

# Nebraska Advertiser

NEBRASKA ADVERTISER  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
MUIR, HILL & CO.,  
Advertiser Block, Main St., between 1st & 2d  
Brownville, Neb.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE: NOW AND FOREVER."

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**CHARLES G. DORSEY**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
Next Door to Carson's Bank.  
MAIN STREET  
Brownville, Nebraska

**J. W. BLACKBURN, M.D.**  
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PESION EXAMINING SURGEON.  
Office at City Drug Store.

**RED STORE**  
**Meat Market**  
**KIESWETTER & CO.**

**JACOB MAROHN**  
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**OFFICE**  
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**Philip Philips & Co.**  
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**FAIRBANKS' SCALES**  
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**Henry P. Sherburne,**  
**DEALER IN MUSIC**  
**Pianos & Melodeons**

**ST. LOUIS**

**Poetry.**  
**THRILLING VERSES.**  
The circumstances which induced the writing of the following touching and thrilling lines are as follows: A young lady in New York was in the habit of writing for the Philadelphia Ledger on the subject of Temperance. Her writing was so full of pathos, and evinced such deep emotion of soul, that a friend of hers accused her of being a fanatic on the subject of Temperance—whereupon she wrote the following lines:

Go forth what I have felt,  
Go bear what I have borne—  
Sink 'neath the blow a father dealt,  
And the cold world's scorn;  
Then suffer on from year to year—  
Thy sole relief the sobbing tear.

Go kneel as I have knelt,  
Implore, beseech and pray—  
Strive the heaviest burden to melt,  
The downward course to stay;  
No dashed with bitter curse astute,  
No prayers bartered, your tears defiled.  
Go weep as I have wept  
O'er a loved father's fall—  
See every promise blessing swept—  
Your sweetest turned to gall;  
Life's fading flowers strewn all the way—  
That brought me up to woman's day.

Go to thy mother's side  
And her crushed bosom cheer,  
Thine own deep anguish hide—  
Wipe from her cheek the bitter tear;  
Mark her worn form and withered brow—  
The gray that streaks her dark hair o'er—  
With fading frame and trembling lip:  
And trace the ruin back to him  
Whose pledged faith in early youth,  
Promised eternal love and truth.  
But who, forever has yielded up  
That promise to the cursed cup;  
And led her down, through love and light,  
And all that made her prospects bright;  
And changed her there mid want and strife—  
That withering thing a drunkard's wife;  
And stamped on childhood's brow so mild,  
That withering might, the drunkard's child!

Go hear, and feel, and see and know,  
All that my soul hath felt and known,  
Then look upon the wife's eye glow,  
—self its beauty can enhance—  
Think if its lover will try  
When all proclaim, "The drink and die!"  
Tell me! 'tis the bow!  
Hate is a feeble word,  
I loathe—oh!—my very soul  
With strong disgust is stirred,  
Whether I see, or hear or tell,  
Of the dark beverage of hell!

**Senator Tipton's remarks on Indian Policy.**  
The following we find in the Congressional Globe. The question was on the adoption of a resolution to exclude all business except that connected with Reconstruction, and Senator Tipton asked privilege to introduce a bill to protect the border against hostile Indians:

Mr. TIPTON. I do not wish to be at all discourteous to my colleague; but as we are on this subject, and as his side of the Senate has had two speeches on it already from the neighboring State of Kansas, as a matter of course I feel a little tenacious that we on this side representing Nebraska should have an opportunity of saying one word. I do not wish the country to understand that Kansas has all the Indians that are West. I wish it had.

While I desire at all times to be able to concur, especially with that part of the Senate with which I am politically identified, in the passage of any resolution that seems to receive such universal favor as this does, yet I must admit I am somewhat embarrassed in regard to voting for the original resolution; and it is, as the Representatives from Kansas have already indicated, on account of the condition of the frontier. I have all faith in the Secretary of War and all faith in the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate as to their good and kind intentions toward us upon the frontier; and yet I do not believe that our present system of warfare is worth anything; and I mean more than is couched in that word "anything" when I utter it. It has done nothing for us on the frontier. For the last three years our people have been slaughtered every day, and this day, as it is now about the hour of half past one o'clock, undoubtedly has had his victims also. Every day on the frontier our people are massacred. Under these circumstances we want some kind of relief. You ask me what I tell you experiment, anything for a change. If you could yield the legislative power of this nation to-day I would remodel the whole system that I would make it a high crime for any regular Army officer to cross the Missouri river for the next twelve months; I would offer a premium for savage Indian scalps; I would enlist the men of the frontier whose lives are identified with the frontier, and I would fill a volunteer army by the frontiersmen themselves; I would appoint as commanders of that army the men who understand Indian warfare, if it is to be understood at all. Our present system is inefficient. We never have successfully combated with savages. We may worry them out by the power of this nation; but we want an experiment as relief of some kind. Under these circumstances, therefore, I say emphatically that I am embarrassed

in regard to voting for the original resolution. I do not desire to show myself capricious on this subject, and will not sit silent, I will vote on one side of the question or the other. I never was noncommittal in anything; and I will not consent to sit silent in my seat and not vote when an opportunity is given to vote. I propose, therefore, to vote; that it is my business here; and as I cannot vote for the resolution, I shall vote against the resolution. And now, leaving the balance that I ought to say—for probably I should not have said what I have in this latitude; it is true, however—I yield to my colleague.

Mr. WILSON. I wish simply to say that I am in favor, and I suppose every Senator is in favor, of protecting the people of this country against Indians or anybody else that wars on them. I think the War Department has power enough to do that. If they desired anything, I should certainly wish to give it; and I certainly think that the Congress of the United States, in spite of this resolution, will be disposed to do anything for the protection of the lives of the people on the frontier if any plan can be devised.

But I am very sorry to hear the Senator come in here and talk about offering a reward for scalps. It seems to me, that is not the language to be used in this Christian and civilized country and I am sorry to hear it.

Mr. TIPTON. The Senator doubtless understands me in this so far as tribes can be bound by treaty stipulations, we will act in the utmost fairness with them. The murderous tribes are plundering and despoiling our frontier will be bound by no treaty. They have no faith to keep with us. They cannot be intimidated by an exhibition of power. You cannot speak to them in regard to any of the inhumanities of life. You cannot utter to them one single word of christian civilization. All is powerless but an exhibition of power on the part of this Government. Until you can cause them to fear and tremble in your presence, until you can make them feel your power, until they understand that you will deal with them just as they are dealing with you, you cannot save the lives of your women and children on the frontier; and when it comes to that I would authorize war upon these savages that cannot be approached. I would save the lives of our Christian women. God help the country and the reputation of the country when any Senator is to stand in his place here and dare not be permitted to talk of the massacres, and worse than massacres, of the women of his constituency, and not talk about premiums on savage Indian scalps.

This subject is one of vast moment to the people of the frontier. I trust I understand the amenities of Christian society. I trust I understand something of Christian civilization. Why, certainly the light of Massachusetts has shined as long since upon that subject, and we are trying to practice Puritanism as best we may be able to apply it to practice even in the far west. But come ye down to it and furnish the sons from your own fire-side. I banst not of it, but my son has spent summers on that very frontier, and farther on than where the war wagon to-day and he informed me of the safety of his condition when he boasted that he had two companions with himself, and by burrowing in the earth it was thought they could hold out a boy a large number of savages until aid could approach them. Our people are in their cabins to-day; they are in their dirt-covered hovels to-day, and they are looking from their loopholes for some relief; and therefore I stand here proudly to vindicate the doctrine with those Indians who can hold no faith with you—premiums, anything, paid in gold for those savages' scalps.

Mr. FESSENDEN. Let us settle this question. Several senators let us vote. The President pro tempore. Does the Senator from Massachusetts postpone his motion? Mr. WILLSON. "I withdraw the motion if we can have a vote." ["Vote, vote."] Mr. TIPTON. Before that vote is taken, at whatever expense to myself in the opinion of this Senate, I have one word to say. The Senator from Maine asserts as I understand, he is warned in regard to future action with men who differ in regard to what is honorable on a question of this kind. I was a member of that caucus. When my colleague in that caucus suggested that if we passed the resolution we might be precluded possibly from doing something if an opportunity should offer, in behalf of our frontier citizens and those of Kansas, I, taking that view of the question, from that moment voted against the resolution. Otherwise had not my attention been called to it should certainly have voted for the resolution, so on emotional objection having ever been intimated to me. After voting against it in the caucus I come to the Senate. The Senator from Kansas notifies the Senate by a proclamation from the Governor of Kansas that the glorious little State of Kansas, the most glorious among all the States, baptized with purer patriot blood, and under circumstances so wonderfully peculiar that she has been the pride of the lovers of liberty throughout this land, and the world has looked upon her—that that glorious little State calls upon her citizens who cannot give ample protection to their own frontier inhabitants to go and help protect the Government property of the United States, the Pacific railroad. Seeing the condition of things there in a more precarious light than I

did see them the day before yesterday in the caucus, I felt that under these circumstances I would not be true to my constituents and my State were I to allow the behest of anybody, any organization, to cause me now to step aside from Kansas and her troubles and Nebraska and her troubles and say we will not entertain a proposition in your behalf. I should not be a man of honor if I permitted myself to act thus and say no Senator here could claim that he acted honorably if he had gone back upon his constituency under these circumstances. I am very free to here from any Senator that he disapproves of my course and says I am not bound by a high principle of honor, as ever animated his breast when with that additional notification from Kansas I say here neither caucus nor Senate nor power shall prevent me from introducing a measure if necessary for my own State. Charged distinctly with that, I part hands with any man and all men willingly.

**M. M. R. A. L. R. R.**  
**OFFICE OF THE M. & M. R. A. L. R. R.**  
CANTON, MO., June 24, 1867.  
Pursuant to a notice published in the Canton Press, a newspaper published at Canton Lewis county, Mo., the stockholders of the Mississippi & Missouri River Air-Line Railroad Co., met at the office of the company, at Canton, Missouri, for the election of Directors. Eight hundred and ten shares of the stock were represented, amounting to eighty-one thousand dollars.

At said election, Mr. H. Davis, President of the Company presided. Upon the first ballot, the following named persons, stockholders in said company received the votes of shares as set opposite their names, to wit: Henderson Davis, of Canton Mo. \$10  
Madison C. Hawkins " " 810  
George W. Forrest " " 810  
Nicholas Wolfen " " 810  
George W. Fattoe " " 810  
Charles H. Bland " " 810  
Jas. W. Singleton, of Quincy Ill. 810  
Jas. M. Filman " " 810  
Warren Colburn, of Toledo O. 810

No further business being before the meeting, the same adjourned.  
H. DAVIS, President.  
NAT ROLLINS, Secretary.  
**OFFICE OF THE M. & M. R. A. L. R. R.**  
R. R. Co.  
Canton Mo. June 24, 1867.  
The Board of Directors elect, met pursuant to the call of the President of the Company.

There being a quorum in attendance the Board proceeded to the election of officers, whereupon the following named persons were elected, to wit: Henderson Davis—President.  
Nat Rollins—Secretary and Superintendent.  
Samuel Hatch—Treasurer.  
The President and Superintendent made a report of their action on behalf of the Company which report was on motion of Mr. Bland, accepted and the action of the President and superintendent in the premises ratified. The report was as follows:

To the Board of Directors of the M. & M. R. A. L. R. R. Company.  
The undersigned President and Superintendent beg leave to make the following report of their proceedings on behalf of the Company.  
After having had interviews with different parties as to the construction of the road, from the encouragement received, it was deemed advisable to cause a complete survey to be made at once. With this view, an engineer corps was made up as follows, who are now prosecuting the survey. The wages paid to each being set opposite their respective names, that is to say:  
Joseph S. Smith, Chief Engineer, per month, less \$16 for board, \$210  
Geo. M. Brown, Assistant Engineer, per month, less \$16 for board, 125  
Robert A. Grant, Leveler, per month, less \$16 for board - 50  
One Rodman and one Flagman each - 25  
Two Chainmen, each - 25  
Two Axemen each - 25  
One Teamster (and Cook) - 25  
These above named from whose wages no deduction is made, are boarding at the expense of the Company.  
For the use of the party two tents were purchased for forty-six dollars. Two horses were bought for \$265; one horse was bought for \$140 and double wagon and harness for \$140. The horses are not yet paid for.

There has also been purchased such groceries, provisions, cooking utensils, &c., as were indispensable for the use of such a party in the field.  
Gen. David Moore has been employed as Financial Agent, and is now out on the line of the road giving his attention to subscriptions, being made by counties, towns and private individuals, in aid of the survey and final construction of the road.  
The reports received from the engineer, Mr. Smith, and from our agent Gen. Moore, are all that need be desired.  
Subscriptions of ready money, made towards defraying the expenses of the survey, have been liberal and encouraging, but are not sufficiently definite as to amounts or condition to warrant a report of the same.  
All of which is respectfully submitted.  
The Meeting adjourned to meet subject to the call of the President.  
H. DAVIS, President.  
NAT ROLLINS, Superintendent.

**The Necessity of Employing Western Troops.**  
In issuing orders for the expulsion of all Indians between the Platte river and the Arkansas, General Sherman has imposed upon himself and his department commanders a task as difficult as its accomplishment will be welcome to the people of Colorado and the west generally. To drive them from some of their most favorite hunting grounds which lay between these two rivers, will require time, energy and perseverance, as well as men and money. When it is once accomplished, we shall have conquered the most difficult part of this vexed Indian problem, and secure protection and safety for the great routes of travel. Most especially will this be true of the Smoky Hill route, against which the Indians have always shown the greatest hostility, and which they do not propose to give up without a contest, as is most evident from the late outbreak of the "peaceful" Kiowa, headed by their so-called "elloquent" but treacherous chief.

We believe the plan announced by General Sherman in his telegram to General Hancock, to be the correct one, and one which will bring peace and security to Southern Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. All those States will rejoice at aid in its success. As to this means, General Sherman can furnish but one, and that is men. If he accomplishes his purpose with that promptness and thoroughness which is needed, he must employ western troops. A regiment of troops each from Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, can not fail to be the most economical and successful method of carrying on the campaign. Our western boys are more accustomed to Indian fighting. For many years they have had dealings with the Indians, understand their character, are acquainted with their modes of fighting, and take a personal pride in whipping them. Each man in the three regiments would be urged on by feelings of interest and revenge, and know that in destroying his red foe, he was fighting for the lives of his family, and the protection of his property. To attack and destroy the enemy would be the single aim of every officer. With such a body of men, animated by such a purpose, no band of Indians could stand before them. They would soon render the land between the Platte and Republican as dark and bloody ground, for the Indian who would only be glad to escape beyond the river for his life. In two months from the time such a campaign was begun, there would not be a hostile Indian in the territory.

If the question of time be acknowledged, the economy of using western troops must follow necessarily. The shorter and more decisive a campaign, the less expense it is so the Government. Regular troops move more slowly than our western boys who are accustomed to traveling and camping across the plains. They have no experience in fighting Indians; are unacquainted with their character, and feel but little interest in the result. An Indian campaign for regulars is hardship for frontiersmen, pleasure.

A saving of time and money then demands the enlistment of western troops. The saving of time is a saving of money for the Government, and for the Territory also. We urge the policy on General Sherman, and the Government. Let regular troops be used to guard the station and patrol the road, and let our brave western boys be let loose on a little pleasure trip which in two months will successfully accomplish General Sherman's purpose. We can furnish men but not money. And if the Government will equip our volunteers, it will save half the expense of an Indian campaign by the promptness and success, with which they will fight the Indians, and secure peace between the Platte and Arkansas—Rocky Mountain News.

**Death of Hon. Isaac Newton.**  
The Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, died in Washington, recently. He was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, on the 31st of March, 1800. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life, and at the time of his death was the owner of a fine farm in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. In August, 1861, Mr. Newton was appointed chief clerk in the Bureau of Agriculture, under the protection of the Patent Office. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln to the position of Commissioner of Agriculture, which he held at the time of his death. His remains were taken to Pennsylvania for interment.

Mr. Wm. S. Draper, living on Wilson's creek, a tributary of the Smoky Hill, and right in the midst of the disturbances, informs us that the colored soldiers on duty in the Indian country are doing nobly. He says he has seen them in three fights—they universally go for Mr. Indian, and never falter a particle. They adopt Indian style, and follow them without regard to order. In a little brass with Indians, one of them broke ranks and plunged for the foe, for which the shoulder-strap in command tied his hands behind his back and gagged him. Moreover, he says they are not deserting every day and sending their horses and accoutrements; with any other than regular army tactics to govern them they are a perfect success as Indian fighters.—American City Union.

It is stated that our Government is negotiating for the purchase of the Food-which Islands.