are now engaged in plundering, and robbing good and peaceable citizens of this Territory, and committing outrages upon persons without provocation, by using threats of violence, and in some instances by attempting to take life and inflicting frightful wounds upon persons—now for the purpose of suppressing such armed bodies of men, and preventing such outrages in the future: Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska.

SECTION 1. That all armed bodies of men, consisting of two or more, who shall hereafter commit any robbery, theft, or forcibly and against the will of the owner or owners, take any goods, chattels, stock, or property of any value whatever, belonging to another, shall be deemed guilty of Land Piracy, and upon conviction thereof be punished by death.

SEC. 2. That if any person shall harbor, feed, aid or abet any person or persons engaged in plundering, robbing, thieving or depriving persons of their property, knowing such persons to be so engaged shall be deemed accessory before the fact, to Land Piracy, and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by death.

SEC. 3. That it shall be lawful for any person or persons to kill, slay, and destroy by all and every means known for taking of life, any armed persons who shall at the time of such killing be engaged in plundering, or stealing, or robbing, or attempting to forcibly take and carry away any property belonging to another, or while secreting, removing, or driving away, or attempting to place any property or stock beyond the reach of the owner.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted that hereafter, when any unknown person, having no legitimate business shall come into any county of this Territory, or any place therein, who shall excite the suspicion of any resident citizen, it shall be lawful for any such citizen to go before any Justice of the Peace and make oath that he has reason to believe and does believe that such unknown, or suspicious persons is a suspicious character, and in said county or place for no lawful purpose.

Such Justice shall thereupon issue a warrant for the immediate arrest of such suspected persons, and if such persons shall fail to give a satisfactory account of him or herself, such Justice of the Peace shall immediately require such suspected person to enter into good and sufficient sureties with two resident free holders for his future conduct, and on failure to give such security, such Justice shall forthwith order such person to leave the Territory.

In all candor we ask, was ever before a civilized Legislature asked to vote for such a barbarous act? Such an act would supersede the criminal code, and make every man judge, jury and executioner! It would be worse than the Spanish Inquisition! It would legalize Jayhawking, and that, too, of a character demoralizing without precedent. Under it all the old feuds and quarrels, common to this as all other new countries, would be settled with powder and ball, poisoning, burning at the stake; in the language of the act itself, "by all and every means known for taking life!"

We venture to say that in less than a twelve-month it would have depopulated Southern Nebraska so far as good citizens are concerned, leaving it in the hands of Jayhawkers of the deepest dye. As an humble citizen of Nemaha county and of the Territory of Nebraska, we endorse the "Nemaha Delegation" for their action on this bill, and believe that in cooler moments all good citizens will do the same.

The "Nemaha Delegation" we further say, as an eye-witness of all their Legislative acts, are deserving of the plaudit, "well done thou good and faithful servant." They battled manfully for the right in every instance. They had a watchful eye, both to their constituency immediate and at large, and have resided in this county full as long, and understand full as well its wants and the wishes of its inhabitants, as some who have scarce become acclimated, and have so much fault to find.

DISTRICT COURT, for Otos county, is now in session at Nebraska City, Judge J. E. STREETE, the newly appointed associate Justice, presiding. Judge STREETE held court during the month of December in the First Judicial District at Omaha, where he made a most favorable impression upon the legal fraternity. He is pronounced a very able lawyer, and his fine social qualities win him friends wherever he goes.

Our enterprising townsman, TEXO HILL, has been engaged somewhat extensively in putting up pork in this city this winter. While it is true that prices are "ruinously low" Mr. T. has paid higher than any other packer in the Territory. We looked through his establishment the other day, and found a very superior lot of pork, and put up in number one style.

An Act Respecting Elections.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of NEBRASKA: That the general elections of this Territory shall be held on the second Tuesday of October of each year.

SEC. 2. That the Council and members of the Council shall be elected at the general election in the year 1892, and every second year thereafter; and members of the House of Representatives shall be elected at the general election in the year 1892, and every second year thereafter.

SEC. 3. The several County Commissioners shall at least thirty days previous to any general election be written or printed notices thereof to be posted up in each county, which notices shall contain a list of all the offices to be filled for said election; and in case of a special election, such notices shall be given at least eight days prior thereto.

SEC. 4. Every free white male citizen of the United States, and those who have, in accordance with the laws of the United States, filed their declaration of intention to become such, and who have attained the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this Territory: Provided, that he shall be a resident of the Territory forty days of the county twenty days of the precinct or ward where he intends to vote ten days preceding the election; and the Judges of Election, in making the returns, shall be governed by the following rules, so far as the same may be applicable:

First. That place shall be considered and held to be the residence of a person, in which his habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning.

Second. A person shall be considered and held to have lost his residence, who shall leave his home and go into another Territory or State, or county of this Territory, for temporary purposes merely, with an intention of returning.

Third. A person shall not be considered and held to have gained a residence in any county of this Territory into which he shall come for temporary purposes merely, if he has the intention of making such county his home, but with the intention of leaving the same whenever the business that brought him into it shall be completed.

Fourth. If a person remove to another Territory or State, intending to make it his permanent residence, he shall be considered and held to have lost his residence in this Territory, notwithstanding he may intend to return at some future period.

Fifth. The place where a married man's family resides shall generally be considered and held to be his residence, but if it is a place of temporary establishment only, or for transient purposes, it shall be otherwise.

Sixth. If a married man has his family fixed in one place, and he does his business in another, the former shall be considered and held to be the place of his residence.

Eighth. The mere intention to acquire a new residence, without the fact of removal, shall not constitute the fact of removal, without the intention.

Ninth. If a person shall go into another Territory or State, and while there shall exercise the right of a citizen by voting, he shall be considered and held to have lost his residence in this Territory.

SEC. 5. Each elector shall, in full view of the people assembled at the polls, when he offers to vote, deliver in person, or by proxy, a ballot, or a written or printed name of the persons voted for, with a pertinent description of the office which he or they may be entitled to, and which shall be signed by the elector, and kept at least one year, or more than one year, or more than five years.

SEC. 6. And person who shall willfully vote in any precinct or ward in which he has not actually resided for ten days preceding the election, or who shall vote at an election in which he has not actually resided for ten days preceding the election, or who shall vote at an election in which he has not actually resided for ten days preceding the election, shall be considered and held to be guilty of an offense, and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one year, nor more than five years.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall procure, aid, assist or advise any person to go into any county for the purpose of giving his vote in such county, and who shall be so engaged, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one year, nor more than five years.

SEC. 8. If any person shall attempt, by bribery, to influence an elector of this Territory in giving his vote at an election, or shall attempt to procure any elector to vote contrary to his own inclinations, or to deter him from giving his vote or ballot, such person shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail of the proper county, not less than one month, nor more than six months.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall attempt to procure any elector to vote in any county for which he is not qualified to vote, or who shall attempt to procure any elector to vote in any county for which he is not qualified to vote, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one year, nor more than five years.

SEC. 10. Any person who shall procure, aid, assist or advise any person to go into any county for the purpose of giving his vote in such county, and who shall be so engaged, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one year, nor more than five years.

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SEC. 12. Any person who shall attempt to procure any elector to vote in any county for which he is not qualified to vote, or who shall attempt to procure any elector to vote in any county for which he is not qualified to vote, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one year, nor more than five years.

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BY TELEGRAPH!

Flight in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.

Gen. Thomas telegraphs to headquarters that on Saturday night Zollicoffer came up to his encampment and attacked him at six o'clock on Sunday morning, morning, near Webb's Cross roads, in the vicinity of Somerset. At three o'clock in the afternoon Zollicoffer and Bailly Peyton had been killed, and the rebels were in full retreat to their entrenchments at Mill Springs, with the Federals in hot pursuit.

Later—Gen. Thomas on Sunday afternoon followed up the rebels to their entrenchments, sixteen miles from his own camp, and when about to attack them yesterday morning, found their entrenchments deserted, the rebels having left their cannon, quartermaster's stores, wagons, horses, tents, &c., which fell into our hands. The Cumberland river in one steamboat and nine barges, at White Oak Creek, opposite their entrenchments at Mill Springs, 275 rebels were killed. The Tenth Indiana lost 75 killed and wounded. Nothing further of the federal loss has yet reached us. The Bailly Peyton killed in the recent engagement proves to be Bailly Peyton Jr., who was attached to Zollicoffer's staff.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

A general inspection of transportation took place yesterday. Over 1,000 wagons and teams were reviewed in one body. Mr. Cameron surrendered his portfolio to Mr. Stanton yesterday.

An official report from Gen. Halleck says Major Hubbard's cavalry attacked a rebel force of 900 at Silver Creek, Howard county, under Col. Foxdexter, on the 16th, and routed them. The rebel loss was 40 killed and 60 wounded; our loss 6 killed and 19 wounded. We also captured 160 horses, 60 wagons, 105 tents, 100 guns of powder, 200 guns, and 25 prisoners.

The Senate Military Committee are still engaged in examining the appointments made by the President, principally for the army. The number of Brigadier Generals is nearly seventy. They will recommend for confirmation all except twelve or fourteen, who will be reserved for future consideration.

January 20.

On motion of Mr. Daily, delegate from Nebraska, it was Resolved, That as Alabama had treasonably entered into the rebellion, the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of confiscating certain lands selected by that State under the law of Congress, and that the same be applied to the use of a seminary now in operation in that Territory.

CAPT. THOMPSON, of company "C," First Nebraska Regiment, returned to his home in this city last week. Continued ill health compelled Capt. T. to resign his position. The Regiment is now in comfortable winter quarters, at Georgetown, Mo.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Notice is hereby given that the following questions are immediately pending the election, to-wit: 1. "Have you been a resident of this Territory for the purpose of voting the election?" 2. "Have you been a resident of this Territory for the purpose of voting the election?" 3. "Have you been a resident of this Territory for the purpose of voting the election?"

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