THE ADVERTISER.

BROWNVILLE, NEB.,

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1871.

Nebraska City is without a daily paper. The *Chronicle*, the last of four, has at length suspended.

Platt's oyster packing establishment at Baltimore, was burned Saturday night. Loss, $25,000.

The appropriation for Postoffice and Custom House at Omaha has been increased from $25,000 to $50,000.

Two hundred shoemakers are thrown out of employment in Boston, by the suspension of Henry Dunham.

The editor-in-chief is absent at Lincoln. This will account for any lack of interesting matter in this weeks' issue.

Cable dispatches announce another appalling colliery explosion in Wales, resulting in the destruction of a large number of lives.

A woodman, in felling a tree in Owen county, Indiana, found at the base the skeleton of a bear, which evidently had lain there for half a century.

The extreme Republicans in the French National Assembly, headed by Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc, are prepared to demand the impeachment of Louis Napolean.

They have another daily paper at Lincoln.—the Daily *Statesman*. This makes two dailies for that place. It is a neat, and handsomely printed sheet, although somewhat smaller than the *Journal*.

The New York Aid Society for the relief of the suffering and starving poor of France, has issued an appeal to the clergy of the country, proposing that a collection be taken up simultaneously on the second Sunday in March. An appeal is also made by the society to the farmers of the country for seed wheat.

We have learned that several of our soldier farmers intend to avail themselves of the provisions of the act relating to the homestead of lands by soldiers, if the bill should pass which we printed last week. The Plattsmouth *Herald* is of the opinion that the bill has only passed one House, and that in the other an amendment is pending to strike out the transfer clause after which there is but little doubt but that it will pass, as all Republican members are agreed upon its other features.

We learn that Father Majuras, the Catholic Priest of Rulo, who sometimes holds service in the Brownville church, has been caught in illicit intercourse with Mrs. Dr. Godfrey of Rulo. The discovery was made by his own members, and he was compelled to leave the State. This is the fourth case of ministerial derilection resulting in that order in Rulo during the past ten years, and it is to be hoped, for the credit of the christian cause, it may be the last. We are told that this Mrs. Godfrey was once a resident of Brownville.

We call the attention of our lady readers, to the history of the Claflin family, on our first page, more particularly because Miss Victoria Calfurny, is a prominent lady-candidate for President of United States. She aspires to succeed General Grant; but wether she will or not will depends principally upon the ladies of the country. Now that she publicly announces herself as a candidate for that high position, she becomes a proper subject for newspaper criticism, and therefore cannot object if we give all we may learn of her habits, customs, manners and political tendencies.

The *Democrat* charges Col. Furnas with saying that "the country could not stand General Grant another term." This was so unlike the Colonel, that no one believed it, and we thought a denial unnecessary. Immediately on its appearance in the *Democrat*, Col. Furnas requested of us to "take the editor of the *Democrat* by the ear and whisper low down in his black heart, and tell him he is a liar." Now this would be a disagreeable duty for us to perform, and so we prefer to have as little to do with this matter as possible. We are willing to admit that the editor of the *Democrat* wanted to hear him say so, and perhaps he thought that was as good as though he did. At all events it was sufficient ground for the assertion in his opinion. We say this much as the only appology we have to offer, for the course the *Democrat* saw fit to take, and hope Col. Furnas will receive it as an ample equivalent for the damages inflicted. We would not have said this much, but for our desire to make the editorial profession as respectable as possible.

The Nebraska City *News* is over solicitous, as to the course of the editor of the Rulo *Register*. Why this trembling fear, on the part of the *News*, lest the intentions of the Democratic party shall see the light of day? Doctor, are your deeds evil, that you love darkness rather than light? Let "the youngster who edits the Rulo *Register*," give your principles an airing in his paper. Why this skulking and dodging, when the people want the truth? If you believe as you practice, tell the people so. "It may be a bitter pill to them, and may not go down so readily in that shape," did I hear you say? Very well then, doctor, fit up to suit the palate of your own readers, but don't, we pray you, ask the *Register* readers to take your doses. They want the unvarnished truth, and the "youngster of the *Register*," disregarding your cry of "mad dog," intends, without dissimulation, to give them what they want. The difference between you is, that while you both believe alike, he has the courage and manliness to preach it, and you have not.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PLATTSMOUTH, Feb. 28.

Dear Advertiser:—I employ a few leisure moments in letting you know of the whereabouts of the company that left Brownville for Lincoln on Monday last.

The Rogers transfer company landed us safely at Phelps Station in due time for the 3 p. m. cars north. The train approaches on time, and on entering one of the magnificent coaches of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs train, we found ourselves in company with the President of the Senate, the Hon. Mr. Cunningham, the Hon. Judge Dundy, Mr. Abby, and two other men from Richardson county, more familiarly known as "persons and papers," one of whom is no less that the Hon. C. W. Scott, of Rulo. At Watson Capt. D. Snyder, the Engrossing Clerk of the House, and Mr. Gillet, came aboard. We landed at Pacific Junction at five p. m., where we took the B. & M. for Plattsmouth, paying ninety cents to be landed on the west bank of the river, and fifty cents more to the buss proprietor to take us to the hotel; in all $1,40, to transfer us but a little distance further than your transfer company will and does do for seventy-five cents.

We are compeled to lay over here some sixteen hours, which the proprietor of the Brooks House and Major Wheeler, the enterprising land agent at this point, render as pleasant as it is possible to make them to persons as anxious as we are to reach Lincoln.

We find the great topic of discussion here to be the present status of the State officials, and the prospective report of the joint committee of investigation. Whatever the report may me, it is founded on exparte evidence, and the officers should not be too severely judged until they shall have an opportunity to cross examine and explain by defensive evidence. Whatever coloring the committee's evidence and report may tend to convey, it may, and doubtless will, be materially changed before the defense is concluded. The extent of our influence shall be in favor of a full and complete investigation, carried on in a cool, calm and dignified maner, affording every damaged party a fair opportunity to show as bright and clear a record as possible. We shall severely criticise all show of malice, vindictiveness, prejudice, and undue influence, on either side; and hope that justice, complete and impartial, will be extenden to all, let what will, be the result.

Plattsmouth is prospering, and the substantial buildings recently erected are quite creditable to the enterprise of some of her business men. Fitzgerald has nearly completed a three story brick block at the head of Main street, which adds greatly to the business appearance of Plattsmouth. In the third story is to be found the best and the most artistically arranged public hall we have seen in the State. It is about the size of McPherson's Hall in your city, but the stair-way to it is broader, and the hall is higher and better finished, and more elaborately decorated than yours. The Plattsmouth *Herald* under the supervision of your friend Hathway is doing generous service in advertising the resources of the town and country, and much of its prosperity is due to his indefatigable labors on the *Herald*, and he has been backed by the business men of the town, which has largely strengthened his influence. Of the rail road from this point to Lincoln we shall speak in our next.

J. S. C.

Change or Stability, Which!

The Republican form of government is said to be the best for the people of any now in vogue; nevertheless it is liable to this objection. The possibilities are that the financial policy of the government being pursued these four years may be revolutionized and materially changed during the next four and so on, subject to the whims, notions or caprice of the ruling party. This possibility of changing to protection or free trade within short periods of time gives uncertainty to all financial enterprises, of a private nature even. The consequences are that few of our men of means can be induced to invest their money in large manufacturing enterprises in the West, where a business must be worked up in the first few years of its existence with a view of future profits because of the uncertain value of such investments in the future. There is nothing that would so much induce a large flow of capital from the monied centers of the east to the west, and from the old world to the new, as wise, just, fixed and permanent laws regulating our internal commercial relations. We lack that stability which inspires confidence, and, for this reason, capital is hoarded up in the east, where convertable stocks affording a very small annual per cent. profit are taken in preference to business which probably will pay three times more to the investor, and which possibly may be worthless in some probable event. Once establish this confidence in the permanency of our policy, and then there is no reason in the world why the annual rate of interest for money in Nebraska should exceed that which rules in New York or London. This accomplished and we have removed the leverage which the east has on the west, as a more favorable point for the investment of capital in manufactories of all kinds, and the consequence will be that then the manufacturing will be done in close proximity to the raw material, to the producer and to the consumer; but the question arises can such confidence in the stability and permanency of our financial system be established, in view of the fact that our Republican form of government subjects it to a change of administration so frequently. This rests with the people. If they favor stability, and permanency it will be so ordered and the more determined they are the greater the confidence created. If these premises be true, and we firmly believe they are, then the less encouragement the people of Nebraska give to designing political demagogues, who preach free trade, the greater our prosperity and the sooner will we bring to our doors the consumers of our wheat, corn, beef and pork. Then we can dismiss our middle men between us and the consumer; be no longer subject to rail road monopolies. Save the profits which we are now compelled to pay them for handling and carrying these products for us, and receive the full value of the result of our foresight, enterprise, skill and labor without contributing a large share of it to others. A word to the wise is sufficient.

A Correction.

The editor of the Pawnee *Tribune* sends to his paper an editorial letter from Brownville, which may be found on the first page of the *Advertiser*. We call attention to it for the purpose of correcting the impression that it may leave upon the minds of others, in two particulars.

We venture to say that no Republican in Brownville favors the investigation going on at Lincoln, on the ground that they hope to kill the Governor off as a prospective Senatorial candidate. We are of the opinion that the *Tribune* editor heard no such assertion from a Repulican in Brownville. If he did, will he name him? We do not doubt but Democrats may have said this, as there is no limit to what a few of them would say if it might have a tendency to increase the ill-feeling which exists between a few of our Republican friends and the Governor.

For the good of the Governor and the party, every Republican in this county wants to see the bottom figure and the last evidence in this Lincoln business, and all but a very few would rejoice to see the Governor come out of the ordeal with clean hands and a clear record, and this being the undoubted feeling among us we were pained that the editor of the *Tribune* should have been instrumental in the hands of designing Democrats in impressing upon the minds of its readers the idea that the Republicans of Nemaha county were actuated by so base a motion.

Mr. Tipton has his usual number of warm and ardent friends in this county. The *Tribune* greatly mistakes the sentiment of our people upon this matter and he will have to come again and stay longer than one day, before he wears off the prejudices which he owns to have existed on his part, against the people of Brownville.

We Indorse It.

If we are to have good prices for our wheat or corn we must have more manufactories in the West. We can't afford to take our grain to Europe to compete with the masses there in feeding the artisan and mechanic, which do our manufacturing, and a government that permits this needs reconstructing. Such is the purport from of an article in the Nebraska City *News* of last week. This does not sound much like free trade, concerning which the Democratic press are, of late, so much in love with. Dr. Blue has spent five years in Brazil, where the articles of consumption are all made in foreign lands, and has seen the natural resources of that rich country undeveloped, as a consequence of free trade, and where produce, horses and cattle have no marketable value, and the native population, as a general rule, indolent and shiftless. Having no incentive to labor they are content in their semi-barbarism, with the simplest necessaries of life. The Democratic talk of free trade, if put in execution as a governmental policy, would drift this nation and our people back into the same social position as that now occupied by the Brazilians, to avoid which we are happy to find one Democrat advocating the policy of protecting and supporting our own manufactories.

Teachers' Institute at Nemaha City.

Institute met. Superintendent McGrew in the chair.

Opening prayer by Isaac Black. Some very appropriate music by Mr. Dye.

Judge Hewett then delivered a fine address, drawing an ideal picture of the perfect teacher, and discussing the propriety of organizing a State University.

On motion a committee was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions. The President appointed Messrs. Martin, Rich and Black on said committee.

Mr. Martin favored the audience with music. Then followed a lively discussion on the question of corporeal punishment, led by Mr. Stiers, followed by Mr. Shocky and others. At the suggestion of J. P. Crother the citizens pcesent requested Judge Hewett to furnish the Brownville papers with a copy of his address for publication.

Music by Mr. Martin.

The Secretary reported the following teachers present: Messrs. Rich, Black, Martin, Shockey, Sykes, Tucker, Stivers, Crother, Mason, Wilcox and Morris.

Messrs. Shockey and Sykes were appointed a committee on criticism. Mr. Rich offered the following:

Resolved, That in view of the general laxity of discipline so prevalent in schools and families, the weal of the nation demands that a strict discipline be maintained in school at all hazards.

Moved to amend by inserting the clause that to maintain order corporeal punishment is necessary. The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Rich and Black. The resolution and amendment were then referred to the committee on resolutions.

Institute adjourned.

Feb. 25th.—Institute met. Mr. Cooke, who was assigned to the class drill on Grammar, being absent, a drill on Mental Arithmetic was substituted. A discussion upon the same followed.

Mr. Tucker, having no Geography in his school, illustrated his method of teaching by sitting down.

Then followed a drill on written Arithmetic by Mr. Wilcox.

A discussion on the ways and means of securing a regular and prompt attendance of scholars followed.

Committee on criticism reported.

Committee on resolutions reported the following which were adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That as teachers and members of the Institute held at Nemaha City, Feb. 24th and 25th, 1871, we heartily endorse the sentiments of the address delivered by Judge O. B. Hewett on the evening of the 24th, and that we unite with the citizens in requesting its publication in the county papers.

2nd. That we tender our thanks to the good people of Nemaha City and vicinity for courtesies received during our session.

3rd. That we commend to the especial attention of teachers and friends of Education throughout the county, the subject of Mental Arithmetic, and that it is the sense of this Institute that in the present condition of our schools it cannot be dispensed with.

4th. That the proper study of Geography in our common schools is of paramount importance, and that we urge upon school boards the importance of fully equipping their teachers with all necessary apparatus for illustrative teaching, and, further, that until our schools are properly furnished with the desirable apparatus that a thorough knowledge of the principles of map-drawing upon the part of the teacher is an imperative necessity.

5th. That in view of the general laxity of discipline so prevalent in schools and families, the weal of the nation demands that a strict discipline should be maintained in school at all hazards, and that methods of punishment should be lef. discretionary with the teacher.

6th. That the best good of our common schools requires a system of well sustained Normal schools.

W. M. RICH,
ISAAC BLACK, } Com.
A. L. STIERS,

The Institute adjourned to meet at Fairview at six o'clock P. M., of Friday, March 3rd, 1871.

S. W. McGREW, Pres't.
J. S. WILCOX, Sec'y.

Teachers' Institute.

A Teachers' Institute will be held in Dist. No. 41, at the Lutheran Church, Rev. Mr. Beckman, Pastor, on March 10th and 11th, 1871.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

Friday evening, 7 o'clock.—Music, and addresses made by Hon. J. S. Church and Judge Hewett.

Music and adjournment.

Saturday 9 A. M.—Music.

Class drill on Reading by D. W. Mills, 30 minutes; remarks, 30 minutes.

Class drill on Written Arithmetic, by Mr. Smitz, 30 minutes; remarks 30 minutes.

Grammar, by Dr. Opperman, 30 minutes; remarks 30 minutes.

Miscellaneous business and adjournment.

We should like very much to meet all the teachers of the western part of the county at this Institute, as well as all the friends of education. We will try and make it interesting.

Yours,
S. W. McGREW,
County Superintendent.

The Recent Storm.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.

A tornado passed over Jefferson City last night, lasting thirty minutes, a portion of the penitentiary was unroofed and part of the roof blown down, injuring the engine so that work must stop in the shops operated by steam. The damage to the building is about $15,000. The roofs of the Lincoln Institute and other buildings were partially removed and considerable other damage done. The guard at the penitentiary was severely, perhaps fatally injured by the falling timbers.

Accounts from the interior indicate the wind storm of Thursday did much damage to towns, fences, farmhouses, &c., in its track.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.

The gale which broke forth with such sudden fury yesterday afternoon, created sad havoc in different parts of the city. The storm was at its fiercest height about 11 o'clock. At that hour a large frame building, Nos. 173 and 175 West Polk street, in course of construction was blown down. It was owned by S. B. Ransom, whose loss is about $4,000. A portion of the heavy timbers fell upon No. 171, owned by M. Sontag, and occupied by Mr. McMahon. The roof was crushed, the loss inflicted is $200 on building and $2,200 on household goods.

About the same time, one of the stone pillars of Michigan avenue Baptist Church, was blown down, and in falling, struck the roof of Mr. Merrick's house, No. 821 Michigan avenue. The heavy column penetrated through the roof and ceiling, and finally landed in the cellar. Fortunately Mr. Merrick's family were not at home at the time of the accident, only a servant girl being in the house.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.

The high wind of yesterday, blew in the south gable end of a brick block, on the corner of Kentucky and Bridge streets, used as a German Protestant school house. The bricks fell upon the ceiling immediately over the school room and knocked down the plastering and joists, causing many cross beams supporting the roof to give way. A mass of bricks and frame work fell on the scholars' desks. The teacher had noticed something which caused him to fear that the wall might fall and hastened to get the children to a place of safety. He had succeeded in getting them out all but a girl and a small boy, both fatally injurned. The parents of the children flocked around the building, making the scene one of excitement and confusion.

FORT SCOTT, Feb. 25.

A terrific thunder storm accompanied by violent wind, passed over Baxter Springs, Kansas, on Thursday night, demolishing a number of buildings, including the unfinished Presbyterian church and a large two story building, the ruins of which subsequently caught fire, and they were destroyed together, with the adjacent store of Arthur & Dergler. Total loss about $21,000; no insurance.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.

Last night a heavy gale from the southwest visited this city, about nine o'clock, and continued without intermission until after daylight this morning. About midnight, thunder and rain was added to the powerful wind. The inhabitants of frame houses were greately alarmed, but no serious damage was done, and none at all to any persons. The county house, on the poor farm, sixteen miles east of the city, was unroofed, and part of the south and west walls prostrated. The building was of brick, and completed externally, but the contractors are still at work inside. Eleven carpenters, who are at work, slept in it, and at 3:12 this morning the building fell; but no one was hurt. The contractors' price for the building was $32,000, on which they had received, from the county, $16,500. The loss will amount to $5,000. It will probably take a law suit to determine who is to bear it.

Emperor William Telegraphs that Preliminaries of Peace have been signed.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.

The Emperor William telegraphs from Marseilles to the Empress Augusta as follows:

"With a deeply moved heart in gratitude to God, I inform you that the preliminaries of peace have been signed. The Bordeaux Assembly must yet ratify them.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

Formidable Gang of Counterfeiters Arrested.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.

Coponel Whitely, chief of the secret service division, has arrested the ringleaders of a gang of counterfeiters named Everett Ober, Dedham, Mass., John Herri, New Salem, N. H., and Janies McDermott, Manchester, N. H. The two last are retail dealers and shovers, while Ober is charged with the graver offense of making bogus money and being a dealer by wholesale.

The detectives have traced the operation throughout New England and along the Canada line, until they have fastened several heavy transactions upon him. A large amount of counterfeit stamps—Stanton's head issue—were captured, and proved to be excellently well executed, printed on paper stamped to imitate the fibre now used by the government in printing the genuine issue.

Besides this there were several hundred dollars of counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Westchester County Bank, New York, taken. This arrest will break up the worst gang of counterfeiters that ever infested New England.

The Conclusion of Peace Certain.

PARIS, Feb. 26.

The conclusion of peace is now certain. Thiers and Favre and the consultative commission have accepted the following terms:

First, the cession of Alsaace and Metz, but Belfort to be restored to France.

Second, Payment of the war indemnity by five million francs.

Third, A portion of the French territory, with some fortified town like Sedan, to remain in possession of the Germans until the conditions of the treaty are fulfilled.

Fourth, German army to enter Paris on Monday and occupy the Champs Elieyses.

Fifth, Peace to be proclaimed when the French Assembly ratifies these conditions.

Thiers and the delegation returu to Bordeaux to-day.

A Speck of War Between Spain and Egypt.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

A difficulty has arisen between Spain and Egypt, caused by an insult offered to the clerk of the Spanish consul at Cairo. The Kedive has not yet replied to the representations of Spain demanding satisfaction.

A telegeam from Athens announces that Lord Erskine, British Minister, has notified the Greek government that the investigation into the Marathon massacre is insufficient, and demanding fresh inquiry, especially into the conduct of the officials previously acquitted.

The Versailles Moniteur denounces the arrogance of the Parisian press in insulting the victorious Germans, and calumniating their officers by accusations of pillage and robbery. It significantly declares the occupation of Paris would be the most efficacious means of stopping such boundless effrontery and falshood, and the entry of troops is therefore inevitable as soon as the armistice expires.

The Spanish government has sent to the Viceroy of Egypt its ultimatum. The reply to it is unknown. Several European powers have offered meditation between Spain and Egypt.

A Strange Story

The Kansas City Bulletin says W. T. Flint, Sheriff of Davis county, Mo., claims to have been knocked insensible on the levee in that city, on Thursday, and robbed of $17,000 belonging to Davis county, and which he was taking to Jefferson City, to make a settlement with the State. The man's conduct led to suspicions that his story was false, but $2,000 reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Money—The local money market has been without any new feature of especial interest during the past week. There has been a fair degree of activity in the demand for money from grain dealers, and a moderate demand from the mercantile class. Packers are doing very little, neither buying nor selling, and consequently require very little assistance. The gold market has ruled rather firmer since our last report, but no change of importance has occurred.

Wheat—The market has been unsettled during the past week, prices being irregular and generally weak consequent upon unfavorable Liverpool and Eastern advices. No. 1 Spring sold at 1 22@1 23; No. 2 at 1 21@1 23.

Corn—The market early in the week ruled firm and strong under favorable New York advices and a good speculative demand, steadily advancing to 51½c. Later, however, ruling easier under discouraging Eastern advices, opening at 49½, but under a better demand closed at 49¾c. No grade quiet at 48½@48c.

Cattle—Owing to the excessive supply on the market prices have largely declined during the week, the average decline being about 75c ₱ 100 ℔s. Prices ranging at $3@6 25 for inferior to choice, the bulk of the sales being made at 4 75@5 75.

Hogs—The receipts for the past week have been 40,000 head, against 41,031 for the previous week, and 38,140 for the corresponding week in 1870. The packing in that city up to date of last Saturday reaches 850,560 hogs, against 620,545 to same date last year—an increase of 216,995 head. The extreme range of the week was 6 50@7 85 for inferior to extra, with most of the transactions within the range of $7@7 50.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Money—The money market is easy at 3@5 per cent. on call. Good business time-paper at 7 per cent. Gold, February 27th, quoted at 1 11½.

Wheat—Spring 1 52@1 54. Winter 1 58@1 60.

Corn—Firm at 82@85 for new Western.

Hogs—Dressed 7 75@8 50.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

Wheat—No. 1 White Winter 1 50; Red Winter 1 48; Spring 1 20.

Corn—Dull; 48 for mixed.

Oats—No. 2 quoted at 52.

Hogs—Dressed 7 25@7 50.

BROWNVILLE MARKETS.

Money—The market is close and the demand urgent. Regular customers can be supplied at the banks on short time at 2 per cent. per month. Those known not to be prompt, can't get supplied even in open market, on the best security.

Land—Unimproved land is changing hands rapidly, and meets with ready sale at fair figures. Many are holding for prospective railroad prices.

City Property—The market is not so active as it was last fall. Desirable locations are taken when offered at fair prices.

Wheat—Large quantities are being received and shipped. The price advances with the advance in New York and Liverpool. Good wheat is quoted at 90@95.

Corn—The corn crop is yet in the crib. No large quantity will be offered for sale at the ruling prices. The shipping season is not commenced, and the market is overstocked. Prices are ruling at from 20@30c.

Butter—The open winter and the increasing number of cows are reasons given for the ruling prices. The market is well supplied and the quality good, with prices ruling at 15@20c.

Eggs—Scarce at 15c per dozen, and the tendency is upward as the weather grows colder.

Potatoes—There is but a limited supply in the market, and the prices must rule higher until the farmers unbury them in the spring. They are selling at 50c per bushel.

Flour—The tendency is upwards. We quote spring wheat at $5; winter wheat at $4 50.

Pork—We quote at $6 50@7.

Hogs—Gross, $5 50@7.

FESTIVAL.

THERE WILL BE A FESTIVAL HELD AT

PERU,

In the M. E. Church, on the Evening of March 10th, 1871.

Readings by Miss Fuller.

Speeches by Prof. Straight, Rev. Birch, Rev. Martin, and others.

MUSIC AND SINGING,

PROF. SMITH'S CLASS.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

20-2t BY ORDER OF COM.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRUIT TREES GROWN IN NEBRASKA SOIL!

200,000 APPLE TREES.
100,000 PEACH TREES.
50,000 PEAR TREES.
25,000 PLUM TREES.
25,000 CHERRY TREES.

All of well known and tested hardy Western Varieties, many of which have been fruited in Nebraska.

NURSERY GROWN EVERGREENS

From 4 inches to 4 feet high, for immediate use for Ornamental purposes, or for bedding out by the quantity.

EUROPEAN LANCH!

One of the most rapid growing and valuable varieties for Timber Growing. From 3 inches to 3 feet. By the single plant or the thousand.

SMALL FRUITS!

Grapes, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Currants and Gooseberries.

Flowering Shrubs and Spring Bulbs.

A Select Variety and Fine Quality.

ORDERS

Received for Green House and Bedding Plants Sweet Potato, Cauliflower, Tomato, Celery, and other plants in their season.

Our Stock is not hauled about the country by IRRESPONSIBLE TREE PEDDLERS. Come and see, and make your own selections; or orders by mail will be filled with great care and attention.

For particulars, address

FURNAS, SONS & CO.,
20-tf BROWNVILLE, NEB!

1871.

Great Through Southern & Eastern PASSENGER LINE,

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH & COUNCIL BLUFFS Railroad Line.

57 MILES THE SHORTEST BETWEEN Omaha, Council Bluffs AND THE EAST AND SOUTH,

FAST ST. JOSEPH,

Making it the best and most direct Route from

BROWNVILLE

to Southern and Eastern cities.

TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Missouri River, opposite Omaha, daily, on arrival of Union pacific Express Trains. The 4.30 afternoon Express has

2 MAGNIFICENT PULLMAN'S Palace Sleeping Cars attached.

One running through to Quincy, the other through to St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE.

Arriving at QUINCY or ST. LOUIS in time to connect with fast Trains for the

East and South.

REMEMBER,

This is the only Line giving Passengers choice of Routes, either via Quincy or St. Louis.

REGULAL CONNECTIONS.

AT ST. JOSEPH with Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad for Quincy, and all Eastern and Southern Cities.

With the Savannah Branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad for Savannah, Maryville, Norway, &c.

With the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad for Troy, Wathena, and Northern Kansas.

AT ATCHISON with Central Branch Pacific Railroad for Central Kansas.

AT KANSAS CITY Union Depot,

With North Missouri and Missouri Pacific Railroads for St. Louis, the East and South.

With Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad for Quincy Chicago and the East.

With Kansas Pacific Railroad for Lawrence, Topeka, and the West.

With Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad for Paola, Fort Scott, Baxter Springs and Southern Kansas.

With Kansas City & Santa Fee Railroad for Ottawa, Garnet, &c., &c.

Passengers who come West via other lines, should return by this route, giving them an opportunity to pass through the beautiful and fertile Valley of the Missouri, through growing cities and thriving villages.

Ask for Your Tickets via the

Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Through Line.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Tickets for sale at all the General Ticket Offices.

A. C. DAWES, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Joseph, Mo. A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Superintendent, St. Joseph, Mo.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT HEATING STOVES, JUST RECEIVED AT

W. D. Shellenberger,

74 Main St.

BROWNVILLE, NEB.

GEO. S. PHILLIPS,

Livery, Feed, & Exchange Stables

Brownville, Nebraska.

SNOW FLAKE!

BENNETT MILLS, NEMAHA CITY, ARE manufacturing a new brand of Flour called the "SNOW FLAKE," which is said to be superior to anything now in this market. Sales room foot of Main street, one door below Marlon's dry goods store, Brownville, Nebraska. 18-tf

FOR SALE

OR

LONG TIME!

WISHING TO DEVOTE MY WHOLE TIME to Railroad and Real Estate Business, I have closed my Livery Stables, sold all the stock to Geo. S. Phillips, except seven Horses, two Buggies, and one Hack. They are also for sale as well as all my real estate, except my Family Residence, Cogswell's Brick Block, and 160 acres of land that joins the city on the northwest, and one-half my interest in Sheridan.

The following is a list of my property that is for sale, viz:

An improved Farm of 120 acres, adjoining Nemaha City on the north; 80 acres (best quality bottom land,) adjoining Nemaha City on the east; 3 acres one mile southeast of Brownville; 32 acres two miles northwest of Brownville; 80 acres two miles north of Peru; 9 lots in Peru; 3 lots in Beatrice; 20 lots in Sheridan; 40 acres of land adjoining Sheridan on the west; 2 lots in Brownville; 1 house and lot on Main street, in Brownville; 2 business lots on First-street, in Brownville; brick dwelling house and lot on Atlantic street, in Brownville; 121 acres land in Schuyler County, Ill.; 320 acres land in Ripley County, Mo. Also, 670 acres of land adjoining the city of Brownville on the north and west, which will be sold to suit purchasers, in five, ten, fifteen or twenty acre lots.

All of the above property (mentioned for sale,) can be purchased low, for one-third down, (or in six months;) balance in one and two years, with ten per cent interest.

A. P. COGSWELL,
Brownville, Feb. 7th, 1871. 17-tf

Statement of the Condition OF THE Home Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,

On the first day of January, A.D., 1871,

Made to the Auditor of the State of Nebraska, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this company is the "Home Insurance Company," Incorporated in 1853, and located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash, is	$2,500,000 00
The Surplus on the 1st day of January, 1871	2,078,008 02
Total amount of Capital and surplus	4,578,008 02

ASSETTS.

Am't of Cash in Continental National Bank, N. Y.		$ 50,740 50
Am't of Cash in Metropolitan National Bank, N. Y.		117,738 18
Am't of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission		66,768 47
Am't of U. S. Registered and Coupon Stock 1881, market value	$192,927 50	
Am't of U. S. Bonds, '5-20,' market value	1,188,000 00	1,380,927 50
Missouri Bonds, 6 per cent	2,250 00	
North Carolina do do	5,880 00	
Tennessee do do	12,600 00	
Illinois do do	16,320 00	
Rhode Island do do	31,000 00	
California do do	56,000 00	
Connecticut do do	102,500 00	
Virginia do do	30,150 00	561,370 00
S. Carolina do do	14,145 00	
Alabama do do	10,150 00	
Wisconsin War do do	33,600 00	
N. Y. City & County do do	65,005 00	
Queens County do do	25,750 00	
Richmond " do do	25,000 00	
Brooklyn City do do	97,000 00	
Bank Stock		133,425 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgages, being the first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate, worth at least $1,000,000, rate of interest 7 percent		1,539,615 00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, at least $788,462		529,300 00
Steamer Magnet & Wrecking apparatus		23,985 77
Other Property, miscellaneous items		82,476 64
Due for Premiums on Policies issued at Office (Fire and Inland)		6,127 25
Bills Receivable for Premiums on Inland Navigation Risks, &c		9,096 71
Interest due on 1st January, 1871		48,236 83
Government Stamps on hand		49 25
Real Estate		1,500 00
		$4,578,008 02

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, due and unpaid	—
Losses unadjusted, and in process of adjustment	129,358 71
Dividends declared and due and unpaid	300 00
Dividends either cash or scrip, declared but not yet due	—
All other existing claims against the Co.	—
Total am't of losses, claims & liabilities	$129,658 71

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is $250,000, but will not as a general rule exceed $50,000.

The company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village or block, being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, width of streets, facilities for putting out fires, &c.

A certified copy of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, as amended, accompanied a previous statement.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York, } ss.

Charles J. Martin, President, and John H. Washburn, Secretary of the Home Insurance Company, being severally and duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

[Signed] CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
[Signed] J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 28th day of January, A.D., 1871.

[Signed] THOS. F. GOODRICH, Notary Public.

JNO. L. CARSON, Agent,
BROWNVILLE, NEB.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
LINCOLN, Feb. 6, 1871. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the annual statement of the Home Insurance Company of New York, on file in my office.

Signed] JOHN GILLESPIE,
19-4t Auditor of Nebraska.

Statement of the Condition OF THE Hartford Fire Insurance COMPANY,

On the 31st day of December, 1870,

Made to the Auditor of the State of Nebraska, in conformity with the laws of said State.

THE NAME OF THE COMPANY IS THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

CAPITAL.

The amount of Capital Stock is	$1,000,000
The amount of Capital stock paid up is	1,000,000

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 42,873 39
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	188,142 60
Bills receivable for loans, secured by personal and collateral security	536,325 76
Real Estate unencumbered	341,135 08
Rents and Interest accrued, payable January 1st, 1871	17,267 17
Stock and Bonds as per Schedule filed in Auditor's Office	1,609,775 29
	$2,737,519.29

LIABILITIES.

Liabilities to Banks, or others, due or not due	—
Losses adjusted and due	—
Losses either unadjusted or Adjusted and not due	162,992 28
Losses in process, awaiting further proof	—
All other claims against the Company, unpaid dividends	620 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk is $250,000.

The amount insured in any one City, Town, or Village depends upon its size and how built.

The amount insured in any one block depends as above.

Certified copy of the Charter of the Company, as filed, heretofore.

GEO. L. CHASE, President.
J. D. BROWNE, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Hartford, January 12, 1871.—Personally appeared Geo. L. Chase, President, and J. D. Browne, Secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, by them subscribed, is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of said Company, and exhibits, so far as can be ascertained at this date, its actual condition on the 31st day of December, 1870.

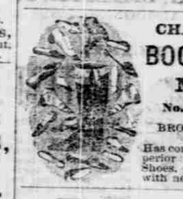
Before me, GEO. SUMNER, Notary Public.

JNO. L. CARSON, Agent,
19-4t BROWNVILLE, NEB.

JACOB MAROHN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has received a large assortment of No. 1 READY MADE CLOTHING, which he can and will sell Lower than any House in the City AND WARRANTS THEM TO BE GOOD.



CHAS. HELMER,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

No. 49 Main Street

BROWNVILLE, NEB.

Has constantly on hand a superior stock of Boots and Shoes. Custom work done with neatness and dispatch.

TAXES.

FOR SALE.—CITY WARRANTS ON GENERAL Fund at a discount, in sums to suit tax payers.
17-3t JNO. L. CARSON, Banker.

LEGAL.

Notice of Attachment.

Levi Johnson, Plf., vs. Charles Libby, Deft. } Before H. E. Ebright, a Justice of the Peace of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska.

ON THE 21st DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1871, the said Justice of the Peace issued an Order of Attachment in the above entitled action, for the sum of one hundred dollars.

Brownville, Neb., Feb. 28th, 1871.
20-4t LEVI JOHNSON.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN THE MATTER OF WM. H. VALLEAU & Co., Bankrupts. United States District Court Cler