# Nebraska Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED 1856. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1869. VOL. 14.—NO. 11.



**Nebraska Advertiser.**

ADVERTISING RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| One square, (8 line or less) first insertion | $1 00 |
| Each subsequent insertion | 50 |
| Business Cards of five lines or less | 5 00 |
| Stray notices, each head | 3 00 |
| Eighth column, one year | 35 00 |
| Eighth column, six months, $20; 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 | 37 00 |

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.



**Nebraska Advertiser.**

CHURCH, COLHAPP & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Office—No. 74 McPherson's Block, up Stairs,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Terms, in Advance:

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy, one year | $2 00 |
| One copy, six months | 1 00 |

JOB PRINTING,
Of all kinds, done on short notice and at reasonable rates.



## General Business Cards.

### ATTORNEYS.

O. B. HEWETT. J. W. NEWMAN.
HEWETT & NEWMAN,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Office, No. 70, McPherson Block, up stairs.

SIDNEY FRENCH, W. T. ROGERS.
FRENCH & ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Office in Court House Building.
Will give diligent attention to any legal business entrusted to their care. [48-tf]

JOB A. DILLON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
and General Land Agent,
Tecumseh, Johnson County, Nebraska.

J. N. REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office—No. 90, Reynolds Hotel.

THOMAS & BROADY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
OFFICE—District Court Room.

WM. H. McLENNAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Nebraska City, Nebraska.

S. M. RICH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND LAND AGENT,
Office—Red Store, Main street.

B. F. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Tecumseh, Johnson County, Neb.

NYE & HUMPHREY,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Pawnee City, Pawnee Co., Neb.

S. K. GRIGGS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND LAND AGENT,
Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

### PHYSICIANS.

S. COWLES, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN.
A graduate of Cleveland College. Office at Hauk & Armiage's store room. Special attention given to disease of Women and Children.

W. H. KIMBERLIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON TO NEB. EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.
OFFICE—S Main-st. OFFICE HOURS—7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

H. C. THURMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office—No. 85 Main Street,
Office hours from 7 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m.

H. L. MATHEWS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in City Drug Store, Main-st.

C. F. STEWART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office in D. H. Lewis & Co.'s Drug Store.
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m.; and 1 to 2 and 6½ to 7½ p. m.

### LAND AGENTS.

R. V. HUGHES,
REAL ESTATE AGENT & JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office over Hannaford & McFall's Furniture store.

BARRET & LETT,
LAND AGENTS & LAND WARRANT BROKERS.
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 & 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.
Office with Probate Judge.
Will attend to the Payment of Taxes for Non-Resident Land Owners in Nemaha County. Correspondence solicited.

### NOTARIES.

JAS. C. McNAUGHTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC & CONVEYANCER,
Office in J. L. Carson's Bank.

E. E. EBRIGHT,
NOTARY PUBLIC & CONVEYANCER,
No. 72 Main-st., second floor.
Agent for the Equitable and American Tontine Life Insurance Companies.

### DRUG STORES.

McCREERY & NICKELL,
DEALERS IN DRUGS, STATIONERY, &c.
No. 32 Main-st.
Full assortment Drugs, Paints, Books, Stationery, etc., on hand, and sold at wholesale or retail.

D. H. LEWIS & CO.,
[SUCCESSORS TO HOLLADAY & CO.]
DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
No. 41 Main-st.

### GRAIN DEALERS.

EVAN WORTHING,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And dealer in all kinds of Grain and Country Produce, Brownville, Nebraska.

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.

### MERCHANDISE.

F. E. JOHNSON & CO.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE
No. 73 Main-st., McPherson Block.

WM. T. BEN,
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
No. 67 Main-st., Brownville.
Corn Planters, Plows, Stoves, Furniture, &c., always on hand. Highest market price paid for Hides, Pelts, Furs, and Country Produce.

### HARDWARE.

SHELLENBERGER BRO'S.,
DEALERS IN HARDWARE, STOVES.
No. 74 Main-st.
Stoves, Hardware, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith Furnishings, &c., constantly on hand.

JOHN C. DEUSER,
DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, &c.
No. 79 Main-st.

### SADDLERY.

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

J. H. BAUER,
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
No. 9 Main-st.
Mending done to order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

### CONFECTIONERIES.

NACE & HANSEN,
CITY BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.
No. 31 Main-st., opposite City Drug Store.
Pies, Cakes, Fresh Bread, Confectionery, Light and Fancy Groceries, constantly on hand.

WILLIAM ROSSELL,
CONFECTIONERY AND TOY STORE,
No. 40 Main-st.
Fresh Bread, Cakes, Oysters, Fruits, etc., on hand.

J. P. DEUSER,
DEALER IN CONFECTIONERIES, &c
No. 44 Main-st.

### MUSIC.

MRS. J. M. GRAHAM,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.
Rooms, Main-st., bet. 4th and 5th.
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.

### 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.

## General Business Cards.

### HOTELS.

REYNOLDS HOUSE.
NATHAN N. GREEN, PROPRIETOR,
88 & 90 Main Street, Brownville.
Best accommodations in the city. New House newly furnished. In the heart of business part of city. Livery stable convenient. 45-9m

AMERICAN HOUSE.
L. D. ROBISON, PROPRIETOR.
Front-st., bet. Main and Water.
A good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with the House.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

### JUSTICES.

A. W. MORGAN,
PROBATE JUDGE AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office in Court House Building.

### STATIONERY.

A. D. MARSH,
PIONEER BOOK AND NEWS DEALER,
City Book Store, No. 50 Main-st.

### BRIDGE BUILDING.

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

### TAILORING.

CHRIS. HAUBOLDT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 62 Main-st.
Has on hand a splendid stock of Goods, and will make them up in the latest styles, on short notice and reasonable terms.

### AUCTIONEERS.

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

### BLACKSMITHS.

J. W. & J. C. GIBSON,
BLACKSMITHS & HORSE SHOERS.
First-st., bet. Main and Atlantic.
All work done to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

### SALOONS.

JOSEPH HUDDARD & CO.,
PEACE AND QUIET SALOON.
No. 47 Main-st.
The best Wines and Liquors kept on hand.

R. C. BERGER,
ALHAMBRA BILLIARD SALOON,
No. 48, Whitney's Block.
The best Wines and Liquors constantly on hand.

Shellenberger Bros.
HARDWARE MERCHANTS
No. 74,
McPherson's Block,
BROWNVILLE, NEB.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CANTON CLIPPER PLOWS!!
*THE BEST PLOW MADE!*

MEDFORD & HOWARD,
ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS
Are prepared to furnish
DESIGNS & SPECIFICATIONS
for all kinds of
BUILDINGS,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE,
of the latest and most approved styles.
ALSO TAKE CONTRACTS!
*All kinds of Job Work done to order!*
☞ Shop, corner Main and Second streets,
*BROWNVILLE, NEB.* 43-y

CHARLES HELMER,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER.
No. 15
Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, NEB.
Has constantly on hand a superior stock of Boots and Shoes. Custom work done with neatness and dispatch.

H. H. BRYANT,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND CARRIAGE
PAINTER,
*Grainer & Paper Hanger,*
No. 60 MAIN STREET,
Brownville, Nebraska.
[34-tf]

J. K. FRETZ,
CARRIAGE, ORNAMENTAL
AND SIGN PAINTER.
OVER HELMER'S WAGON SHOP,
Brownville, Nebraska.
OFFERS his services to the public, with the confident belief that his work will meet the approbation of his patrons.
[34-tf]

DR. J. BLAKE,

DENTIST
Would respectfully announce that he has located in Brownville and is now prepared to perform, in the best manner, ALL operations pertaining to the science of Dentistry.
OFFICE—Over City Drug Store, front room. 16f

FRANZ HELMER,
WAGON & BLACKSMITH SHOP
ONE DOOR WEST OF COURT HOUSE.
WAGON MAKING, Repairing, Plows, and all work done in the best manner and on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a call. [34-ly.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry
No. 59 Main Street, Brownville.
JOSEPH SHUTZ,
Has just opened and will constantly keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of genuine articles in his line.
Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry done on short notice.
*ALL WORK WARRANTED.*

LOUIS WALDTEER.
[THE PIONEER,]
Is fully prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE,
Ornamental Painting,
Guilding, Glazing, Paperhanging, &c.


### MASONRY.

GENIUS OF MASONRY, descend,
And with thee bring thy spotless train;
Constant our sacred rites attend,
While we adore thy peaceful reign;
Bring with thee Virtue, brightest maid,
Bring love, bring truth, bring friendship here;
While social mirth shall lend her aid,
To smooth the wrinkled brow of care.

Come Charity, with goodness crown'd,
Encircled in thy heavenly robe,
Diffuse thy blessings all around,
To every corner of the globe.
See where she comes, with power to bless,
With open hand and tender heart,
Which, wounded, feels at man's distress,
And bleeds at every human smart.

Envy may every ill devise,
And falsehood be thy deadliest foe;
Thou, friendship, still shalt towering rise,
And sink thine adversaries low;
Thy well-built pile shall long endure,
Through rolling years preserve its prime,
Upon a rock it stands secure,
And braves the rude assaults of time.

Ye happy few, who here extend
In perfect lines, from east to west,
With fervent zeal the lodge defend,
And lock its secrets in each breast:
Since ye are met upon the square,
Bid love and friendship jointly reign,
Be peace and harmony your care,
Nor break the adamantine chain.

Behold the planets how they move,
Yet keep due order as they run;
Then imitate the stars above,
And shine resplendent as the sun;
That future Masons, when they meet,
May all our glorious deeds rehearse,
And say, their fathers were so great,
That they adorn'd the universe.

## IMPORTANT.

### Notice to Postmasters and the Public.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov 30, 1869.

On and after January 1st, 1870, the exchange of Mails between the United States and France will cease in consequence of the abrogation of the present postal convention between the two countries, to take effect on that date.

The correspondence addressed *to* France or received *from* France on and after the 1st of January next, by steamships or other vessels running direct between the two countries, will, therefore be subject to the following rates of United States postage, *to be prepaid by stamps* at the office of mailing, on matter *sent*, and collected at the office of delivery on matter *received*. *Letters*, ten cents per single rate of half an ounce or under. *Newspapers*, two cents each, and *book-packets* and *samples of merchandise*, four cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Letters for France may also be *sent* from the United States in the ordinary open mail to England, *without prepayment of postage*, but printed matter and samples cannot, under existing regulations, be sent so.

Inasmuch as all direct postal relations between the Postal Department of the United States and France will cease on the first of January next, it will not be practicable to forward correspondence after that date to any foreign country or place "by French Mail." The rates of postage "*by French Mail*," as stated in the "*Table of Postages to Foreign Countries*," will therefore be inoperative after the 31st day of December proximo.

By order of the Postmaster General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
*Superintendent of Foreign Mails.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, DEC. 2, 1869.

On and after the first of January, 1870, the single rate of postage (half an ounce or under) for prepaid letters between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will be reduced to six cents (three pence.) If not prepaid, or insufficiently prepaid, a fine of six cents (three pence) will be added to the deficient postage, and collected on delivery. The rates of postage, conditions of payment, &c., on newspapers, book-packets, and samples of merchandise remain unchanged. Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly, on and after January 1st, 1870.

By order of the Postmaster General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
*Superintendent of Foreign Mails.*

### A Romantic Story.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writing from Concord, N. H., tells the following romantic story:

One of the happiest Thanksgiving dinners in New Hampshire yesterday was in one of our rural villages, not thirty miles from Concord. It was the first reunion for many years of several generations of a certain family. At the head of the table sat the venerable grandfather, now eighty-one years of age. He had come alone, thousands of miles, from the West, to meet his descendants. After the dinner, he told the story of his life. Some of its main features we have gathered for this letter.

The hero of the story was born in the State of New York, and passed his youth on a fertile farm in the valley of the Mohawk river. In the course of time he was engaged to be married. Before the nuptials were celebrated he became interested in another young lady, who also proved to be engaged, but between them there soon sprung up a strong intimacy, which, on the part of both, was carefully concealed from the other parties concerned. The most solemn pledges, however, had been made by them, and they shrunk from the idea of breaking their plighted vows. In vain they waited, hoping that something might occur which would cause the other parties to give them release from matrimonial obligations.

At length they met, as they supposed, for the last time, and parted. The man married and emigrated to the West, and the woman was united in hymeneal bonds and settled on the shores of the Oneida lake. These events happened nearly fifty years ago. The Western adventurer proved a good husband and kind father, and grew into middle age a widely-known and influential citizen. Prosperity attended him, and wealth and many friends came to him. After twenty years of married life his wife was taken from him, but children remained. By and by several of his children married, and one of them came to New Hampshire. Years passed on, but he had never again visited the East.

After repeated invitations from his relatives he concluded a few months ago to spend with them, in New Hampshire, the then approaching festival of Thanksgiving. He reached Albany at the time of the hight of the great flood, and travel being much interrupted he stayed over a few days, and accidently met some old acquaintances of his youth. During one conversation there was casually mentioned the name of her from whom he had many years ago so sorrowfully parted. Eagerly he asked if she were yet alive, and when answered in the affirmative tears came to his eyes, and he told his friends that he must at once set out in search for her. He was told where she was living only six months previous, and thither he went with all possible haste, but she was not there. Only a month before she had gone away.

He learned the direction it was supposed she had taken, and again with all possible speed he pushed forward. But fate seemed against him, for further and further away seemed to him the object of his search. At last, after he had traveled hundreds of miles, going by night as well as by day, he found the love of his youth. The story of the woman was one of long toil and suffering. After ten years of wedding life her husband had died of lingering disease, leaving her with three children.

One after another of these treasures were claimed by death, until she was left alone and friendless. In such circumstances she was found by one who renewed the pledge of his youthful affection, and asked that to her happiness he might devote the remainder of his life. Such was the grandfather's story at the happy Thanksgiving dinner, and he closed by saying that one week from that day he was to be married to her who had been so long lost, but who was at length restored to him.

### Our Teachers.

We fear too many of our present teachers are teaching because they cannot find more lucrative employment for the winter. How many are teaching with a heart anxious to benefit the district? a desire to make his school a grand success? We cannot expect teachers to spend their time and energies without proper remunerations, but we fear there are too few in the ranks ambitious to teach a first class school; too many content to pass the winter in the school room, *keeping* school rather than *teaching it*. You will find ten, anxious mostly for the pay, to one anxious for success.

Much has been said about uniformity of text-books and uniformity in methods of instruction, both are consummations devoutly to be wished; but we can hardly expect to attain to either throughout the State, yet we do think that county uniformity may be obtained; but we must have *live men* for County Superintendents, men who will *do something*. We think it better that our Superintendents do *something*, better have a *hobby* and ride that than do nothing. A very good plan was adopted by a County Superintendent in the State of Illinois. In visiting the schools, he took notes of everything that he saw noteworthy in each school, and published them in the county paper. This had a wonderful effect in bringing up teachers to the mark, and in cleansing dirty school rooms. It required nerve to do it, but it paid the people, and he kept his office as long as he desired.

With all our efforts united, we shall accomplish but little; and a long time must elapse before we can expect the perfections of Massachusett's schools; but we ought to have concert of action; we lack sympathy with each other as workers in the educational field; as teachers, we have no *great light* to follow; each seem satisfied to follow the flickering light of his own feeble taper. But if we cannot follow men, let us follow principles; let us get nearer together and aim to build on a sure foundation.

As teachers, there seems to be a spirit of jealousy, or else of improper independence. There certainly is a sad lack of concert of action.

There should be a rallying point somewhere, but where that should be is not so clear.

As teachers, we cannot all lose our individuality, and at once fall into the same channel of thought and action.

We would suggest that if we cannot have one great center around which the whole State can rally, let us have a number of smaller ones; let each county have a nucleus somewhere, and let each teacher add his mite to the general fund; and what better place can be found than our county paper.

As teachers, we do not like to see our articles poorly spelled or mutilated by inserting wrong words; yet, if our printers will exercise a little patience and care, we shall not have reason to blush at the mistakes in print.

We would suggest that every teacher in the county write an article for one or both of our county papers monthly. We are confident such articles will receive from both editors respectful attention. We send in our name for one article per month.

The Winter term of the State Normal School will commence Thursday, December 30th. The building has been thoroughly refitted and painted, and has been given exclusively to the ladies; the gentlemen will find ample accommodations in the village. The Board of Education found it impossible to accommodate all the ladies in one half of the building, so they concluded to give it up entirely to the ladies; now from forty to fifty young ladies can find rooms in the building.

We now need another building for gentlemen, and we must have one if we make the school a grand success.

Our State is abundantly able to erect the necessary buildings, and the educational interests of the State demand it.

Immense structures are being erected for University purposes, and some propose large expenditures for faculty and apparatus but long years must expire before the fruits of all this outlay will appear; but every dollar expended for the Normal School will be repaid to the State ten-fold in ten years.

## STATE NEWS.

### Jefferson County.

From the Little Blue.

MAIL ROUTE.

A private letter from Hon. John Taffe, M. C., informs us that if our citizens want better mail facilities, they should notify him at once. He says: "The only county in the United States that gave Grant a unanimous majority, is entitled to at least good mail routes," and that he will do his utmost to get them for us. This matter must not be delayed. The line now running from Brownville to Beatrice should be extended to this place via. Indian Creek, and daily service put on the entire route from Brownville to this place, in order to accommodate our rapidly increasing population.

Our county is settling up so rapidly that it is impossible for us to give anything like an accurate estimate of our population, and just as impossible for our Representatives in Congress to know what our wants are. We hope our citizens will take hold of this matter at once, and secure a daily mail from Brownville to this place.

WOOLEN FACTORY.

Elsewhere in to-days paper will be found a call by the citizens for a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Joint Stock Company, to build a Woolen Factory in this place. This is a move in the right direction. There is nothing that we know of that would pay better than a factory of this kind in our city.

We have one of the best water-powers in the country, and why not use it? We can build a Woolen Factory if we up and at it. Let us not loose another day, but go to work and build it.

D. C. Jenkins and Mark J. Kelley are now making their arrangements, and will immediately commence the erection of a large building on Front street, just east of Merrill's store. One of the lower rooms will be occupied as a Store room and one as a Printing office, leaving a hall of eight feet for an enterance to the upper part of the building, which will be occupied as a Hotel. This building will be built in connection with the house now occupied by the store and the residence of Mr. Jenkins, and when completed, will be one of the larget buildings in Western Nebraska, and will add much to the appearance of our town.

### Nebraska City.

From the Chronicle.

We learn that parties in Brownville are making quite an effort to secure the location of Baptist College at that place.

Our citizens should take this matter into consideration and offer sufficient inducements to secure its location here. We have the advantage certainly so far as location is concerned, but this is not enough. We must be active and wide awake, ready to help any enterprise that has a tendency to build up our city and country. Let *our citizens move* in this matter with that energy that has hitherto characterized them, and we will not only secure this, but other institutions that will be of lasting benefit to us.

### The State Treasury.

The following abstract from the books of the State Treasurer gives an approximate idea of the financial affairs of the State.

The amount received from the late Treasurer, Aug. Kountze, Esq., in January last, were as fallows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General Fund | $ 22 15 |
| Sinking Fund | 34,512 55 |
| School Land Fund | 3,318 55 |
| School Interest Fund | 2,230 52 |
| Judiciary Fund | 44 24 |
| Military Fund | 11,000 00 |
| Total | $51,180 09 |

In addition to which there has been received—

| | |
|---|---|
| On General Fund account | $49,033 36 |
| " Sinking Fund | 24,098 65 |
| " School Land Fund | 73,053 12 |
| " School Interest Fund | 75,986 42 |
| " Judiciary Fund | 4,700 08 |
| Grand Total Receipts | $278,001 63 |

The Disbursements have been up to the 7th of December—

| | |
|---|---|
| From General Fund | $89,294 65 |
| " Sinking Fund | 721 10 |
| " School Land | 1,750 00 |
| " School Interest | 14,549 77 |
| Total Disbursement | $99,315 41 |
| Leaving balance in Treasury of | $178,686 21 |
| | $278,001 63 |

The militia fund ($11,000) and of the sinking fund $34,177,03, were transferred to the general fund by direction of the Legislature, so that the *apparent* Receipts and Disbursements would be increased by the sum of those amounts, to-wit: Receipts, $323,178,66; Disbursements, $144,492,45,—balances as before, $178,686,21.—*Statesman.*

### Senate File No. 333.

In the Senate of the United States December 15, 1869, Mr. Tipton asked, and by unanimous consent obtained leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

*Extending the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the General Ladd Office in cases of applications for the cancelation of homestead entries.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That hereafter where application is made to cancel a homestead entry, on the ground of abandonment in rendering a decision in such cases, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the recommendation of the register and receiver of the local land office, wherein the land in controversy is situated, is hereby empowered to consider, at his discretion, the equitable claims of the party whose homestead entry such application is made to cancel.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where a homestead party, their heirs, or legal representatives, (as the case may be,) apply to commute or to make final proof under the homestead law; and who, by sickness and other good cause, have been prevented from a strict compliance with the same in relation to actual, continued occupancy of the land; yet whose bona fide home has been upon the land claimed, and who in equity are entitled to the same, having used due diligence to comply with the law, the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the recommendation of the local land officers of the district wherein such homestead is situated, may, at his discretion, allow such party or parties to commute, or make final proof; and if such application is received, and entry allowed, a patent shall issue for the land so entered, as in other cases.

### "Who's Failed?"

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says, editorially, in answer to the question: "Who's failed?"

This question is never a very pleasant one for discussion, and just now it is not now we think that some of our cotemporaries and many private persons also, are laying too much emphasis on it, and repeating it too often for the public good. The world is not coming to an end with 1869, nor is everybody on the verge of bankruptcy. The majority of our merchants in every depatment of trade, never before stood in as strong a financial position as they do at present. Credits have not been extended, trade has not been carried on so recklessly, and the bulk of the year's business has not been built, as in some former years, on insufficient capital, like an inverted pyramid, ready to topple over with the first rude blast of an adverse wind.

Many persons have lived extravagantly upon a slender income or insufficient profits, and as they come into a December review of their financial situation are unable to make both ends meet. But this need not create a panic nor produce a financial revulsion. It is only when there has been a general expansion throughout the community, beyond safe limits, that trouble of this sort need be apprehended. The new year will bring a revival of trade and with it fresh courage and hope to many hearts. The croakers cannot produce a general crash, but they may do some mischief, and there is no reason for any present exercise of their vocation. Let us all have a little patience and more hopefulness; there is much good yet in store for us.

### A Panic Among Counterfeiters.

From the New York Times, Dec. 15.

For some time past the officers connected with the United States Secret Service Division have been quietly engaged in the task of discovering the whereabouts of a certain band of counterfeiters concerned in the manufacture and sale of revenue stamps. The illicit opeartions of the counterfeiters were conducted so cautiously as to temporarily baffle the skill of the most expert detectives. But yesterday the government officers were rewarded for their patience and energy by the capture of two very prominent members of the gang, giving their names as Conrad Fatzer, sr., and Conrad Fatzer, jr., the latter being a son of the former. Both persons are lithographers. They were taken prisoners at their place of business, at No. 210 William Street, by Deputy Marshall Christie, and Detective Nettleship, belonging to the secret service. A large quantity of counterfeiters' materials was found on the premises, besides heavy piles of counterfeit two-cent internal revenue bank stamps. A considerable portion of the stamps were found to be affixed to blank book checks. There was also captured at the prisoners' shop seventeen printing presses, the latter being in full operation, and making impressions of counterfeit stamps at the time of the raid. It is said that the greatest consternation was manifested by both of the lithographers on ascertaining the character of their official visitors, and at being caught by them in the very midst of their counterfeiting practices with ample evidence of guilt in their possession. The Fatzers were taken before United States Commissioner, Butts, and were subsequently held in default of $20,000 each for an examination. Not being able to furnish the requisite bonds, they were lodged in the Ludlow street jail. The detectives are now looking after the dealers who circulated the counterfeit stamps, printed by the Fatzers, and have strong hopes of being able to find them.

Otto Kirtzman, proprietor of a retail cigar store at Hoboken, and William Baggs and Robert Parker, aged respectfully 19 and 20 years, were brought before Commissioner Osborn yesterday, on charge of dealing in counterfeit $20 notes purporting to have been issued by the Market National Bank of this city. The arrests were made by United States Deputy Marshall Crowley, who "worked up the case in a very admirable manner." It appears that Mr. Crowley learned Kirtzman had been in the habit of selling Baggs & Parker large quantities of this money for some time past, and that he had on last Friday met the boys in a private room at the Atlantic Hotel, corner of Bowery and Oliver street, and sold them fifteen of the $20 bills of the kind. Parker was caught on Monday evening at a liquor store in West Twenty-seventh street with twelve of the counterfeit notes in his possession. Kirtzman was arrested at a resturant on the Bowery. It is claimed that he was arrested in Hoboken some time ago on the charge of passing counterfeit money, but that he got off on the plea that he acted without criminal intent. Baggs and Parker were committed in default of $3,000 bail. Kirtzman was held in $15,000 bail, which he was unable to obtain. Assistant District Attorney, Purdy will represent the government in the prosecution of the prisoners.

### New York Tribune for 1870.

The New York Weekly Tribune contains all the important editorials published in the Daily Tribune, except those of merely local interest; also Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important new books; letters from our large corps of correspondents; latest news received by telegraph from all parts of the world; a summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in session; foreign news received by the steamers; exclusive reports of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; talks about fruit; stock, financial, cattle, dry goods, and general market reports.

The full reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various agricultural reports in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENS.

To keep pace with the growing interest in practical horticulture, and to to comply with the frequent appeals from all parts of the country for information of a practical character on the subject, we have engaged the services of a person who is experienced in rural affairs, to write in a lucid style a series of articles on the management of small farms, fruit and vegetable culture, and how to make them pay, giving general and specific directions from planting to the ultimate disposal of the crops.

Of late years there has been a lucrative business carried on by unprincipled men, in selling worthless and old plants under new names to the inexperienced. The Tribune will be always ready to guard the farmer against any such imposition that comes within our knowledge.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To make the Tribune still more valuable to its agricultural readers, we have engaged Prof. James Law, Veterinary Surgeon in Corneli University, to answer questions concerning diseases of cattle, horses, sheep, and other domestic animals, and to prescribe remedies. Answers and prescriptions will be given only through the columns of the Tribune. We are sure that this new feature will add largely to its readers, as all owners of animals are liable to need the information proffered. Inquiries should be made as brief as possible, that the questions, answers, and prescriptions may be published together. In short, we intend that the Tribune shall keep in the advance in all that concerns the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, and other interests of the country, and that for variety and completeness, it shall remain altogether the most valuable, interesting, and instructive newspaper published in the world.

It has been well observed that a careful study of the Farmers' Club reports in the Tribune alone will save a farmer hundreds of dollars in his crop. In addition to these reports, we shall continue to print the best things written on the subject of agriculture by American and foreign writers, and shall increase these features from year to year. As it is, no prudent farmer can do without it. As a lesson to his workmen alone, ever farmer should place the Weekly Tribune upon his table every Saturday evening.

The Tribune *is the best and cheapest paper in the country.* This is not said in a spirit of boastfulness. It has fallen to New York to crente the greatest newspapers of the country. Here concentrate the commerce, the manufactures, the mineral resources, the agricultural wealth of the Republic. Here all the news gathers, and the patronage is so large that journalists can afford to print it. This is the strength of the Tribune. We print the cheapest, and best edited weekly newspaper in the country. We have all the advantages around us. We have great Daily and Semi-Weekly editions. All the elaborate and intricate machinery of our establishment—perhaps the most complete in America—is devoted to the purpose of making the Weekly Tribune the best and cheapest newspaper in the world. The result is that we have so systematized and expanded our resources that every copy of the Weekly Tribune contains as much matter as a duocelmo volume. Think of it! For two dollars, for one year, buys as much reading matter as though he filled a shelf of his library with fifty volumes, containing the greatest works in the language. The force of cheapness can no further go.

The Weekly Tribune is the paper of the people. Here the eager student may learn the last lesson in science. Here the scholar may read reviews of of the best books. Here may be found correspondence from all parts of the world, the observations of sincere and gifted men, who serve the Tribune in almost every country.

The Tribune is strong by reason of its enormous circulation and great cheapness. It has long been conceded that the Weekly Tribune has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the country. For years we have printed twice as many papers, perhaps, as all of the other weekly editions of the city dailies combined. This is why we are enabled to do our work so thoroughly and cheaply. The larger our circulation, the better paper we can make.

What are the practical suggestions? Many. Let every subscriber renew his subscription, and urge his neighbors to do the same. If a man cannot afford to pay two dollars, let him raise a club, by inducing his neighbors to subscribe, and we shall send him a copy gratis for his trouble. No newspaper so large and complete as the Weekly Tribune was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our currency was at par with gold, no such paper *but* the Tribune was offered at that price; and the Tribune then cost far less than it now does. We have solved the problem of making the best and cheapest newspaper in America.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

One copy, one year, 52 issues, $2. Five copies, $9; ten copies, to one address, $1.50 each, and one extra copy; ten copies, to names of subscribers, at one postoffice, $1.60 each, and one extra copy; twenty copies to names of subscribers, at one postoffice, $1.35 each, and one extra copy; fifty copies to one address, $1 each, and one extra copy; fifty copies, to names of subscribers, at one postoffice, $1.10 each, and one extra copy.

In making remittances always procure a draft on New York, or a post-office money order, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All posmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Terms, cash in advance.
Address, THE TRIBUNE, New York.

The Chicago Republican of Tuesday, the 14th, in speaking of the local hog market, says:

The receipts show a material falling off from the corresponding week last year, and are a little less than the preceding week this season. The light supply has a tendency to keep prices up, and the increased demand for the product is a material element in sustaining the tone of the market. Prices have had a wide range, being as low as $9 75 for light averages, and as high as $11 00 for heavy. The receipts yesterday and to-day amount to about 10,000 head, although the number reported is only about half that amount. Heavy hogs sell readily, but light averages are dull. The market closes quiet but firm at $10 25@10 80 gross, and $12 50@13 00 net for light to heavy averages. The N. Y. *Tribune* of Monday, the 13th, in speaking on the same subject, says:

The speculative demand, so noticeable last week, has since been even more marked, though since then we have had considerable variableness, and for the past few days more activity and increased confidence in higher prices in the future. Careful estimates of the number of hogs packed this year at the West show a great falling off, and the entire packing is placed at 2,100,000 Hogs, the rough weight being 5 per cent less than last year or equal to 1,900,000 Hogs of last years' weight. To-day there was only a jobbing demand, but prices are nominally unchanged, and the feeling at the close was heavy.

### A Man Among the Floating Ice on the Des Moines.

A few days since when the Des Moines river was at its highest stage, and when its bosom was covered with floating ice, Mr. L. D. Kimberling, residing near Coalport, Polk township, desiring to cross to the other side of the river, procured a common skiff, and alone ventured upon the water.

After rowing about half way across, his frail boat stuck in the limbs of a snag, or tree, which had lodged, and threetened to capsize it. Mr. K. arose from his seat, and using his oar, pushed his boat from its entanglement, from which it became loosened with a jerk, throwing Mr. K. forward with such force as to cause him to run his foot through its bottom, causing the boat to at once fill with water and sink, leaving its late occupant to struggle for life amid ice and freezing water, several rods from shore.

Being a man of nerve and an excellent swimmer, Mr. K. accepted the situation and "struck for timber." Having swam through the open water, and when within about thirty feet from shore, his progress was barred by a solid cake of ice extending from the shore—solid enough to prevent his swimming—yet not strong enough to bear his weight. With limbs almost frozen, he found himself cut off from safety by a wide expanse of rotten, treacherous ice, which crumbled and broke at his effort to gain a footing. The prospect before the unfortunate man was dark indeed; but his present situation, if long mantained, was certain death, with a grave at the bottom of the river, his only hope of release from the terrible suffering he was experiencing. He quickly decided upon his course, and by breaking through the ice, by raising his arms upon it and throwing his whole strength into the effort, he succeeded in clearing a way to the shore, upon which he dragged himself more dead than alive—being almost helpless from cold, with his lower extremeties chilled almost to freezing.

Assistance being rendered, the suffering man was taken to a house near by, where the proper remedies were administered—a good warm fire and warm blankets applied to releive him of his chillness, and in a few hours he was ready again for anything which required cool determination and iron grit in its accomplisment. —*Knoxville Democrat.*

From the Omaha Republican