Nebraska Advertiser.

VOL. 13. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1869. NO. 29.

CHURCH, COLHAPP & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.
Office—No. 70 McPherson's Block, up Stairs.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, (8 lines or less) first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
Business Cards of five lines or less	5 00
Each additional line	1 00
Strayy notices, each head	3 00
Eighth column, one year	20 00
Eighth column, six months, $15; three months	10 00
Fourth column, one year	30 00
Fourth column, six months, $20; three months	15 00
Half column, one year	50 00
Half column, six months, $30; three months	21 00
One column, one year	80 00
One column, six months, $50; three months	30 00

General Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

JOB A. DILLON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and General Land Agent,
Tecumseh, Johnson County, Nebraska.

J. N. REYNOLDS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
OFFICE—No. 90, Reynolds Hotel.

PORTER & BROWN,
Attorneys at Law and Land Agents,
Office in Court House, with Probate Judge.

TIPTON & HEWETT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Office—No. 70 McPherson's Block, up stairs.

THOMAS & BROADY,
Att'ys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery,
Office in District Court Room.

S. M. RICH,
Attorney at Law and Land Agent.
Office in Court House, first door, west side.

WM. H. McLENNAN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Nebraska City, Nebraska.

S. F. PERKINS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Tecumseh, Johnson Co., Neb.

SYE & HUMPHREY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Pawnee City, Pawnee Co., Neb.

N. K. GRIGGS,
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Agent,
Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

LAND AGENTS.

R. V. HUGHES,
Real Estate Agent and Justice of Peace,
Office in Court House, first door, west side.

BARRET & LETT,
Land Agents & Land Warrant Brokers.
No. 31 Main Street.
Will attend to paying Taxes for Non-residents. Personal attention given to making Locations. Lands, improved and unimproved, for sale on reasonable terms.

WM. H. HOOVER,
Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent.
Office in District Court Room.
Will give prompt attention to the sale of Real Estate and Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District.

JONAS HACKER,
LAND AND TAX PAYING AGENT.
Will attend to the Payment of Taxes for Non-Resident Land Owners in Nemaha County. Correspondence Solicited.

MOSES H. SYDENHAM,
NOTARY PUBLIC & LAND AGENT,
Fort Kearney, Nebraska.
Will locate lands for intending settlers, and give any information required concerning the lands of South-Western Nebraska. 12-48

PHYSICIANS.

S. COWLES, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Will be in Brownville on or about the 15th of May.

W. H. KIMBERLIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON TO NEB.
EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.
OFFICE—No. 1 "Reynolds' House."
OFFICE HOURS—7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

H. C. THURMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office—No. 81 Main Street, one door west of Denser's Tin Shop. Office hours from 7 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m. 13-11-y

H. L. MATHEWS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office—No. 81 Main Street.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,
Office—Holladay & Co's Drug Store.
Graduated in 1851; Located in Brownville in 1856. Has on hand complete sets of Amputating, Trephining and Obstetrical Instruments.
P. S.—Special attention given to Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Children.

C. F. STEWART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office—No. 81 Main Street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., and 1 to 2 and 6½ to 7½ P. M.

MERCHANDISE.

WM. T. DEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
General Merchandise, and Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
No. 26 Main Street.
Corn Planters, Plows, Stoves, Furniture, &c., always on hand. Highest market price paid for Hides, Pelts, Furs and Country Produce.

G. M. HENDERSON,
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 53 Main Street.

J. L. McGEE & CO.
Dealers in General Merchandise,
No. 72 McPherson's Block, Main St.

DRUG STORES.

HOLLADAY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.,
No. 41 Main Street.

McCREERY & NICKELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Books, Wallpaper & Stationery
No. 32 Main Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES HELMER,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
No. 15 Main Street.
Has on hand a superior stock of Boots and Shoes. Custom Work done with neatness and dispatch.

A. ROBINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 58 Main Street.
Has on hand a good assortment of Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Custom Work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice.

HARDWARE.

SHELLENBERGER BRO'S,
Manufacturers & Dealers in Tinware.
No. 74 Main St., McPherson's Block.
Stoves, Hardware, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Furnishings, &c., constantly on hand.

JOHN C. DEUSER,
Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Pumps, &c.,
No. 79 Main Street.

SADDLERY.

JOHN W. MIDDLETON,
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
No. 64 Main Street.
Whips and Lashes of every description, and Plaiting Hair, kept on hand. Cash paid for Hides.

J. H. BAUER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
No. 66½ Main Street.
Repairing done to order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SALOONS.

R. C. BERGER,
ALHAMBRA BILLIARD SALOON,
The best Wines and Liquors constantly on hand.
No. 44, Whitney's Block. 12-26

CHARLES BRIEGEL,
BEER HALL AND LUNCH ROOM,
No. 85 Main Street.

JOSEPH HUDDARD & CO.,
SALOON,
No. 47 Main Street.
The best Wines and Liquors kept on hand.

MILLINERY.

MISS MARY A. SIMPSON,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
First Street, bet. Main and Water.
Wishes to inform the Ladies of Brownville and vicinity, that she has a first class Millinery Shop, where work will be done with great care and neatness, and after the latest eastern styles. Bleaching done in the very latest styles, and on short notice. Latest styles of Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnets constantly on hand. Also latest patterns of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaks, and Children's Clothing cut to order on short notice.

BARBERS.

J. L. ROY,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
No. 55 Main Street.
Has a splendid suit of Bath Rooms. Also a choice stock of Gentlemen's Notions.

WM. McNEAL,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
No. 65, Main Street.
Is prepared to do all kinds of Hair Dressing for Gentlemen or Ladies. Old clothes renovated; boots blacked at all hours; washing and ironing done on short notice.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. H. BEASON,
Blacksmithing and Horse Shoeing,
Shop—No. 89 Main Street.
Will do Blacksmithing of all kinds. Makes Horse Shoeing, Ironing of Wagons and Sleighs, and Machine Work a Specialty.

J. W. & J. C. GIBSON,
BLACKSMITHS,
Shop on First, between Main and Atlantic.
All work done to order, and satisfaction guaranteed.

General Business Cards.

HOTELS.

STAR HOTEL.
CROSS & STEVENSON, Proprietors.
Best accommodations in the city. No pains spared to make guests comfortable. Agents for Daily Stages for all points west. Omnibusses to all trains.

REYNOLDS HOUSE.
GEORGE DOUGHERTY, PROPRIETOR.
88 & 90 Main Street, Brownville, Neb.
Has been thoroughly fitted and furnished, and now offers first-class accommodations to the traveling public. Board by the day or week.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
L. D. ROBISON, Proprietor,
Front St., between Main and Water.
A good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with the House.

CONFECTIONERIES.

CITY BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY.
ALLEN & NACE, PROPRIETORS.
No. 81 Main street, opposite City Drug Store.
Pies, Cakes, Fresh Bread, Confectionery, Light and Fancy Groceries, constantly on hand.

GEORGE YAUNEY,
Bakery and Confectionery,
No. 37 Main Street,
Offers to the public at reduced rates a choice stock of Groceries, Provisions, Confectioneries, etc., etc.

WILLIAM ROSSELL,
Bakery, Confectionery and Toy Store.
No. 46 Main Street.
Fresh Bread, Cakes, Oysters, Fruit, etc., on hand

J. P. DEUSER,
Dealer in Confectionaries, Toys, etc.
No. 44 Main Street.

NOTARIES.

JAS. C. McNAUGHTON,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
OFFICE in Carson's Bank, Brownville, Neb.

E. E. EBRIGHT,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
And agent for the Equitable and American Tontine Life Insurance Companies. 5-tf

FAIRBROTHER & HACKER,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
Office in County Clerk's Office.
G. W. FAIRBROTHER, Notary Public. JAMES M. HACKER, County Clerk.

GRAIN DEALERS.

GEO. G. START & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, PRODUCE, &c.
Aspinwall, Nebraska.
The highest market price paid for anything the Farmer can raise. We will buy and sell everything known to the market.

WORTHING & WILCOX,
Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in all kinds of Grain, for which they pay the Highest Market Price in Cash.

TAILORING.

HAUBOLDT & ZECH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 62 Main Street,
Have on hand a splendid stock of Goods, and will make them up in the latest styles, on short notice and reasonable terms.

WAGON MAKERS.

FRANZ HELMER,
Wagon Maker and Repairer.
Shop—West of Court House.
Wagons, Buggies, Plows, Cultivators, &c., repaired on short notice, at low rates, and warranted to give satisfaction.

BOUNTY CLAIM AGENTS.

ED. D. SMITH,
U. S. WAR CLAIM AGENT,
Washington City, D. C.
Will attend to the prosecution of claims before the Department in person, for Additional Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, and all claims accruing against the Government during the late war. 46-tf

SMITH. P. TUTTLE,
U. S. ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.
Office in District Court Room.
Notary Public and United States War Claim Agent. Will attend to the prosecution of claims before the Department, for Additional Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions. Also the collection of Semi-Annual Dues on Pensions.

STATIONERY.

A. D. MARSH,
Bookseller and News Dealer.
City Book Store,
No. 50 Main Street, Postoffice Building.

ARTISTIC.

A. STAFFORD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
No. 47 Main Street, up stairs.
Persons wishing Pictures executed in the latest style of the Art, will call at my Art Gallery.

MRS. J. M. GRAHAM,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.
Rooms, Main, bet 4th & 5th Sts.
Lessons given on the Piano, Organ, Melodeon, Guitar and Vocalization. Having had eight years experience as teacher of Music in New York is confident of giving satisfaction.

G. P. BERKLEY,
House, Carriage and Sign Painter.
No. 56 Main St., up stairs.
Graining, Gilding, Glazing and Paper Hanging done on short notice, favorable terms, and warranted.

C. W. WHEELER,
BRIDGE BUILDER,
Sole agent for R. W. Smith's Patent Truss Bridge. The strongest and best wooden bridge now in use.

KEISWETTER & BIRSMAN,
Brownville City Meat Market.
No. 60 Main Street.
Will pay the highest market price for good Beef Cattle, Calves, Sheep and Hogs.

BLISS & HUGHES,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Will attend to the sale of Real and Personal Property in the Nemaha Land District. Terms reasonable.

J. V. B. PATCH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., etc.
No. 32 Main Street.
Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, and all varieties of Spectacles constantly on hand. Repairing done in the neatest style, at short notice. Charges moderate. Work warranted.

J. K. BEAR,
Agent for the U. S. Express Co., and W. U. Telegraph Co.
No. 54 Main Street.

A. W. MORGAN,
Probate Judge and Justice of the Peace
Officein Court House Building.

CHARLES G. DORSEY. GEORGE W. DORSEY
Att'y at Law.
C. G. & G. W. DORSEY,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
AND
Dealers in Land Warrants.
Buy and Sell Real Estate and Land Warrants.
Select & Locate Government Lands.
ATTEND TO CONTESTED CASES IN THE U. S. LAND OFFICE, AND
PAY TAXES.
A large quantity of First Class Lands for sale in Nemaha, Richardson, Pawnee, Johnson and Gage Counties, Nebraska, to which the attention of purchasers is specially invited.
Office—BROWNVILLE, NEB.
Branch Office—BEATRICE, NEB.
12-6-tf

"ALL ABOARD!"

The Brownville Transfer Line,
Under the management of
JACOB ROGERS,
Is now Running Regular Omnibusses from
Brownville to the Railroad Terminus
at the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad,
At North Star, Mo.,
Two Miles from Brownville and North Star Ferry Landing.
Good Omnibusses. Close Connections.
Charges Moderate. 30-tf

Nebraska Advertiser.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Canadian views of Mr. Sumner's Speech.

The Canadian papers are very free in their comments on Senator Sumner's speech. Indeed, much more than complimentary. The Toronto *Globe*, the most liberal journal of the Dominion, says:

It is not possible to guage moral offences by a money standard. What then? Why, if this talk amounts to anything, it means, as Mr. Thorton said, WAR. Mr. Sumner says England should be expected to admit that the recognition was unlawful. Nobody knows better than Mr. Sumner that that is the very thing England will not do. The talk which Sumner indulges in shows very clearly that the American government does not wish the question settled forthwith. It is useful in the business of home politics, and it is regarded as a convenient screw for pressing a good bargain with Britain in other ways.

Very few in the States, except among the more ignorant Fenians and more rabid and reckless politicians, dream at this moment of making the Alabama dispute the occasion for war. Natwithstanding all their swagger, the Americans have clear ideas of what is involved in sych an eventuality, and they have no inclination to run the risk. Whenever a hard bargain has had to be driven; this, however, has been their cue, and they are now reckoning upon the ignorance and squeezability of British statesmen as in former times, for securing a good deal, at any rate, of what they want. In this we believe they are mistaken. Formerly they were contented with large slices of territory, more than were justly due. The ignorance of Diplomatists made this easy. Now, perhaps, grown bold by success, they dream of taking all North America as a peace offering, and imagine that all that is necessary to this is to kick and swagger, as in the case of the Maine boundary and the thing will be done. Like the soldier that drew his sword and threatened dreadful things if he did not get a pair of boots at his own price, they would be the readiest, after getting what they wished, to reply to the inquiry about what they would have done, supposing they would have been refused, "Done! Why! what could we have done! Done without, to be sure!" Exactly, and that will be found to be the upshot of the whole offair. When the Americans have discovered that they cannot secure anything by bullying, they will either forget the Alabama altogether, or will agree to some equitable method of settling the claims.

The Montreal *Gazette*, the Crown organ, thus defends British recognition of the belligereney of the rebels:

If this be "the head and foot of the (English) offending," the United States Government was just as great a sinner. And why? Let us suppose that England had not conceded belligerent rights to the South, what would have been the consequence according to all the writers on international law? Only this, that as soon as the Sumpter, the Nashville and the other earlier Confederate cruisers arrived in England after burning the Brilliant and other Northern merchant vessels, their officers and crew having no recognized status, would have been subject to the law and amenable to trial and execution as pirates, although, too, they were exercising their recognized belligerent right to make reprisals. England very properly refused to act as hangman for the American Government, and when the same question came up for trial and disposal in the United States covrts, in the memorable case of the Confederate crew seized, almost redhanded, off Charleston harbor, that Government abated its previous pretensions, and ended by adopting a similar course. In other words, the crew in question was tried and sentenced to death for piracy; but a little reflection showed Government that it would be unwise and unnatural to carry out the sentence, and, in the end, the "pirates" were exchanged as regular prisoners of war. What difference was there, after all, in the position assumed by both Governments? England called and treated the Southerners as belligerents. The North went still further, and by exchanging prisoners, gave them the legal status and the recognized position of what England all along refused to give, notwithstanding the representations of France—an independent Power.

Referring to Mr. Sumner's elaboration of the fact that British policy protracted and greatly increased the cost of the war, the *Gazette* says:

It is now rather late in the day to cry and whine about it, especially when the reparation so arragantly insisted upon, will probably have to be purchased, if England only possesses a portion of her former spirit, at a cost of life and treasures far greater than that poured out in the last American war.

Good-Bye!

A squad of men passed down, on Tuesday, taking down the old telegraph line, and White Cloud is now left out in the cold, and will remain so until she gets a railroad, which will be—when?

If those old wires could have retained all that passed over them, and could talk over the past, when stored away in some dark warehouse, what tales they could tell! They were put up in the summer of 1860, and carried news of the Lincoln campaign and triumph; the rise and progress of secession; all the great battles, skirmishes, and movements of the war; the murder of Lincoln; the treason of Johnson; the election and inauguration of Grant; the doings of politicians; private matters relating to every phase of business and family affairs; and the social chat of operators who are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land. Those old, rusty wires, and rotten, tottering poles, have borne through space many ponderous volumes of the history of war, politics, business, rascality, misery, sorrow, fun, and compliment. We regret the departure, as that of a friend to whose familiar voice we have listened for many and many a day and long night. Even the humming of wires, as they vibrated in the wind, was music.

May the day speedily come when we shall have another like it; for a town without a telegraph is behind the times.—*Kansas Chief.*

The Secretary of the Treasury will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of gold until noon of Thursday next, in sums of not less than $5,000 Payment may be made either in U. S. notes or 5 per cent. certificates. The successful bidders will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of sale. Like proposals will be received every Thursday until otherwise ordered.

Unknown Laws.

Illinois is in a singular condition. Her people are expected to obey, and her courts and officers, to enforce series of laws neither officers, courts nor people, can possibly know anything about. They cannot be officially printed for at least a month, and then only in volumes for the use of lawyers and courts. A bill requiring their publication in the newspapers was voted down. As the Springfield *Journal* remarks:

Of the general laws, many are exceedingly important, changing the present status in most radical particulars; and as they have "taken effect from and after their passage," we have the singular anomaly of the people being under the operation of laws which neither they nor the courts know anything about, and which cannot be officially printed for at least another month.

Proceedings such as this tend to cast all law into contempt. Who can help feeling that the Legislature was unfit for its duties when he finds himself expected to obey or enforce general laws of which he can get no information whatever? How can anybody regard such law-making as anything but a farce? the Legislature probably considered, and with good reason, that its peculiar performances in matters involving great pecuniary interests realy formed the only serious business of the session. The real work to be done was to take care of the railroads and the rings, and other legislation was looked upon as merely a con-

It will be said that this is no new thing—that other Legislatures have done the same. But does that fact make it in any degree a less absured thing to do? In fact, may we not justly trace much of the decline in respect for and obedience to law to the custom of publishing the laws in form only accessible to those few persons who study the laws officially or professionally? We do not see how people can be expected to regard with peculiar respect a code of laws which its makers do not consider important enough to publish.

venient disguise. * * * *

It will be said that the laws are so numerous, so intricate and voluminous, that the people will not read and cannot understand them. If that is true—and we judge that it may be in Illinois, when about two thousand bills were passed at the last session alone!—is it not the more clear that the people must look upon this business as a gigantic farce? What is the sense of getting up laws so numerous and intricate that nobody can keep track of them except by devoting his whole lifetime to that task? If the whole people were lawyers by profession—if a Legislature of lawyers were making laws for the government of a community of lawyers—then there might be some reason for giving them a plenty to do. But a community of lawyers would starve. Somebody must raise food for these legal gentlemen to eat, and make money to pay the sums necessary to support the aforesaid legal gentlemen in the making and the study of the laws. And as for the farmer, who is expected to obey the laws and to pay all the taxes which they may require, even when he can never get at the acts themselves and can find out what they are only by consulting some lawyer—he raises the food, makes the money, pays the bulk of taxes, and that is his share in the operation! If his representative goes to Springfield and votes away taxes enough to enrich a dozen railroad corporations, the farmer must pay all the same, and if he wants to know how it was done must consult a lawyer to see the law.

Of course, this is laughable but has it not a serious side? The plain truth is that we have unworthy and incompetent legislators, in part because the people who elect them have no means of judgeing whether they do well or not. The crying necessity of the age is to have fewer laws, and to have these published so that all men can read them and know who voted for them. "The world is governed too much," and that part of the world known as the State of Illinois, with its two thousand new laws at a session, is so much governed that its government is little better than robbery. Missouri is not by any means perfect, but we can boast that our government has not become proficient in the art of legislating money out of the pockets of the people into private purses. We have too many laws, and they are not published, but our Legislature has never risen to the indignity of two thousand enactments a year. But with differences in degree, there is the same great want in almost all the States; we need more direct responsibility of legislators to constituents, and publication of all laws, and we may then hope to have very fewer laws to publish.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

DROWNED.—On the evening of the 17th inst. about dark, James Cameron, Esq., of Humboldt, this County, was accidently drowned while attempting to bathe in the Nemaha, a short distance from his house.

Mr Cameron had been unwell for some time previous, and had manifested a desire to take a bathe, and in the evening went to the Nemaha for the purpose, and being very weak and the water having risen, it is supposed that he lost his balance while in the deep water. He had left the house unknown to his friends and when missing a diligent search was made, but he was not fund until morning. Mr. Cameron was about 58 years of age and father of James Cameron of this place. He was a good and influential citizen, and leaves a large number of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.—*Falls city Journal.*

BOSTON April 22.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad resolutions adopted establishing in conformity with an act of Congress, its general office in Boston, approving sale of its first mortgage and land grant bonds, and authorizing procurement of a new seal for the company's use.

Hon. Jas. Brooks, as one of the Government directors, made a speech showing in some detail the operations since the commencement of the road, to its present substantial completion, and saying that the work and its excellence too considering the obstacles which it has surmounted was the most wonderful work of civilization, and despite a few unjust attacts at home, it chalenges the admiration of mankind.

The stockholders of the U. P. Railroad held a meeting in this city this a. m., and after adopting different amendments to the charter authorized by Congress adjourned until to-morrow.

On Wednesday morning last, the ends of the two railroad tracks were only thirty miles apart. The Union Pacific Company has twelve miles yet to lay; and the Central eighteen.

ST. CATHERINES, April 21.—The Welland Canal was opened for navigation to-day.

THE REPUBLICRN VALLEY.

Climate—Agricultural—Stock—Settlements—Indians and Railroads.

CLOUD COUNTY, KANSAS,
April 10, 1869.

Editor Advertiser:—Through your paper I wish to inform the many friends in Nemaha county who were anxious to hear from me, of my whereabouts and surroundings.

On my road here I passed through Marysville, Kansas, situated on the Big Blue, eighty miles west of White Cloud and twelve miles south of Nebraska; thence west to the Little Blue; thence up that river to the mouth of Jay creek; thence up to the head of this creek; thence north to Rose creek, up which we traveled until we reached the sixth principal meredian; thence to the head of the South Branch of the Little Blue; thence on to Salt creek and Elk creek, down which we went until we reached the Republican; thence up the Republican to Lake Sibley, where we rested from our travels, in Cloud county, Kansas.

This county is situated directly west of Atchison 120 miles, and the sixth principal meridian bounds the county on the east, and 24 miles south of the Kansas and Nebraska line brings you to the north line of the county.

The Republican river runs through it from east to west, about 24 miles, when it turns north and runs across the north line, within six miles of the western line, and among its many tributaries are Elk creek, Pony creek, Salt creek, Camp creek, Cheyenne creek, Buffalo creek, Dry creek, Oak creek, Plumb creek and Elm creek. All these tributaries affords ample drainage to the country, and nourishing along their shores, forests of oak, walnut, ash, elm, locust, mulberry, hickory and other varieties of useful and ornamental wood, which are annually increasing as the fires are suppressed.

Coal of an excellent quality is also in abundance. Veins from the croppings show two and three feet, and doubtless gradually become thicker as they extend into the the bluffs.

When I came out here I thought that I would secure a coal bank, but I found it so plentiful that I changed my mind to that of a piece of farming land without a riding switch, when at the same time I could have had timbered land, but not without getting more or less waste land.

It is my opinion that there is stratums of coal underlying this whole country, save the river vallies, and that too of a good quality. There is five or six different places where the coal crops out and shows for itself, and these are all the discoveries that have yet been made. No attempt has been made to make further discoveries, as there is now plenty found to furnish fuel for the next two generations. The State Geologist is of the opinion that there is seven stratas of coal under this whole country.

Water is in abundance, and that of the best quality. Salt springs and salt marshes are numerous, affording salt for the millions of cattle that will in the future graze on these beautiful and rich prairies.

Timber is of ordinary quality, such as is found on the tributaries of the Missouri river, and can be taken up or bought at from ten to twenty-five dollars per acre; posts can be bought for three cents, rails three and a half, and there is no sale for fire-wood; coal can be had for the trouble of digging and hauling.

This, as a farming country, is equal to any in the west, save that of corn raising, when the drouth occasionly comes, and then it is very scarce.

The last year was the greatest drouth that ever visited this country, and from the most reliable information that I can gather, crops yielded as well here as any where west of the Missouri river, when properly tended, save the Missouri bottom.

The average crop of wheat was 17 bushels to the acre; corn varied from nothing to 30 bushels; oats, and in fact all small grain does well here, much better than many other places; and in cander, my opinion is about this, give this country an equal chance in proper cultivation, and taking all crops together, it will produce more than the Missouri river vallies, taking any one county.

You will at once ask the question: Why did I hear that the people out west were suffering for food? Well I will tell you: Take Nemaha county for an example; first deprive one-half of the farmers from farming, and the other half, allow them ten or fifteen acres only to tend, and then imagine how much of a surplus you would have, having nothing of old crops left.

Would you believe me, should I tell you that farmers have raised corn to sell, and even sold corn last year. It is a fact, and my honest opinion is, that those who are industrious will always raise enough any year to support them. But the worst cause of the drowth was this: The majority of the settlers here is of a class that will not work, and to make a living they take claims and sell them. They probably have a little garden spot which they half tend, and then cry for aid. God forbid that I should do any one injuitice, but this aid is the greatest curse of the two, the drowth or aid. Friends, I know you thought that you were doing a christain act, and I hope you will be rewarded for it, but it only works a curse to the people whom you aimed to assist. And now I am confident that if they will use proper industry they can obtain all the aid necessary to support life.

I will cite you to a farmer of this county, a Mr. Coplen, who raised seed corn to sell, and sold it to a new comer, whose house I am now wintering in.

Give us enterprising farmers and I will assure you that aid would be an insult to them. And good Lord deliver us from settlers who come here loooking for aid from abroad. And just here let me say in honor to industry, that only part of the settlers received aid, and some of them, I was told by good authority, sold the same. But before another call will be made for aid, I hope to see this country settled up by settlers of enterprise.

Fruit will do well here, judging from what I have been told of wild fruit, grapes especially. But the particulars I will wait until fall for, when I will be an eye witness to the facts.

There is no better stock country in connection with good farming lands.

Notwithstanding the slurs of a drowth, I will give you a few facts: I have been told by honorable men that they only know of one cow-brute that died last winter or this spring, and that got drowned. One man had thirty-five head of cattle, and wintered ed them on twelve tun of hay; no corn or any other substance save what they got themselves on the prairies. Can you believe that; and I will venture to say there is not a better looking lot of stock cattle in the west, this to without sheds.

A Mr. C. Lavis wintered ninety-three head of cattle. Last fall he put up twenty tuns of prairie hay, and now the feeding season has been over some two or three weeks, and he has hay left. He lost one cow-brute by getting drowned.

Horses and mules run at large all last winter and got their own living, and when I arrived here they looked as well as my horses did stabled all winter with plenty of corn and hay.

Now, the above are not isolated cases, but a general thing, all over this country. The cost of wintering a brute here one year is about one tun of hay and the necessary trouble of seeing to it, and probably you will not feed one-half of that. Is this not good enough a country.

Now, I have only one objection to this country, that is, it is not settled up with enterprising farmers, though I expect to see it settled up with just such men, and that very soon, when I will be perfectly satisfied, knowing of no better locality for health, farming, mild and pleasant winters, varieties of fruits, and a country that never has nor never will afford a muddy road; mud is a perfect stranger here.

This county is now about forty-five miles from the terminus of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, destined to run through this county, and junction city is about fifty miles distance, situated on the Southern Pacific Railroad. A road is also surveyed from the junction up the Republican river, through this county.

In short this is destined to make a rich country.

There is a Sweed colony settled west of this county, and I believe a portion of their tract of land extends into this county four or five miles. They are now putting up a flouring mill and other public improvements.

With reference to soliciting emigration to this county, I only have this to say: I advise all to come and look at the country first, and look as I did, at other portions of the country, and then judge for yourselves. You need not come here expecting to find large churches in small towns, nor the latest fashions of dress. But if you come, come expecting to find a country about as nature formed it, with some improvements, occasionally a farm of one hundred acres and generally less. When you come, stop and look around and you will probably find men who are trying to hold four or five claims to sell you, but don't be in a hurry, go to some man who is trying to make a living by industry, and council with him. But these claim suckers, let them alone, they are a curse to any country, and we are too well supplied; remove them and in their stead put home seekers, and we will then have as fine a country as is west of the Missouri river.

Now my friends you have my opinion of this country, partially, and I would be happy to have as many come out and settle here as would be satisfied to do so; but hope none will come and settle without first coming to look. I know that people are strange beings, and have various ideas, mostly governed more by prejudices than judgment. Should you come out and like our country, we will welcome you; should you not like, we can only hope you may be suited elsewhere. We are not afraid of this country not settling, but want to see it settle as fast as possible with permanent settlers.

Well, settlers, tell me that there has not been any savage Indians east of Lake Sibley for seven years, though above there they occasionally run in a scouting party of Indians, and have killed and stolen more or less, but I am honest in the expression, that that day is over. If General Sheridan retains command I have no fears of Indians bothering any one; but should we be cursed with post holders, I do not know but what the Indians might bother some, such as running off stock and occasionally killing a settler. But the settlements are becoming too strong here to admit of Indian depredations in the future.

The State intends to station three companies out beyond the fronties to protect the Indians from stealing. They are to be stationed at the following places: One company at White Rock; one company on Solomon; one company on the Saline, that being done, and Phil. Sheridan in command of the Indian Department, I will feel perfectly safe here.

Yours truly,
W. M. BURNS.

A schoolmaster after giving one of his pupils a sound drubbing for speaking bad grammar, sent him to the other end of the room to inform another boy that he wished to speak to him, and at the same time promised to repeat the dose if he spoke to him ungrammatically. The youngster being quite satisfied with what he got determined to be exact, and thus addressed his fellow pupil; "A common substance of the masculine gender, singular number, nomative case and in a verry angry mood, that sits perched upon the eminence at the other end of the room, wishes to articulate a few sentences to you in the present tense."

STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Second Annual S. S. Convention, will convene at Nebraska City, May 26th, 1869 and remain in session three days. It is hoped that all the Sabbath Schools in the State will be represented by delegates. Each School should send from one to two delegates. Our citizens may look for a rich intellectual as well as a religious treat. The Sabbath School cause is becoming a mighty engine for good, and we bid it God speed.—*Chronicle.*

ENTERPRISING.—Andrew Kerr, Esq., has just purchased a large general merchandise establishment at St. Deroin, Nebraska. He intends to run it on first class principles.—*St. Jo. Herald.*

Favorable accounts of the peach crop reach us from New Jersy, Delaware, and the eastern shore of Maryland.

The Bank of the State of New York, was on Monday swindled out of $20,000 by forged checks on Jay Cooke.

It is said that the damage of the Hudson River Railroad by the recent freshet will amount to $200,000.

Light scotch suits and white felt Oxford hats will be the style for gentlemen this summer.

Colorado has imported sixty Cashmere goats for breeding purposes.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. EDITOR: Owing to the bad condition of the Normal School Building it was thought advisable, at the last meeting of the Board of Education, not to continue the school with its full quota of teachers this term, but let Prof. Martin have charge of it and instruct all who might wish to attend and at the same time save the expense of teachers to the State.

In view of this I resign my position as Principal for the present term, leaving the board free to make such preparations for the coming year as may be deemed best.

Considering the great inconveniences under which we have labored in the past and the great number of hearty friends we have gained for the school notwithstanding; we predict a bright future for it no matter who may be the Principal so he be efficient, for we think most of the hard knocks have fallen on our shoulders, and with judicious management the next incumbent will find comparatively an easy task. And now with our State and County Superintendents and our Normal School in full blast, ignorance must find a more congenial soil than Nebraska can offer. We have aimed to make the school a fountain of true education, hence we have not asked any person whether it pleased this or that one, but have endeavored to teach thoroughly and correctly. Our object has not been to please but to make a good thorough school, and how far we have succeeded in this we leave the public to judge. We are aware that all are not pleased, we expected that, thus it has ever been and ever will be, teachers have their faults and are liable to err; we would not plead perfection for any one, but to please every one and conduct a good school is simply impossible, and this we apprehend is not the question, but is the school subserving its end and design that is the question, not whether this scholar or that patron is pleased or displeased. We have no right to look at men in any of our public offices or institutions, we are not to do this or that to please any particular person (although there are those who honestly think the whole machinery of society would go to rack and ruin did they not have a hand in it,) but our aim must ever be for the best, independent of men.

We therefore earnestly hope the Board of Education will so conduct the Normol School that it will make good, thorough, self-reliant teachers, whether it pleases or displeases. As we have said we believe a bright future is in store for it if all fearlessly do their duty, but we must still remember that it is only in the *bud* and a wrong move at this time will blast all the future.

J. M. MCKENZIE.

A lady, who writes from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, says that Governor Fenton, of New York, is one of the most noticable men in the Senate, not handsome, but distinguished looking; shows his blooded origin as much as the English aristocracy. Tall and slender in figure, his face wears none of the furrows of age, but his abundant hair looks as if the hand of Time had seized hold of it with the intention of blanching it in a single night, but there was unbecoming hesitation on the part of the "old man of the sickle" then a compromise, and a neutral tint of iron-gray was the result. This crown of iron-gray glory surmounts his temples as the solemn clouds touch the mountain peak; and those who are attracted by a majesty of mein are advised to seek the presence of Senator Fenton.

Large bells are now being hung in England upon a plan by which the friction is so reduced that they can be rung without the exertion of much force. The system consists in making the gudgeons upon which the bell is hung V-shaped, like the bearings of a scale-beam, and applying the power by a lever attached to the stock, the wheel being dispensed with. The gudgeons must not be lower than the top of the bell. In a recent experiment with this new method, a bell with a diameter at its mouth of 76½ inches and weighing 10,000 pounds or 4½ tons, was rung, it is stated, by the use of one arm. This plan, it is asserted, is easier than pulling the clapper by a rope, and does not involve so great a risk of cracking the bell. The tone is also said to be much grander.

ST. JOSEPH SCARED.—At a called meeting of the city council of St. Joseph the following important statement was made, and action taken thereon:

"Mr Pinger called the attention of the council to the fact that there is great danger of the Missouri cutting through above Wathena, and that by such calamity the city of St. Joseph would be left high and dry, about four miles east of the bed of the river. On his motion Messers Pinger, Keeler, and Fitzgerald were appointed a committee in conjunction with the city engineer, to see what had best be done under the circumstances; also to ascertain the most practical way for building a break-water below Belmont, so as to maintain a permanent channel along side of our city"

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It is stated this afternoon in a well authenticated manner that Secretary Fish will, at no very distant day, retire from the State Department; he having until the present time remained only at the personal request of the President. Congress having adjourned, and most of the foreign appointments made, he now desires to retire to private life again.

It transpires that a list, prepared for foreign appointments, by E. B. Washburn, while Secretary of State, carried 48 post-offices.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Borie of the Navy department intimated to the President to-day his intention to resign on account of ill health. Since his appointment he has performed but little official duty, the department being fully under the control of Admirable Porter.

The aggregate of civil nominations during the session was about 700, of which there were 10 rejected, 17 tabled, and 43 withdrawn.

A Leavenworth, Kansas, paper says one of the evidences of the mighty march of Western civilization is exhibited in the action of the Legislature, at its late session, in appropriating $1,400 for tobacco for the penitentiary prisoners, and $300 for preaching them the Gospel.

NASHVILLE, April 23.—Ex-President Johnson, while at Athens, Alabama, to-day, received intelligence of the death of his son, Col. Robert Johnson, and left for home at once.