Nebraska Advertiser.

R. W. FURNAS, Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1870.

"Much Ado About Nothing"—"Mares Nest"—"Hen On."

In order that our readers may understand "the situation," we copy the following article, entire, from the *State Journal*, a newspaper published at Lincoln in this State, and edited by Hon. C. H. GERE, State Senator from the Lincoln District:

FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL.

We clip the following from the Brownville *Advertiser*, written while the "Investigation" of the acts of the Commissioners was still pending:

"That our readers may understand this matter of investigation, we state the fact that at the last session of the Legislature, a law was passed authorizing the Commissioners to sell the unsold lots in the city of Lincoln, and from the proceeds expend sixteen thousand dollars in completing the dome of the capitol building, and enclosing, grading and ornamenting the grounds; and further to spend fifty thousand dollars in the building of a State Lunatic Asylum; and not exceeding the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in the erection of a State University and Agricultural College. If the city lots, authorized to be sold did not bring sufficient money to meet these appropriations, the Commissioners were authorized to sell a sufficient amount of saline lands, not to exceed forty sections, to make up the deficiency. The Commissioners finding the lots and lands would realize beyond expectations, sold to an amount in the aggregate, nearly four hundred thousand dollars, and adopted specifications involving the expenditure of one hundred and fifty two thousand dollars for the erection of a State University and Agricultural College; and one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars for the erection of an Insane Asylum. The Legislature feeling that however pure might be the motives of the Commissioners, the establishment of such a precedent was dangerous to the best interests of the State, and ought not to be permitted. Hence the creation of the joint committee referred to. These are the simple facts connected with this investigation matter."

It is evident that the *Advertiser* expected a different termination of this affair from its manner of putting the case. But upon any hypothesis, its way of reading up the history of the University building is decidedly cool.

We call the attention of our readers to the fact that the law establishing the University of Nebraska, approved Feb. 16, 1869, contains the following section:

SECTION 24. No superstructural work upon any building for the University shall be commenced, until the designes and plans therefor shall have been submitted to the Board of Regents, by the Commissioners for Public Buildings, and the architect thereof shall be required, before allowing any superstructure to be erected, to make such alterations in the plans and specifications as may be directed by a majority of the Regents.

The following is a list of the Board of Regents: 1st Judicial District, *Hon. R. W. Furnas*, of Brownville; Rev. D. R. Dungan, of Pawnee; and Rev. J. C. Elliot, of Nebraska City. 2d Dist. C. S. Chase of Omaha; Hon. A. B. Fuller, of Saunders; and Rev. J. B. Maxfield, of Cass. 3d Dist., Will B. Dale, of Columbus; Dr. Longley, of Washington; and Wm. Olinger, of Burt.

The Regents held their first meeting in June last, during the first sales. The plans were submitted to them but none were accepted. Mr. McBird, of Logansport, Ind., had one on exhibition that came the nearest to the idea of the Regents, but was not large enough and lacked in windows.

The lots were selling very well and rapidly and it was apparent that the sum realized could be run up far beyond the amount appriated. The Board of Regents then and there advised the commissioners to go on selling, and to erect better superstructures than could be let at $100,000. They passed a resolution *unanimously* advising this and authorizing the Commissioners to procure a modification and enlargement of McBird's plan. The Governor went to Chicago to consult with architects and builders and procured the modification and enlargement, with the understanding that the new plan would involve the expense of about $50,000 more than the first, and upon his return called another meeting of the Board of Regents. The Regents met and unanimously agreed upon the new plan.

The Commissioners were still unwilling to assume the responsibility, and called a meeting of the prominent men of Nebraska City, to consult in the premises. Among the many who responded were Judge Mason, Judge Kinney, Hon. T. B. Stevenson, and Hon. Wm. McLeannat.

Every one expressed his entire approval of the proposed enlargement of the plans. Another meeting was called at Omaha, and the judgement of the leading men in that city asked. It was that the Commissioners ought to follow the advice of the Regents. Other prominent citizens in every part of the State were consulted by letter, and all responded in the same tone, "go on the people will sustain you!"

In the matter of the Insane Asylum, it is only necessary to say that it was impossible for the Commissioners to get a single plan that would answer the first purpose of such a building, the accommodation of the patients now provided for by the State, at a cost of $80,000, or even $100,000, and they advised in this case with public men and with a similar result as in the case of the University.

Therefore it sounds a little refreshing to hear the *Advertiser* say that the Legislature "feel" that such work "ought not to be permitted."

It was perfectly competent for the Legislature to heartily approve the course of the Commissioners, and they done it with a unanimity that does honor to their judgement.

We close by saying that the Commissioners did not "realize nearly $400,000" by the sales of 1869. When the Governor mentioned the figures he referred to the entire proceeds of '67, '68 and '69. $296,000 are the figures for '69 as stated officially.

We also mention incidental to a statement in the *Advertiser* of a week previous, that the "Palatial Mansion" of Governor Butler costs about $12,000, and not "twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars." Also that the "Palatial Mansion" of Secretary Kennard costs $8,000, and not $15,000." Also that the "best little residence" of Auditor Gillispie is estimated by its builder to cost almost precisely the amount of the "palatial" residence last mentioned. It's only a choice of words, and a slight exaggeration of cost is the two first named that makes it sound so different.—*State Journal*, Lincoln, March 12, 1870.

We preface comments on the foregoing, by saying that until now, we have taken no part, one way or the other, in the late "unpleasantness" at the Capitol, and its sequences; but have studiously avoided writing or publishing anything in relation thereto, except simply *facts*, without note or comment. We have paid no attention whatever, to the "thousand and one" floating and irresponsible rumors, and charges against the Commissioners, as to peculations and frauds; favoritism in Railroad land matters; interests in Saline operations; money making, &c., knowing that such charges are common, and to be expected against public men in such positions, especially from an opposition press, and others perhaps of the same party, incited in most instances by motives of jealousy, on the principle of "*outs*" against "*ins*." Even if all that is charged in these respects be true, we repeat what we have before said, we see no criminality. On the contrary, we have ever been careful to award the greatest credit to the Commissioners for the unexpected and unprecedented successful management of the Capitol enterprise throughout. We here publicly repeat it. We would not even now touch the subject, but for the individual attack in the foregoing, and the utter disregard for truth in reference to the State University matter, of which we have personal knowledge.

As to the "manner of putting the case" referred to in the third paragraph of the foregoing, we have only to say that the language used was quoted *verbatim* from the law in the case, as will be seen by reference to it. The figures we received from a State official—custodian of statistics.

We are one of the Regents of the State University; was present at the meeting referred to in June, and participated in its proceedings.

The action of the Board of Regents at that meeting, was as follows: the assertion and representations of the *Journal*, to the contrary, notwithstanding. A number of plans and specifications for a State University building, were presented for examination and consideration; and after mature deliberation, *the Board recommended the adoption of the Logansport, or McBird plan*, which the Architect, who was present, assured could be erected within the limits of the appropriation—$100,000. Gov. Butler, and perhaps one or two other members of the Board, did not like the arrangement of certain windows, and a few other minor matters, and asked that changes might be made, *only in that respect*. The architect, or representative of the plan agreed upon, who was still in the room, was asked if the changes referred to, would add to the expense of the building. He replied, it would not, and thereupon the Governor, or Commissioners, were authorized to make the changes. As further evidence that the question of exceeding the appropriation authorized by law, was considered at that meeting, and decided upon, we state that a majority, if not all the Board, preferred a plan known as the Chicago plan, but which involved the expenditure of $150,000, and was therefore out of the question. One or more of the Commissioners suggested and recommended that $50,000 of the Regent's Fund, accruing from the levy of one mill on the dollar taxable property of the State, be diverted, added to the $100,000, and used in the erection of the building, and by which the Chicago plan might be adopted. The Board decided adverse to this proposition for two reasons. "First, *that there was no authority for exceeding the appropriation made by law*, for the erection of the University building. Second, that the law provided for the sacredness of the Regents' fund, and *there was no authority for diverting it*. We undertake to say that the Board was very particular on this point. The Regents *did not*, therefore, at that meeting, "then and there, advise the Commissioners to go on selling, and to erect better superstructures than could be let at $100,000." The Regents *did not* at that meeting "pass a resolution advising this," but on the contrary, were very particular to keep within the bounds of the appropriation, and to do nothing inconsistent with the express provisions of the law in the case. The point was fully discussed, and no other conclusion was, or could be arrived at. We could give more as to details of what transpired at that meeting of the Board, but deem this sufficient for the present.

Now, as to the legal gentlemen whose names are mentioned as having "responded" to the "call" for "a meeting of the prominent men of Nebraska City." *We know* that some of those whose names are mentioned, *never were consulted, or ever knew that such a meeting was held;* and we venture the assertion that *not one of them* did, or will risk his legal reputation, and advise any official to *violate the plain letter of both the constitution and the law*, and say "go on the people will sustain you!" We repeat, *not one of them will do so!* Even if it was true that the meetings referred to, was held, and that "prominent citizens" in every part of the State recommended as claimed, it was *still no authority for exceeding express provisions of law.*

The only real point involved in this whole matter is, has the constitution and law been violated; or to use a milder term, been *exceeded?* The Comissioners do not deny this fact; they admit it. Then why all this ado to bolster it up? It is not even a political question. It is a question of principle in law, in which the welfare and interests of the whole State are involved, and both individuals and the press should be permitted to rise above the promptings of prejudices or even political affiliations in considering and determining the matter. We repeat, that however pure might be the intention or motives of the official thus offending, no "prominent citizen" or Legislative assembly will, have, or dare establish the precedent sustaining such a course. The report of the committee referred to does not do it. The case is not without precedent in our own State, or rather Territory. It will be remembered that Gov. Saunders, while Governor of the Territory, offered a reward for the apprehension of a murderer. When the legislature afterward convened, he asked an allowance or an appropriation to meet the case, and while, if we remember correctly, the allowance was granted, the Legislature—and it contained at that session some of the finest legal ability of the State—was very particular to say there was no authority for the act, and to do nothing that would leave even the semblance of establishing a precedent for such a course.

The *Advertiser* repeats for the *Journal's* benefit, that the Legislature *did* "feel" that such things "ought not to be permitted," and he, or they, who does not *know* that it so felt, must be dull of comprehension, to say the least.

As to the *Journal's* tenaciousness in regard to the *amount* of excess on the part of the Commissioners, we care but little, whether it was one hundred, or one thousand dollars. The offense is not mitigated even, if it be true that the amount *was* $296,000 instead of "nearly $400,000." One of the Commissioners himself informed us that that the amount sold was $390,000.

The *Journal* objects to, or is not pleased, it seems, with our reference to the fine and creditable buildings of the State officials, who happen to be the Commissioners in question. The article containing the objectionable references, was written as editorial correspondence, on our arrival at Lincoln, *before there was an investigating committee appointed*, and was intended as a compliment to that enterprising and go-ahead town; and we venture to say might have been copied by the *Journal* as such, had there been no committee talked of, or appointed. Under the circumstances, the *Journal's* exceeding sensativeness can only be taken as an indication of "*fearful uneasiness.*"—"Conscience *does* make cowards of us all."

As the quotations, as in the *Journal*, are unjustly mutilated, we re-print the paragraph entire, as it appeared originally in the *Advertiser*, that our readers may see the "mare's nest" for themselves:

Many valuable improvements have been made in Lincoln since last winter. The Dome of the Capitol is completed; the foundations laid for the State University and Insane Asylum, and material on the ground to "push things" with the opening of early spring. The Governor has nearly completed his "palatial residence," situate on a beautiful eminence south of, and adjoining the city limits; said to cost between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars. Secretary Kennard has about completed another fine residence adjoining Capitol Square, costing about fifteen thousand dollars. Auditor Gillespie has erected a very neat and convenient residence, near that of Secretary Kennard, costing seven or eight thousand dollars. There are many other and valuable residences and business houses completed, and in process of construction; all unerring indications of the onward progress of this wonderful little city.

We decline being held responsible for the obtuseness of the *Journal* in this matter.

We repeat, thus controversy is not of our seeking, and but for reasons, before given, and that in addition silence would have worked injustice to us, we would not now have said a word; nor have we any desire to prolong the matter. If, however, the *Journal*, or any one else, insists upon a discussion of the question, on its merits, *they need look no further.*

Fair Grounds.

The Board of Managers of the Nemaha County Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the *Advertiser* counting room on Saturday next, March 26th, at 2 o'clock, to make arrangements for fencing the grounds.

F. A. TISDEL, JR.,
Chairman.

Census.

Marshall HOILE has divided the State into the following districts for the purpose of taking the next census:

Omaha City.
Douglas and Sarpy counties.
Washington and Dodge.
Burt, Cuming and the Omaha Reserve.
Dakota, Dixon, Leau Qui Court, Wayne, Pierce and the territory adjoining, west.
Colfax, Platte, Stanton and Madison.
Merrick, Hall, Buffalo and territory west.
Cass and Sanders.
Otoe.
Nemaha and Johnson.
Richardson and Pawnee.
Gage, Jefferson, Nuckolls, Saline, Fillmore, Clay and territory lying west.
Lancaster, Seward, York, Hamilton, Butler and Polk.

The Brownville *Democrat* and *Advertiser* are both out in defence of the Treasurer of Nemaha county. The statement that Nemaha was the first to get in its report we find to be correct; but also find that it was called upon a few months later for a second report, and that it was to this that the State Treasurer referred as being so late as to delay the apportionment. We presume that our statement with regard to the way that the business was done, is substantially correct. We may have been mistaken in attributing culpable negligence to the Nemaha Treasurer, but when an attack is made upon an official for malfeasance that we know to be unfounded, we very naturally come to the conclusion that the assailing party is the chap that did it.—*State Journal.*

Nemaha county made her report *in exact accordance with the law* in the case. By what authority was she "called upon a few months later for a second report?" Not by authority of any law on the Statute Books of this State, certainly.

Letter from England.

We have received a letter from Mr. T. C. TIPTON, son of Senator TIPTON, who is now at Bradford, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, as Secretary to the U. S. Consulate at that point. His friends here, will, no doubt, be pleased to read the following extract:

I am very much pleased with everything I have seen since my arrival, 28th of January. Englishmen generally are very hospitable and kind to Americans; much more so than most Americans think.

Was down at London last week. Stayed four days, and saw "the elephant." Called on Mr. Motley, and had a very pleasant conversation. He is a perfect gentleman, and one who will be an honor to America in his present situation.

I have also been to Manchester, a manufacturing "village" of about 500,000 souls. Have also been to Leeds, a place of 300,000 inhabitants.

I am in the manufacturing district of England; and it is perfectly astonishing to an American to see the density of population in these districts. One almost imagines they are passing through one perpetual town in traveling from one place to another, so thick are the manufacturies along the lines of the numerous railroads.

Your Ob'd't Serv't,
T. C. TIPTON.

The Cuban League have issued an address to the American people, calling a mass meeting at Cooper Institute, New York, on the 4th of April. The object is to urge the accordance of belligerant rights to the Cuban Republic. While innumerable executions in cold blood, mock the name of justice and mercy in every town in Cuba where Spain has kept a guard, our humanatarian orators are worse than dumb. American citizens even are insulted and murdered by Spanish attempts to stamp out the spirit of Liberty. "Are our peace men silent because they dare not advocate the stoppage of war by the intervention of a stronger power? Where is our sympathy with a people fighting on their native soil for self-government, for the freedom of a million of slaves besides, and for all that christian civilization has to give to a free nation?"

We sincerely trust those newspapers that announced, "As we *predicted*, a committee of investigation has been appointed," will now publish in full the evidence elicited by that committee, which was written down on the spot.—*State Journal.*

Will the *Journal* afford the opportunity, by leading off in the matter? It is the only paper in the State that has access to "the full evidence elicited by that committee, which was written down on the spot." "Those newspapers that announced as we *predicted* a committee of investigation has been appointed," "will now publish in full," if the opportunity is afforded.

The storm of last week was general throughout the whole country almost, and especially severe in the West. Our exchanges furnish many instances of suffering, and even death from cold. Between Jenkin's Mills and Beatrice one man was frozen to death and others badly frozen. The young man frozen to death was one of a party from Illinois, out looking up homesteads. He had just been married, and his wife was stopping at Beatrice while the husband could hunt up a home.

Hon. THOS. P. KENNARD, Secretary of State, will please except our thanks for a certified copy of "an act to provide for the temporary care and custody of the State prisoners of the State of Nebraska, and to provide a temporary penitentiary for such prisoners." It reached us too late for the present issue. Will appear in our next.

Cuba—An Appeal to Nebraska.

We publish on our first page of today's paper "an appeal to Nebraska" in behalf of Cuba, by General VIQUAIN of Saline county. The General, while an adopted citizen of this country, served honorably in the Union army during the late rebellion, and is now desirous of raising men to go to Cuba and assist in Freedom's struggle there. While we fail to see a prospect of his desires being gratified, we accord to him all praise for his "good intentions."

We congratulate our cotemporary, the *Democrat*, on its enlargement and otherwise greatly improved appearance the past week. It is one of the indications of thrift and enterprise for which Brownville has ever been characterized. Drawing our inference from an article which appeared some weeks ago in the *Democrat*, showing the excess of Republican patronage over that of its own party, we conclude that it is indebted to Republican liberality for its ability to keep pace with the progress of the community in which it is located. We hope to see Brownville and the Republican party grow, until they are large enough and strong enough to sustain a half dozen more such papers as the *Democrat* and *Advertiser* both.

We are indebted to Hon. SCHYLER COLFAX, Vice Prasident, for valuable documentary favors.

We understand that a petition will be presented to the County Commissioners, asking the division of Brownville precinct. We can see no objection to the movement.

The Secretary of War reports that the Ft. Kearney Military Reservation in this State is no longer needed, and recommends that it be disposed of.

Spile bridges are to be erected over the North and South Platte rivers, near Fort McPherson, Nebraska, which will open the way to the settlement of a large tract of land heretofore almost unapproached.

We are authorized to sell Norway Oats for seed, and contract the crop of 1870 at $1 per bushel.

It is currently reported and believed that Justice SAML. NELSON of the U. S. Supreme Bench, will soon resign on account of declining age. Much interest is felt as to his successor.

The Pope agrees to give full absolution to any one for his or her own sins, or those of any dead friend, who will repeat the Lord's Prayer five times a day for a week, that the Œcuminical Council be brought to a successful issue.

Dr. MCGREW, County Superintendent of Common Schools, will hereafter hold his office in Brownville on Saturday of each week. This will be an accommodation to the many interested.

Life in Germany.

You enter a German house, without knocking, through a door which rings a bell, and thus announces the ingress or egress of some one. At the foot of the staircase you find a bell-handle, by ringing at which you call a servant, who conducts you to a parlor or reception room on the next floor, which you enter by knocks. You will find the parlor and best rooms in the house adorned with beautiful pictures on the walls and elegant lace curtains at the windows, but probably without any carpet. The floor, however, is tesselated with beautiful patterns in various colors, and varnished; or, at least, it is scoured till it is as white as the driven snow. The amount of fine white linen which a German housekeeper has, and which she is not reluctant to show her guests, is fabulous. This is partly a mark of gentility and partly a matter of necessity, for the Germans have but three or four washing days in the whole year. And the baking of the black-bread of the peasants is as infrequent as their washing. The Germans in the country, and in such cities as Gottingen, keep early hours, breakfasting at eight or earlier, dining at one, and usually going to bed as early as ten. We attended a concert of most delightful music, but it began at 5 P. M. and closed at 7 in the evening. In short, the childlike virtues of simplicity, candor, naturalness, and heartiness, which have almost died out in fashionable American society, still exist in Germany in all their primitive perfection. When we parted from our hostess, she embraced my wife and kissed her repeatedly, as if she had been a sister or a daughter, and did not even let her husband depart without a share of this hearty benediction.—*Letter from Prof. W. S. Tyler.*

Daniel Webster said: "No man is so high as to be independent of the great success of this great interest, (the agricultural); no man is so low as not to be affected by its prosperity or decline. The cultivation of the earth is the most important work of man. Man may be civilized, in some degree, without great progress in manufacture and with but little commerce with his distant neighbor, but without cultivation of the earth, he is in all countries a savage. Until he gives up the chase and fixes himself to some place, and seeks a living from the earth, he is a roaming barbarian. When tillage begins other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of civilization.

The Lady's Friend.—The April number of this popular magazine comes to us with the freshness and life of spring. In the steel plate "OLD GUARD," the alert watchfulness of the dog contrasts finely with the repose of the sleeping boy. The Colored Fashion Plate is gay and graceful as usual; and the profusion and variety of illustrations of articles of feminine use and adornment give the ladies every opportunity to know how to dress well. Those who like to make for themselves will find assistance in the work-table department. Music, "Tapping at the Garden Gate." The stories are very good. Mrs. Moulton concludes the deeply interesting serial, "DID HE FORGET HER?" Miss Prescott carries on "THE CASCANNONS' AUNT" in her usual lively style. Harrie Boyer's "SCHOOL-GIRL'S STORY" will be found especially attractive, and there is a rich variety besides in prose and poetry. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Price $2.50 a year.

The Bright Side.—The March number of this popular children's paper, just received, presents an unusual variety of contents. There are over twenty different articles, all original, and some of quite superior merit. Its success has been very remarkable, 25,000 circulation being already secured; the publishers say they intend to make it 100,500 by the time it is one year old, which will be next July. They offer to send the four numbers for March, April, May and June, free to all who subscribe before July first. Terms 50 cents a year. Specimen copy free. John. B. Alden & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Illinois.

We have received among our exchanges the "Brownville *Advertiser*," with a complimentary notice of our "*Star*," for which Col. Furnas will please accept our thanks. Our subscription list is steadily increasing, and as soon as we possibly can, we will take swaddling cloths off our baby, and present it some day we hope, in the trowsers and top-boots of maturity. We have to crawl a little now, but we hope to go a little faster when the Brownville & Ft. Kearney Railroad reaches here. Please hurry it up, Colonel. We want to come down to Brownville by the short cut, and see that nice garden, orchard and vineyard, and that fine fruit of yours.—*Central Star, Ft. Kearney.*

BROWNVILLE UNION SCHOOL.

Report for the week ending
FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870.

Number of pupils enrolled	235
Average daily attendance	140
Number of pupils absent	120
Number of half days absence, excused	600
Number of half days absence, unexcused	156
Number of pupils tardy	20
Number of cases of tardiness	33
Time lost by tardiness ..... 6 hours, 35 min.	
Number cases of truancies	2
Number cases of quarreling and fighting	0
Number cases of falsehood	0
Number cases of profanity	0
Number cases of corporal punishment	0

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following pupils have been perfect in recitation and deportment during the whole week:

Florence Smith	Lucia Arnold
Celia Furnas	Ada Smith
Fannie Arnold	Tommy Lorance
Clara Mercer	Evan Worthing
Alice Berger	Katie Hewett
Helen Cogswell	Clara Furlough
Cora Cogswell	Ruth Morey
Melissa Kelly	Mollie Wall
Davison Wall	Willie Roy
	Mary Schantz

W. RICH, Principal.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, March 16th, 1870, by Eld. Ira Moore, Lenard G. Edwards and Miss Francis Hale, all of Nemaha county, Neb.

At the residence of Mr. Moore, on the 20th, by Judge A. W. Morgan, Marion Clark and Mrs. Mary H. Hallanan, all of this county.

DIED,

On Saturday the 19th inst., Lowella, youngest daughter of Thaddeus and Eda Trimmer; aged 1 year, 3 months, and 21 day.

On Saturday evening the 19th inst., infant son of John H. and Sarah Bauer.

On Tuesday evening the 22nd inst., after an illness of three months, Eliza Jane, wife of Adam Young; aged 34.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM!

Five miles southwest of Aspinwall, 160 acres prairie, all under fence and cultivated; also, 20 acres of timber in addition to the above. A good house and out-house. It is well watered, and in one of the finest sections of the country, good neighborhood, and near a good School House.

For further particulars enquire of W. J. Austin, Brownville, or of the undersigned on the premises. 23-tf JOHNSON HENDERSON.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED TO LOAN.

I have Osage Orange Seed of my own gathering, which I will let out to responsible parties to plant on the shares.

For particulars call on R. W. Furnas, at the *Advertiser* office, Brownville.

J. F. BLACK.

March 24, 1870 22-2i

U. S, Internal Revenue

NOTICE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons concerned, that the Annual Tax Lists made and taken under the Excise Laws of the United States within the several counties of the State of Nebraska, for the year 1870, have been filed in my office at **Brownville, Nebraska**, and will be open for examination in my office as aforesaid, for ten days from the date of this notice; and during said period of time all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations will be received from any party in person, or by attorney, or by writing, specifying the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of error complained of.

THOMAS J. MAJORS,
Assessor, District of Nebraska.

Dated at Brownville, Neb., this 25th of March, 1870.

Section 19, Revenue Laws U. S., Relative to Internal Revenue, 1867, p. 10, reads as follows:

SECTION 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the Assessor for each collection district, shall give notice by advertisement in one newspaper published in each county within said district, and if there be none published in the district, then in a newspaper published in the collection district adjoining thereto, and shall post notices in at least four public places within each assessment district, *and send out a copy of such notice to every assessor in his district, to be posted in his office*, stating the time and place within said collection district when and where appeals will be received and determined relative to erroneous or excessive valuations, errors in descriptions or enumerations by the assessor or assistant assessor returned in the annual list, and such notice shall be advertised and posted by the assessor, and mailed at least ten days before the time appointed for hearing said appeals. * * * * 23-2i

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S.,
OMAHA, NEB., March 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 23d day of April, 1870, for furnishing the following Subsistence Stores, viz:

400	barrels of Mess Pork;
40,000	pounds of Bacon, clear sides, in sacks;
1,000	barrels of Flour, strictly winter wheat, double extra, round hoop oak barrels full head-lined;
900	barrels of Flour, spring wheat, double extra, round hoop oak barrels full head-lined;
58,000	pounds of Flour, spring wheat, double extra, in double sacks (inside, twilled cotton; outside, gunny,) containing 100 lbs. net;
20,000	pounds of Hard Bread in boxes strapped, containing 50 lbs. net;
20,000	pounds of white Corn Meal, kiln-dried, in round hoop oak barrels full head-lined;
50,000	pounds of choice White Beans, hand picked, in round hoop oak barrels full head-lined;
10,000	pounds of Split Peas in round hoop oak barrels full head-lined;
4,000	pounds of Rice in round hoop oak barrels, full head-lined;
3,000	pounds of Hominy (large) in round hoop oak barrels full head-lined;
3,000	pounds of Hominy (grits) in round hoop oak barrels full head-lined;
50,000	pounds of Coffee (green) in double sacks;
10,000	pounds of Roasted Coffee, in double sacks;
70,000	pounds of "C" Sugar, equal in quality to Starr's, in round hoop oak barrels full head-lined;
4,000	gallons of Whisky Vinegar, of strength requiring 25 grains of bi-carbonate of potassa to neutralize one fluid ounce, in new full hoop oak barrels with one iron hoop on each end, heads and iron hoops painted and bungs capped with tin;
10,000	pounds of Adamantine Candles, full weight
23,000	sizes or eights, in boxes strapped; pounds of Soap, hard and dry, free from adulterations, in boxes strapped;
30,000	pounds of Salt, clean and dry, fine grain, in barrels full head-lined;
700	pounds of ground Black Pepper, free from adulteration, in full weight 4 ounce papers, packed in boxes strapped, containing 25 lbs. net.

The above stores to be of the best quality and to be delivered at the U. S. Commissary storehouse at Omaha, Neb.

Bidders will state in their proposals when the stores offered will be ready for delivery.

Samples of all articles (except meats) must accompany proposals and be referred to therein.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions (heretofore published) which can be seen at this office.

Proposals should be made out on the blanks to be obtained at this office.

J. W. BARRIGER,
Byt. Brig. Gen. & C. S.

22-3t

The subscriber wishes to exchange a small Plantation near Memphis, Tenn, for GOOD IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED LAND, in Southern or Southeastern Nebraska.

For further particulars address,

A. J. MARTIN,
11-3m Memphis, Tenn.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Legal Voters of Brownville City School District, as provided by law, will be held at the School House in said city, on **Monday, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1870,** at the hour of two o'clock, P. M.

The following business will be in order at said meeting:

1. Reports of the present District officers.
2. Election of a Moderator for the ensuing term of three years.
3. Voting the necessary tax for the support of the School for the year ensuing, and for payments on School House Bonds, and such other purposes as may seem expedient.
4. Any other business relative to the interests of the school.

All resident tax-payers, twenty-one years of age and over, in this District, are entitled to vote.

22-3t O. B. HEWETT, Director.

LAFAYETTE MILLS.

Situated on the Little Nemaha River, sixteen miles north of Brownville, and fourteen southwest of Nebraska City.

Having purchased the entire interest in the above Mills, and thoroughly repaired and improved the same, also erected a

SAWMILL

thereto, I am now prepared to do all kinds of

EXCHANGE or CUSTOM WORK

on short notice and reasonable terms.

Lumber of all kinds, Flour, Meal and Feed, constantly on hand for sale, or in

EXCHANGE

for Grain or Stock of any kind.

All Work Warranted.

D. C. SANDERS,
8-1y Proprietor.

To the Stockholders of the Brownville, Ft. Kearney and Pacific Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that ten per centum of the Capital Stock of the Brownville, Fort Kearney and Pacific Railroad Company, having been subscribed, a meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company will be held on the 4th day of April, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Mayor of the City of Brownville, in McPherson's Block, in Brownville, Nemaha County, Nebraska, for the purpose of choosing seven Directors of said Company, to continue in office until the time fixed for the annual election, and until their successors shall be chosen and qualified.

Stockholders may attend either in person or by lawful proxy.

Jno. McPherson,	O. B. Hewett,
E. W. Thomas,	H. M. Atkinson,
Wm. H. Hover,	J. L. Colhapp,
Theodore Hill,	E. Worthing,
Henry C. Lett,	T. W. Bedford,
Robt. W. Furnas,	A. P. Cogswell.

Dated March 1st, 1870. 20-4t

HAUK & ARMITAGE,
No. 22 Main St., BROWNVILLE, NEB.,
DEALERS IN
CROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
Keep Constantly on hand the best of everything that may be needed in any Family, and can and do offer at as Low Prices as as Choice Groceries can be had in Southern Nebraska.
An Impartial Trial is all they ask! 24-tf

The St. Louis Express, via Missouri Valley Railroad.

The train leaving Hamburg Station at 10:00 a m, makes *immediate* connection at St. Joseph with the *MISSOURI VALLEY* train at 1:00 p m. Passengers going by this route arrive in Leavenworth at 6:00 p m; in Kansas City at 5:00 p m; and at St. Louis at 6 a m.

Fast Time—No Night Changes—Elegant Sleeping Cars—Few Stops—Close Connections—No Waiting around Depots.

ALL these advantages secured by taking the popular Missouri Valley Railroad at St. Joseph. Returning, the same connections are made, and passengers leaving St. Louis at 5:30 p m, arrive in St. Joseph at 10:00 a m, and at Hamburg at 1:50 p m.

PASSENGERS change cars at the junction at St. Joseph.

BUY YOUR TICKETS via MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD!

FAVORITE THROUGH PASSENGER ROUTE.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Shortest, Best, Quickest, and only Direct Route to Chicago.

Best, and in every particular, the most desirable route to

DETROIT, TOLEDO, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, ROCHESTER, SYRACUSE, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, PITTSBURG, HARRISONBURG, PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

and all principal Eastern cities.

The smooth and perfect Track, Magnificent Day Coaches, *PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS*, and the regularity with which trains are run on this Favorite Route, are a sufficient guarantee to passenger, of

SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED.

Direct and sure connections are made at Chicago, with the celebrated

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO LIGHTNING EXPRESS TRAINS.

Giving passengers choice of three routes from *CHICAGO TO NEW YORK WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.*

☞ PASSENGERS GOING EAST, and desirous of securing all the comforts of modern Railroad Travel, should be particular to *ask for* and see that their *Tickets read Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad*, which can be obtained at all principal offices of St. Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R., Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and at the Company's Depot in Quincy.

Fare always as low as by any other Route.

ROBERT HARRIS,
Gen'l Supt., Chicago.
SAM'L POWELL,
Gen'l Tkt. Agt., Chicago.
E. A. PARKER,
Gen'l W. Pass. Agt. Chicago

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IN THE CITY KEPT BY
J. R. BELL,
Cor. First and College Sts.
The Largest and Best Stock of
MICHIGAN LUMBER YARD.
Brownville, Nebraska.

☞ Parties wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. ☜

NEW STEAM FERRY

The Brownville Ferry Company

have now running between

BROWNVILLE, NEB.,

AND

North Star and Phelps City, Mo.,

the new and commodious Steam Ferry

MARY J. ARNOLD!

THIS BOAT is entirely new, with power and capacity to cross everything that may come, in any weather.

For crossing Cattle into or out of this Land District, this is the best point. This boat is especially fitted up to ensure safety in crossing stock, and large cattle pens are already erected at the St. Jos. & C. B. Depot at Phelps City. We can insure the traveling public that all in our power shall be done to make this the most reliable crossing on the Missouri river.

12-25-tf BROWNVILLE FERRY CO.

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Mill Furnishing Establishment.

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All Kinds of Portable, Stationary and Agricultural Sugar Mills,

Corn and Cob Mills, Saw Mills, Lath and *Shingle Machines,*

In fact anything in the Machinery Line. Being connected with two of the largest Machine works in Iowa, and one of the most extensive Mill Furnishing Houses East, our facilities are unsurpassed. Practical Mill Wrights furnished when desired.

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GEO. B. MOORE,
STATE AGENT,
Brownville, Neb.
50-3m

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The attention of Hardware Dealers, Car and House Builders and owners is respectfully invited to the

Patent Never-Falling, Self-Locking "WINDOW FAST."

This is decidedly the most important invention of modern times. Its simplicity and wonderful adaptation both for HOUSE and CAR WINDOWS is perfectly astonishing; accomplishing everything that can possibly be desired, and yet being CHEAPER than any other window fast. For house windows it dispenses with weights and pulleys, operating equally well on top and bottom sashes, allowing either to be raised or lowered as much or little as wished to secure ventilation, and yet be securely locked at every point, from the intruder or burglar, and will never get out of order. It has the peculiar element of locking itself in whatever position you leave it. For steam or horse car windows they are finished in a variety of styles, making an elegant finish for the car windows and the only arrangement ever introduced that can never fail.

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