



BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1867.

Death of Chief Justice Wm. A. Little-Bar Meeting.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Nemaha County, Nebraska, held at the office of R. V. Hughes, Esq., on the 29th of May, Charles G. Dorsey, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. M. Reynolds, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be, to take such action as might be thought proper in reference to the death of the Hon. William A. Little, Chief Justice of Nebraska, and Judge of the Second Judicial District thereof.

On motion Messrs. J. S. Church, E. W. Thomas and O. B. Hewitt were appointed a Committee to draw up Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

The members of this Bar have heard with deep regret of the death of Hon. William A. Little, one of the pioneers of the Bar in Nebraska, and Chief Justice of the State.

From the commencement of his practice as a Lawyer amongst us he was eminently distinguished for the soundness of his views in legal matters, and his success as a practitioner. As an advocate, more particularly in criminal cases, he had no superior, and but few if any equals.

Resolved, that we cherish with respect and affection the memory of our deceased friend and brother, William A. Little, as one of the most able and best beloved members of the Bar in Nebraska, and as a noble, honorable and upright man.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Nebraska Advertiser.

Railroad Prospects.

Gen. Moore, of Canton, Mo., financial agent of the Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line R. R. paid this city a visit on last Tuesday, having completed his trip through the northern tier of counties in Missouri, which he has been canvassing to raise the funds to defray the expenses of the preliminary survey for the above named road.

Gen. Moore stopped at the Star Hotel where a delegation of our citizens waited upon him and had quite an interesting interview. He was desirous of immediately setting out for St. Louis, and did start by boat about two o'clock the same day, or a public meeting would have been called. As it was, however, a frank conversation of half an hour convinced us that this is the company through whom we may most reasonably expect direct eastern railroad connection.

From him we receive the assurance that the western terminus of this road is fixed as near as possible opposite this point, and that it rests with the counties west of the Missouri whether the preliminary survey shall be made to a Pacific connection, or not. The corps of Engineers now surveying through Missouri, we are assured, will be ordered to extend their operation west as soon as President Davis, of the M. & M. R. A. L. road, is satisfied that we will defray its cost.

The advantages to be gained in this would be that the estimate of the road clean through would thus be laid before the company now contemplating the Missouri section above named and they would be most likely to undertake the work clean through, commencing its construction at once both west of the Mississippi and Missouri. Again, while the Engineers—in whom the company have the most implicit confidence—are here the survey can be made at a great deal less expense than though they have to come again for this purpose.

In connection with the Missouri section, our portion of the expenses of such publication would be materially lessened. The expenses of such survey from the Missouri river at Brownville to a connection with the Pacific at or near Fort Kearney would not be much now. We hope the citizens in the counties along the proposed route will view this matter deliberately and be ready to assist the work.

In this connection we copy from the Canton, Mo., Press of May 23d:

"The engineers of the M. & M. A. L. Railroad completed their preliminary survey of the route from Quincy to Canton, on Saturday, and have passed on westward over the old route. Thus far, the work progresses favorably, and we have full confidence that a most desirable route will be located.

Recent intercourse with intelligent and influential men from the northwest, assures us of a deep interest in this enterprise—the people of Nodaway and Geny—as manifest in their vote for a most liberal appropriation. A glance at the map will show that the route from Denver City to Fort Kearney, and thence to Brownville, Memphis and Canton, approximates more nearly to an air-line, and affords a longer stretch of that character than any other road on the continent.

Indeed prominent officers of the C. R. & Q. Road, have assured us that the distance from Chicago via Quincy and Canton to Fort Kearney, is less than through Omaha by the Iowa railroads."

Comparative Land Operations. From the Washington Star we clip the following statement of public lands entered in the different land offices named during the month of April:

Brownville, Neb., 30,462 acres. Junction City, Kas., 13,405 acres. Winnebago City, Minn., 4,860 acres. Vermillion, Dakota Ter., 1,392 acres. Eau Claire, Wis., 4,030 acres. Greenleaf, Minn., 3,837 acres. St. Peter, Minn., 3,070 acres. Sioux City, Iowa, 595 acres. East Saginaw, Mich., 20,651 acres. Taylor's Falls, Minn., 5,912 acres. La Crosse, Wis., 5,338 acres. Little Rock, Ark., 4,660 acres. Tallahassee, Fla., 1,697 acres.

The greater portion of the land was taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the homestead law."

A Woolen Factory. We are pleased to state, is on the tapis in this city. Mr. Emerson, formerly a resident of this city, but lately from Montana, is now endeavoring to form a company to erect a factory in this city. He understands the business, and is honest and energetic. We hope our citizens will give this their immediate attention.

This Land District—for which Brownville is the natural outlet on the river—has now a larger number of sheep than any other bordering on the Missouri river, and the reputation this section has gained as a healthy sheep raising country is fast attracting sheep and stock raisers generally to this District. Several wealthy farmers from the east have purchased thousands of acres for stock farms, and sheep raising, we have actual knowledge, will be the main feature on many of them.

What we have here to induce the erection of such a factory and to sustain it is permanent and growing with a steady, healthy growth, that cannot be checked but by the destruction of the healthy climate and rich soil upon which it flourishes.

Prosecuting Attorney. We notice that the Governor recommends the abolition of the office of County Prosecuting Attorney and the substitution of District Prosecuting Attorney. The argument is that a more competent officer could be secured in each District and this would render the conviction and punishment of criminals an occurrence less rare than at present."

We are unable to see the force of the above. We have, so far, had good lawyers for Prosecuting Attorneys in this county, and as their fees are regulated by order of the Court, respect for the Court, compels the opinion that they have earned all they have received. Upon this ground does it look plausible that District Attorneys can give their time and pay traveling expenses through the District and for the same compensation as local attorneys residing at each County Seat? If not the salary must be increased, and for what? Simply to make more scientific politicians scramble for it.

We are opposed to concentration in this or any other set of offices; and believe that the true system of a thorough State government is that which gives to each county the most distinct and separate control of the officers who are to operate within its bounds. By the District Attorney system we have a Prosecuting Attorney while the court is in session; by the present system he is in his place at all times.

The last point made, we think, is more chargeable to the lack of means to hold criminals until conviction and to punish in after conviction.

With all due deference to the wisdom that suggested it we hope this recommendation will be dropped.

The foreign news, by the cable, is again threatening. The Congress of the Powers, in consequence of Prussia declining to assent to the disarming of the Fortress of Luxemburg unless they would guarantee the retirement of the whole question, had adjourned to enable representatives to receive telegraphic instructions from their respective governments.

Mr. Nicholas. The writer of the article on Negro Suffrage on our first page to-day, is well known in Ohio, where the appeal was made, as a man of great scholastic knowledge, and one who never before took a position in favor of negro voting. We think the terse and able manner in which the subject is discussed exceeds anything in that line, and therefore commend it to the 'unterrified' and the lukewarm upon this present national question.

Although we repeatedly requested our delegation to give us information of the actual workings of the Legislature we are forgotten, in the general whirl pool of politics and log rolling. We hope they will remember a proud constituency sufficient to let them know what is going on, as the newspaper reports, where the number of a bill is only given without the title, are such that we can make but very little out of them. We'll do the best we can, however, under the circumstances.

House, May 20th.—On motion of Woolworth the Engrossing Clerk was instructed to copy in the form of a bill so much of the law of decedents as is contained between section 42 and 122 inclusive, and between 322 and 335, and between 288 and 310, writing wherever the word "probate" occurs, "District Court."

Tucker presented a memorial praying for a law to legalize the acts of the commissioners of Johnson county in reference to the issue of bonds. Kelley gave notice of a bill to provide for clerks of the district courts. Also, a bill for the election of a county superintendent of public instructions. Udnank, notice of a bill giving the statute of limitations, barring civil remedies, a construction.

Walder introduced H. F. 4. An act to amend section 88 chapter 46, Revised Statutes. Senate, 21.—Presson gave notice of a bill to ratify the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Doom introduced a bill to revise chaps. 23, part first of the revised statutes, entitled Interest. Read first time.

Hous, 21st.—Walder introduced an act to repeal chap. 111 of revised statutes and constitute 8 hours a day's work. Senate, 22d.—Shelden introduced a bill to provide for the election of road supervisors and define their duties. Doom, a bill to provide for the selection and sale of the common school lands. Majors, a bill to provide for the dismissal of certain actions in vacation. Reeves, a bill to amend chap. 46, part first revised statutes.

House, 22d.—Kelly introduced a bill to create the office and prescribe the duties of District Attorney. H. R. 12, authorizing the Governor to appoint as many commissioners of deeds as may be deemed expedient. H. R. 13, providing special terms of the District Court. H. R. 14, to transfer certain jurisdictions from the Probate to the District Court. Senate, 23d.—Doom introduced a bill to provide for the election of district attorneys and define their duties.

Also a bill to abolish the distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity, to amend section 87 of the code of civil procedure, title 6, entitled "Joinder in Actions," and to repeal title 24 of the code of civil procedure entitled, "chancery."

Also a bill to define the boundaries of the judicial districts and assign justices to the same. Senate, 24th.—Doom introduced a resolution that the committee on finances inquire into the expediency of abolishing the sinking fund tax. Sheldon, a resolution that the committee on education report upon the expediency of leasing the school lands. House, 24th.—Walder introduced a bill to encourage and promote immigration to Nebraska.

Crow, a bill to amend section 23, chap. 19 of revised statutes. House, 25th.—Fuller gave notice of a bill for the establishment of a land office and the appointment of officers thereto. Clark gave notice of a bill to amend sec. 36 of the Election Laws of the Revised Statutes, unless provided for by other bills. Collins gave notice of a bill to amend chapter 40, v. 2, sec. 1 of Revised Statutes entitled "Roads."

By Bennett—H. R. 23, a joint resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw all public lands from market. Read first time, when Bennett moved a suspension of the rules and the bill be read a second and third time and put upon its passage. Cadman moved to amend by inserting after State "except for entry for Homestead law."

Read third time, Passed without a dissenting voice. Rockwell, H. R. 24, bill for the selection and entry of public lands. Read first and second time, and referred to the committee on public lands. Senate, 27th.—Joint resolution No. 23, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw the public lands from market, was taken up by the Senate and unanimously passed.

A message from the House that it had passed a concurrent resolution that in view of the rapid selection of the public lands by speculators, Gov. Butler proceed at once to select the Saline Lands of the State. Resolution taken up and adopted. H. R. 12—Authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners of deeds &c. Read third time, passed and title agreed to. H. R. 31—Providing for special terms of the District Court. Passed and title agreed to. H. R. 20—Joint resolution enquiring into the validity of the pre-emption and school lands. Passed and title agreed to.

For the Advertiser.] The Cashmere Shawl Goat. Mr. Editor—At your request the following hastily written and compiled article is furnished and at your disposal. The Goat, in several of its varieties, is a wool bearing animal. The fine breeds are found in Angora, Northern Persia, Cashmere, Nepal, Tibet. They are found, varying in some particulars, in Syria, Tarryary and Bocharia. Some years ago, under many difficulties they were introduced into France and England. Sometime about 1845 Dr. Davis, of South Carolina, under a commission from President Polk, visited the Sultan of Turkey to instruct his people in the art of manufacturing cotton into fabrics. While engaged in this he first saw the Cashmere wool brought to Constantinople by the natives, and sold at high prices. He procured and shipped eleven head to Columbia, S. C. This was the introduction of Cashmere Goats into the U.S.—They attracted but little attention until within the past few years. Within two years past the business of importing and raising Cashmere Goats has been, perhaps, more extensive than that of any other class of stock. The Tennessee and Georgia Cashmere Goat Companies have sold into the State of Ohio the past year over one hundred thousand dollars worth of Goats, obligating themselves to take all the wool for the next four years at six dollars per pound. The principal points, or characteristics, of the Cashmere Goat now being bred in this country, are large pendant ears, limbs slender and clearly formed, horns large and partially spirally twisted fleece long, silky and pure white. In Tibet we are informed there are three colors. "Those which pasture on the highest portions of Mountains have a bright red color. In lower grounds the color becomes of a yellowish white; and still further downward, entirely white." Res Cyclopaedia, in speaking of this animal remarks: "In its native country it is highly valued, and with sufficient reason, for it is a source of riches to its cultivators. The finest and most costly robes of the highest class in Turkey being fabricated of its fleece. The price it bears is very great. Most of the European nations have agents for purchasing the valuable wool of this animal, which the Turks it is reported, will not allow sent out of their empire in a raw state, but in the form of thread."

Piss, in the North-west of India, where they still constitute an important part of dress. The genuine Cashmere Shawls are woven by the natives and principally by hand. The wool is first combed or pulled from goats in the Mountains and borne upon the backs of men over the dangerous precipices impassable by camels or mules." The cost of the shawls is a subject of wonder until we are acquainted with the history of its manufacture. It is said that "The labor of three persons is required for 400 days to manufacture a single one. The Asiatics avoid spinning the wool hard, in order that the shawl may be soft. They use a spindle which consists of a ball of clay, with an iron wire attached. The finger and thumb of the spinner are kept smooth by stentile powder."

A committee appointed by the Southern Central Agricultural Association of Georgia in 1857, in their report which is quite lengthy and in detail, speaks of their flesh as an article of food; their liability to be destroyed by Dogs, and the regions of our country to which they are best adapted, as follows: "We have never indulged in the extravagant luxury of feasting upon a full blood animal of this variety, but we have on several occasions, made a hearty meal on the quarter, half and three-quarter bloods, and all who dined in company pronounced the meat superior to lamb; the flavor approaches nearer to venison than to mutton."

"If this animal was as liable to be killed by Dogs as the common sheep, we would tremble for the perpetuity of the race in our country. A flock of sheep when surprised by dogs scatter in every direction, and thus fall an easy prey.—When the dog approaches a herd of goats, they immediately huddle together facing the enemy, the old bucks in advance, prompted both by curiosity and a disposition to fight. No dog is bold enough to attack them. This I have found true in every herd. Both the bucks and does with young, will attack a dog or any other animal coming about them."

For this reason they are valuable to associate with a herd of sheep. "If this goat is constitutionally adapted to brave the cold steppes of the Eastern Caucasians, Himalay, and Altian Mountains, it would not suffer in our coldest regions, and would thrive along all sides of the Allegheny and Rocky mountains. The whole western country, from Nebraska down to Western Texas and New Mexico, may be rendered a feeding ground admirably adapted to the raising of large flocks of these Goats and their crosses." R. W. FURNAS.

Brownville, May 1867. BROWNVILLE, NEB., May 27th, 1867. John L. Colhapp, Esq.; Sir—Allow me to call your attention to the first sentence in Gov. Butler's recent Message to the State Legislature. He says: "you are not this time a body of doubtful powers and of precarious existence."

"On the first day of March last * * * the President of the United States * * * by breathing life into the Constitution * * * conferred upon you the legislative authority of a sovereign people."

It seems that others beside myself, acknowledge that A. Johnson has powers. Gov. Butler does not say, "that traitor, Andy Johnson," neither does he say "Andy the i." He says "the President of the United States."

Seriously, John, when you made so much fuss repeatedly about "Andy the traitor." Don't you think you made a mule's daddy of yourself? And when you tried to belittle me for calling attention to the fact that there were no soldier's names on the municipal ticket, don't you think you "put your foot in it."

I don't want to levy black mail from you, but I do want to tell you, that you are as contemptible a scamp as I ever knew. W. A. POLOCK.

NEW STORE ROBERT TEARE & CO. Brownville. Announce to the public that they have just received and have now opened in the

Brownville Hotel Building. Corner Main and Second Street Brownville, Neb. AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS, Consisting of every variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens-ware, Hardware, Provisions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hollow Ware, AND Agricultural Implements

Together with all, and every variety of articles usually kept by a Western Trading House, which they offer to the citizens of Brownville, Nemaha County and Southern Nebraska. In opening out a Stock of Goods in this City, we do not propose any great flourish, but simply to say that we have procured our goods under the most favorable circumstances, and for Cash; that the ENTIRE STOCK IS NEW and fresh, and that our experience in both the business and wants of the community, enables us to select with confidence the patronage of the public.

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Estate of John P. Baker, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the Probate Court of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, has appointed October 14th, November 11th, and December 9th, 1867, as days of public sale, and the days of the year for examining and allowing claims against the estate of John P. Baker, deceased. Said examination to be before the Court at the Court room in Brownville. All claims not presented for allowance on or before December 9th 1867, shall be forever barred. Dated, May 15th 1867. GEO. W. FAIRBROTHER, Probate Judge.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate. In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, granted on the 14th day of January, 1867, we will offer for sale at public auction, On Saturday the 8th day of June, 1867, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, upon the premises following described Real Estate, situated in the County of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, to-wit: Tract 15 acres, 75 c. of the 2nd day of the 1st of the North West quarter of Section twenty-eight (28), in Township six (6), North of Range 15, East. Terms of sale, cash in hand.

JANE G. COMBS, Administratrix and MONROE J. COMBS, Administrator of the estate of John P. Baker, deceased, Brownville, Neb. May 15th, A. D. 1867. 33 3487

Statement of the condition of the HOME Insurance Co. of New York. On the first day of January, A. D. 1867, made to the Auditor of Nebraska, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities, Total. Assets include Cash in Central National Bank, Am't of Cash in U. S. Trust Company, etc. Liabilities include Am't of losses adjusted, unpaid, Am't of interest, etc. Total Assets: \$3,777,454.22. Total Liabilities: \$3,777,454.22.

Notice of Assistant Assessor. Notice is hereby given that all persons in District 1, Collection District of Nebraska, who have failed to comply with Section 2060 and 2061 (1867), of U. S. Internal Revenue Law requiring all persons of lawful age to render a list of their property, are hereby notified to furnish the same to the Assistant Assessor of said District, in which they reside, of their Incomes, Profits or business. Unless such list be returned within ten days from date hereof, they will be dealt with according to the provisions of said Law. Also, all persons who have received Income Bonds will properly fill and return the same to my office within ten days, or until the 1st of June next, to enable me to obtain and send thereto a penalty of 50 percent on the amount. Brownville, Nebraska, May 1, 1867. SMITH P. TUTTLE, Assistant Assessor.

NEW MEAT MARKET. KIESWETTER & CO. Have opened up their New Meat Market in the basement of McCall's Furniture Store; where they will be pleased to wait upon the public to the best and tenderest meat the country affords—nearly dressed and cut up. Country Produce bought and sold. Give us a call. A GOOD COOKING STOVE. Is one of the most necessary and desirable articles of household economy; and if properly managed, will promote the health, comfort and contentment of every member of the family. NO COOKING STOVE. Have never brought before the public with so many advantages as this one. THE IMPROVED CHARTER OAK With Extension Top. Has but one danger, and is as simple in its construction as a child can manage. The grate is large, large grate uniform, and the Stove burns out up. Excelsior Manufacturing Co. Solely by E. ROBERTS, Brownville, Nebraska.

SALE OF STRAY STOCK. On Thursday the 27th of June 1867, I will sell at public auction at the residence of George Owens, 1 1/2 miles West of Brownville, one steer, taken up as an stray on the 19th day of November, 1866. Said Steer is about 4 years old, color, red, bush of tail white, red has a crop of the left ear, slope of tail white. Appraised at \$55. Taken up by Edward Simpson and now in his possession. WM. HANFORD, J. P.

NOTICE OF NEW-YORK. BRYAN and BOUNTY of New-York. CHARLES J. MARTIN, President, and JOHN McGEE, Secretary of the Home Insurance Company, being severally and duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the above is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof. BROWNVILLE, NEB., May 15, 1867. JOHN L. CARSON, Agent. Brownville, Nebraska.

SALE OF AN STRAY STEER. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June 1867, at 10 o'clock p. m. I will sell at public auction, at the residence of John Hanna, in Bedford Precinct, Nemaha County, Nebraska, one red Steer, about four years old, taken up by John Hanna on the 23rd day of October 1866, and reported by him as such. R. A. STEWART, J. P.

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FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidney, disease of the prostate gland, stone in the bladder, catarrhs, gravel or brick dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings. Use Helmbold's PLEASANT EXTRACT BUCHU.

THE MOST RELIABLE CUSHION. Manufactured by KAVANAGH & DECKER, (Patented Dec. 15, 1859.) (See Circulars American Vol. 16, No. 11) It is the only Cushion that possesses all the qualities essential to a PERFECT CUSHION. It is the most elastic and most durable Cushion ever offered to the public. It is made of the finest materials, and is the only Cushion that will not become flat or lose its elasticity by the use of it. It is the only Cushion that will not become flat or lose its elasticity by the use of it. It is the only Cushion that will not become flat or lose its elasticity by the use of it.

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