THE ADVERTISER.

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BY CHURCH & HACKER,

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READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE

Nebraska Advertiser.

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THE ADVERTISER.

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☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

SOCIAL DIRECTORY,

LODGES.

☞ Mt Carmel Commandery Knight Templar No. 3.—Meets in Masonic Hall on the second Saturday night in each month. R. W. Furnas, Em. Com. Jno. Blake, Recorder.

☞ Brownville Chapter No. 4, R. A. M. Regular Communications first Monday night in each month. Lecture Meetings every Monday night. John Blake, M. E. H. P. Rufus T. Rainey, Secy.

☞ Nemaha Valley Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communications first and third Saturday nights in each month. Lodge of Instruction every Saturday night. John Blake, W. M. Sidney Piper, Secy.

☞ Brownville Lodge No. 25, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening each week. J. Stevens, N. G. R. O. Cross, Secy.

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☞ Presbyterian Church.—Services each Sabbath at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock p. m. J. T. Bates, Pastor.

☞ Methodist E. Church.—Services each Sabbath at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. W. R. M. Corr, Pastor.

☞ Christ's Church—Episcopal.—Corner Atlantic and second streets. Services every Sunday Morning at 10½ o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 2 o'clock. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Holy Communion administered on the first Sunday of each month. Seats free. G. R. Davis, Rector.

☞ Baptist Church.—Corner Fourth and Atlantic street. Services every sabbath except the third in each month, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening. T. S. Lowe, Pastor.

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☞ St. Mary's—Episcopal—Peru.—Service every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday School at 3 o'clock p. m. Rev. R. C. Talbott, Pastor.

☞ M. E. Church, London.—Services every other Sabbath. Rev. J. W. Martin, Pastor.

☞ M. E. Church, Peru.—Services every Sabbath. Rev. Martin Pritchard, Pastor.

☞ M. E. Church, Nemaha City.—Services every other Sabbath. R. Burns, Pastor.

CITY OFFICALS.

☞ City Council.—Meets the First Thursday in each month. Mayor, C. F. Stewart. Aldermen, F. A. Tisdel, W. D. Lewis, F. E. Johnson, C. Neidhardt, D. Plasters. Marshal, D. Campbell. Clerk, J. B. Decker. Attorney, S. French. Treasurer, J. W. Middleton. Engineer, T. W. Bedford.

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Northern—Daily—via Phelps: Departs at 8 a. m. Arrives at 12 p. m.

Southern—Daily—Via Phelps: Daparts at 8 a.m. Arrives at 3 p.m.

Northern—Via Peru—

Southern—Via Nemaha—Tri-Weekly: Departs Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a.m. Arrives same days at 6 p.m.

Western—Via Tecumseh to Beatrice—Daily: Departs at 7 a.m. Arrives at 8 p.m.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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Hewett & Newman, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Brownville, Neb. Office No. 20, McPherson Block, up stairs.

French & Rogers, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Will give diligent attention to any legal business entrusted to their care. Office in Court House Building, Brownville, Neb.

Job A. Dillon, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Real Estate Agent, Tecumseh, Johnson County, Neb.

Thomas & Broady, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in District Court Room, Brownville, Neb.

Wm. H. McLennan, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Nebraska City, Neb.

Nye & Humphrey, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Pawnee City, Pawnee County, Neb.

N. K. Griggs, Attorney at Law and Land Agent, Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

PHYSICIANS.

C. F. Stewart, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Brownville, Neb. Office hours from 7 to 9 a.m. and 1 to 2 and 6½ to 7½ p. m. Office in H. C. Lett's Drug Store.

Wm. M. Daily, Physician and Surgeon, St. Deroin, Neb. Graduate of Cincinnati Eclectic College. 8:y

W. H. Kimberlin, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, to the Nebraska Eye and Ear Infirmary, No. 8 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Office hours from 7 a.m. to 8 p. m.

H. C. Thurman, Physician and Surgeon, No. 85 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Office hours from 6 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 4 p.m.

H. L. Matthews, Physician and Surgeon, Office in City Drug Store, No. 2 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

LAND AGENTS.

A. P. Cogswell, Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent, Office in Clerk's Office, corner First and Atlantic streets. Will give personal attention to the Sale of Real Estate, the Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Valley District. 21

Richard V. Hughes, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. Office in Stanford & McFall's Furniture Store, Brownville, Neb.

William H. Hooper, Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent, 1st door in District Court Room. Will give prompt attention to the sale of Real Estate and Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District.

GRAIN DEALERS.

Evan Worthing, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in all kinds of Grain and Country Produce. Office and Warehouse, No. 6 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

Geo. G. Start & Bro., Dealers in Grain, Produce, &c. Asphasia, Neb. Highest market price paid for anything the farmer can raise. We will buy and sell everything known to the market.

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John McPherson, Dealer in General Merchandise. Sales room in McPherson Block, No. 66 Main street, Brownville, Neb. 15-4ly

F. E. Johnson & Co., Dealers in General Merchandise, No. 72 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

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JUSTICES.

A. W. Morgan, Probate Judge and Justice of the Peace. Office in Court House Building, Brownville, Neb.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Julius Gilbert, County Surveyor. Postoffice address, Clifton, Nemaha County, Nebraska.

SADDLERY.

J. H. Bauer, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Etc., No. 61 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Mending done to order. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. H. Beason, General Blacksmith, Main street, Brownville, Neb. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in iron, on short notice, and at prices in keeping with the times.

J. W. & J. C. Gibson, Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers, First street, between Main and Atlantic, Brownville, Neb. Work done to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

BRIDGE BUILDING.

C. W. Wheeler, Bridge Builder and Contractor, Brownville, Neb. Sole agent for R. W. Smith's Patent Truss Bridge. The strongest and best wooden bridge now in use.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Alex. Robinson, Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 58 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Has constantly on hand a good assortment of Gent's, Lady's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Custom work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice.

HARDWARE.

Shellenberger Bros., Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Carpenter Tools, Blacksmith Furnishings, Etc., No. 74 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

Deeser & Shirts, Hardware Merchants, No. 79 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Dealers in Stoves, Tinware, Etc.

TAILORING.

Chris. Hauboldt, Merchant Tailor, No. 62 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Has on hand a splendid stock of goods, and will make them up in the latest styles, on short notice and reasonable terms.

SALOONS.

Joseph Hupmahr & Co., Beer and Quiet Saloon, No. 2 Main street, Brownville, Neb. The best Wines and Liquors kept on hand.

Richard Rabe, Alhambra Billiard Saloon, No. 70 Main street, Brownville, Neb. The best Wines and Liquors constantly on hand.

RESTAURANTS.

Bank Restaurant—Good Dinners, Prompt Attention. No. 37 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Meals at all hours. Board by the day or week.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HOTELS.

Sherman House.—C. M. Kauffman, Proprietor. No. 46 Main street, Brownville, Nebraska. Thoroughly remodeled and refurnished. Feed stable in connection with the house. Stages for all points west and omnibusses for all trains.

Reynolds House, J. N. Reynolds, Proprietor. Nos. 88 & 90 Main street, opposite Postoffice. Newly furnished throughout; thoroughly remodeled from cellar to attic. First Class Sample Room on first floor. Most convenient House to the business part of the city. Livery accommodations convenient. Stages for all points leave this House daily, making close connections with all Railroad trains.

American House, L. D. Robison, Proprietor. Front street, between Main and College. Good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with this House.

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McCreery & Nickell, Dealers in Drugs, Stationery, Etc., No. 32 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Full assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Books, Stationery, etc. on hand, and sold at wholesale or retail.

GEO. DAUGHERTY,

PROPRIETOR,

BANK RESTAURANT

No. 37 Main St.

BROWNVILLE, NEB.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE.

46 Main-st., Brownville.

C. M. KAUFFMAN, Proprietor

FEED STABLE

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE.

This House has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and affords the best accommodations in the city to the local and traveling public. It is centrally located, Stages for the West, and Omnibuses for all trains, go from the Sherman House. Fair first class, charges moderate. 15-tf

W. B. WRIGHT,

Wholesale and Retail

Dealer in

OLD KENTUCKY

WHISKYS AND LIQUORS

Pure Wines, Bitters, &c.,

63 MAIN STREET,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

H. H. BRYANT,

House, Sign and Carriage

PAINTER,

Grainer & Paper Hanger,

No. 60 MAIN STREET,

Brownville, Nebraska.

JOHN BAUSFIELD,

Bricklayer and Plasterer,

Brownville, Nebraska.

Is prepared to take contracts in his line, in city or country. All work done in the best style. Also will build Cisterns, and warrant them perfect. 29y

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry

JOSEPH SHUTZ,

No. 59 Main Street, Brownville.

Keeps constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of genuine articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry done on short notice, at reasonable rates.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

John L. Carson, Banker,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities. Also dealer in

Gold and Silver Coin, Gold Dust, and Government Bonds.

Deposits received, payable at sight. Interest paid on time deposits by special agreement. Taxes for non-residents. All kinds U. S. Bonds wanted.

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. 15-ly.

Dr. C. F. THIBAUT,

German Physician & Obstetrician

OFFICE IN THURMAN'S DRUG STORE,

Brownville, Nebraska.

POSSESSING an Electro Magnetic Battery, he will be fully able to attend to all Nervous and other diseases.

Will be in Brownville from the 1st to the 5th, and from the 15th to the 18th of every month. 41f

STAR HOTEL

Brownville, Nebraska.

STEVENSON & CROSS,

PROPRIETORS.

General R. R. & Foreign Ticket Office.

OMNIBUSSES TO ALL TRAINS.

Daily Stages for All Points West.

BEST SAMPLE ROOM IN THE STATE

JOHN Q. A. SMITH. E. H. WILCOX

STORAGE, FORWARDING,

AND

COMMISSION HOUSE

OF

SMITH & WILCOX.

Dealers in all kinds of Grain, for which they pay the highest market price in Cash.

☞ Office at Store of F. E. Johnson & Co. 18-6m

FREMONT HOUSE.

BROAD ST., BET. 3d & 4th,

FREMONT NEBRASKA.

S. H. FOWLER,

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This House is within 50 rods of the U. P. R. R. and P. C. & P. R. R. Depots. Hacks leave for West Point daily, and Lincoln tri-weekly. 6-tf

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House, Sign and Carriage

PAINTERS

No. 56 Main St.

BROWNVILLE

Mixed Paints

FOR SALE.

GILDING

GRAINING, SMALTING,

FROSTING, KALSOMINING, ETC.

28-1y.

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. 16t

GEO. S. PHILLIPS,

Livery, Feed, & Exchange Stables

Brownville, Nebraska.

Lanterns, of all descriptions, for sale by W. H. Shellenberger, No. 74 Main street, McPherson Block, Brownville, Neb. 6w1

Subscribe for the "Weekly Advertiser." Oldest paper in the State.

THE ADVERTISER

BROWNVILLE, NEB.,

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1871.

Letter from the State Superintendent.

Peru, March 15th, 1871.

Mr. Editor.—On Saturday, the 11th inst., the blanks for the several districts were distributed to the several County Superintendents. The law requires that the census of all children between the ages of five and twenty-one years shall be taken during the ten days previous to the first Monday in April, and a failure to do this in any district will cause a forfeiture of its share of the school funds.

It may be that some districts will fail to obtain blanks in time for the census. Should this be so let not that prevent the work being done, as this is of vital importance to every district, better use common writing paper than fail.

Very many applications are made to the State Superintendent for copies of the school law, but as there are no copies in print those applying cannot be supplied, and the Superintendent is not only censured but many districts are unable to comply with the law, not knowing its requirements. It would take about 5,000 copies to supply the State properly. These might be obtained and scattered throughout the State in a short time; but last January the County Superintendents met at the Capital and spent three days in considering certain amendments to the law. After considerable discussion quite a number of amendments were agreed upon, and presented to the Legislature for its action. With some little change they passed the House and are now in the Senate awaiting its action. It is now nearly two months since they were presented to the Legislature and it may seem strange to many why they were not acted upon long ago. Those acquainted with the circumstances can testify that it is not the fault of the friends of Education that the amendments were not passed long ago, but rather the fault of the times on which we have fallen.

The law will be amended to some extent, undoubtedly, before the Legislature adjourns, and then a new edition of it would have to be published and sent over the State making a cost that we can illy afford at the present time. It is to be hoped that this will be sufficient explanation to satisfy the people for not having the law published. It shall be done just as soon as the amendments are passed.

J. M. McKenzie,
State Sup't.

General News Summary.

—Secretary Boutwell is again to resign.

—A small row at Kingston gives rise to a long dispatch of speculations.

—A naturalization treaty hat been ratified between the United States and Great Britian.

—The Darien surveying expedition has been heard from. All well and confident of success.

—The San Domingo commissioners are to be shipped from Charleston, South Carolina, by rail to Washington.

—The High Commission are now in a quandary. The champagne business was easy, but things now are not as easy.

—One hundred Ohio Republicans have established a basis for the guidance of the national party. Ex-Secretary Cox is one of them.

—The President is reported as being in favor of a Klu-Klux bill. The Senate is anxious to provide efficient legislation in the matter.

—Gov. Holden's political light has gone out. He's been impeached guilty by a two-thirds vote, and deposed from his sanctum sanctorum. Governors, beware.

—Senator Schurz has introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river, at or near St. Joseph, which was referred to the proper committee.

—Mr. Wade's San Domingo Commission report is favorable to annexation. Wade has great respect for Baez, but calls Cabral a chicken-thief. The expedition has cost but $10,000 thus far. The President will not press the annexation measure upon Congress during the present session.

—Senator Clayton, of Arkansas is credited with a hankering after the nomination for Vice President. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Johnson is said to have received $15,000 for resigning his office, and Mr. White, Secretary of State, $10,000. Dog cheap to get such characters out, but unfortunately, Johnson has got his pay and another office.

—Honduras has gone and done it—declared war against San Salvador, and given orders to move her army of thirty soldiers and twenty officers, mostly Generals, towards the enemies' frontier, when found by telescope. Bloody work is expected. San Salvador is arming with cornstalks and three days rations of roasted peanuts.

—Paris is reported more quiet, and the well-disposed citizens are disposed to put down the Reds. The insurgents are in a minority as regards numbers and respectability. The Government is growing more formidable to them every day. The insurgents have threatened to suppress the press, that is, when they have the power.

Berlin, March 22.

Count Von Bismarck has been elevated to the rank of Prince of the German Empire, and General Von Moltke has been presented with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross.

The semi-official Provincial Correspondence, to-day, in an editorial on the conversation in Paris, says that Germany will certainly not interfere with affairs in Paris now, but she will know how to guard her interests, and to press for their fulfillment the engagements entered into by France.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Evidence in the Butler Case.

Saturday, March 18.

The opening argument of the managers having been concluded, James Sweet, the first witness, was called and sworn. Mr. Estabrook offered in evidence the report of the Committee of Ways and Means in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives and also a part of the answer responden to show the collection of the 5 per cent. fund paid by the government of the United States to the State, which was admitted.

EVIDENCE OF JAMES SWEET.

Mr. Sweet stated that his residence was in Nebraska City, and was State Treasurer from the 21st of January, 1869, to 17th of January 1871, was also concerned in banking in Nebraska City, in the firm of James Sweet & Co., and in Lincoln as James Sweet & Brock; John L. McConnell was a member of the latter firm till May, 1870; office as Treasurer in same building as his banking business; no convenience for keeping public funds were furnished him; had a burglar proof safe after the passage of the bill for keeping the particular funds, manufactured by Herring; kept the funds separate from his own money, but in same safe; had a separate apartment or box for each; heard of the 5 per cent. fund due the State during the regular session of the last Legislature; this was in the early part of February, 1869. The course pursued when money is deposited, is to make out duplicate receipts and upon the stub to put the name of the party, the date and amount, and the entries on the books were made from the stubs; the practice was to keep the money received during the day, after making the entry, in an envelope, and then to examine at night the entries and the amounts to see if the amounts corresponded; the record was the entry on the books; David Butler never deposited any of the 6 per cent. funds with me personally; when I made my report to the Legislature, I examined the books in the Treasurer's office; had several conversations with the Governor relative to these funds. The first conversation was in his private office, some time after the adjournment of special session of the Legislature; cannot fix the date definitely; the Governor after some special conversation spoke of giving securities for the money; said Gillespie would not approve of the securities and persisted that he should pay the money into the treasury, and that he could not do it now as he loaned part of the money to a friend in Pawnee and had to take lands, and that he had lands in that county worth $30,000 and wished me to see Gillespie and fix it so; he did not state to me to whom he loaned the money; can not state when the next conversation took place; there has been many referring to the same subject; that of approving the securities; had an impression that there was a conversation in the Governor's office at which the Auditor was present, but think I am mistaken about his being present; the point was whether the money came within the description of the permanent school fund; cannot give the time of the conversation upon this point; it was after the adjournment of the extra session that I had the first conversation upon the subject of the loan.

Question—What did the Governer say regarding that fund?

Ans.—He said that Gillespie insisted that it be paid into the Treasury, and that he could not because he had loaned a part of it, he did not say where the balance of the fund was, and I did not know where it was.

The Treasurer's cash book was introduced.

Question—State whether or not you have examined that book, and whether or not there is an entry in it of the 5 per cent. fund.

Ans.—I found no entry at the time I was Treasurer; I made diligent search in order to make up my report, and found no such entry on the books.

THE CHASE WARRANT.

Governor Butler stated to me that two warrants had been made to Mr. Chase by the Auditor by mistake, and that as there was a disposition on the par' of Col. Chase to make trouble about it, he wished to p y the amount of one of them into the treasury. The Governor either gave me a thousand dollars or a check on Sweet & Brock for $1,000, I can't say which, and the warrant was cancelled; and I cannot tell whether I gave it to the Governor or the Auditor; it was written across that the warrant was originally paid cannot state where this took place without my books; don't remember any conversation at the time in referring to the Investigation Committee; the original warrant was issued to Chase and the receipt showed that the money was paid to Chase. It refers to receipt 352, the entry is to C. S. Chase, $1 000, there is no entry of the cancellation; this book gives the receipt of money and contains a record of the individual from and the fund to which it belongs, and on the other side the disbursement, the number of the warrant and for what; warrants 1,343 1,344 were paid Feb. 22, 1869; an entry so made, "Received February, 1870, No. 352, late Attorney for the State C. S. Chase, amount $1,000, received from General Fund $1,000."

The money was paid to me as Treasurer; the warrant was in my office cancelled as paid; Gov. Butler gave me either $1,000 or a check, and requested that the cancelled warrant be returned. I took the warrant and cancelled it by pencilling out the name of the Auditor, and cannot tell whether it was given to the Governor or Auditor; The Governor said that Chase was inclined to give him some trouble, and that he did not think he (Chase) was entitled to that amount. I think in my report that I record that I received from the General Fund $1000 "conscience money;" I made that entry because I could not credit it to any county, and I did not desire to bring any body's name before the public on account of the excited feeling after the election and bring suspicion upon any one.

The "stub book" was introduced, and the witness read an entry, "Office of State Treasurer, Lincoln, February, 18, 1870. Received of C. S. Chase, late Attorney General, $1,000, for cancelled warrant No. 1,344."

The money was received from David Butler.

THE TICHENOR LOAN.

I know Anson C. Tichenor; the first I ever knew of a loan for Anson C. Tichenor and Amanda E. Tichenor, was at Omaha at the meeting of the State Central Committee, in September, 1870; then heard that such a loan had been made; learned it from general conversation; have no special recollection of any conversation with Governor Butler except in general conversation; I did not consent to such loan; I know nothing except from hearsay; I think the Governor told me that before the loan was made he instructed the Attorney General to examine the title and was told by him that the title was good and the loan secure; (show a document or letter) said that he remembered seeing it but did not consent to the loan; the letter (that of the Governor consented to the loan.)

Cross examined by Mr. Redick—Do not remember the day Brock was appointed Deputy Treasurer; he acted through the whole term of my office; was also a partner in my banking business; I remained in Lincoln after taking possession of my office of Treasurer about three or four weeks; went home a few days and returned; don't know just how long I stayed; Mr. Brock had charge of the treasurer's books and did all the duties of treasurer: cannot swear that I was in Lincoln in April, 1869; think I was here two or three weeks in May; was not here when Brock went to Omaha to get the 5 per cent school fund; did not know till long after, not till after the special session, that Brock got the money; can only state how the money was kept in the Treasury when I was about; I, when acting kept the money in separate envelopes; there were Public School Fund, Temporary School Fund, Judiciary and General Funds, Penitentiary and Building Funds; the State money was kept all together in envelopes in the safe, separate and distinct; the envelopes were put up in packages and marked and laid aside; we pay out one of these envolopes and put the warrant in the place of it; in order to balance at night; Brock kept the books all the time after we got new books in May or June, 1869; Brock was at Nebraska City about the middle of May; I did not know that he had got the school fund at Omaha; did not know the object of his visit and was not informed; as far as I know no entry was made anywhere of the money; if the money had been deposited it would have been put in a fund by itself as 5 per cent. fund; up to the time of the repeal of the act of "identical funds" I kept the money separate, afterward I don't know how Mr. Brock kept it, never looked after the details; but every time I came up I looked to see that the accounts were straight; John Rix is a fictitious name on our books; don't know how large his accounts was; never looked at the books of James Sweet & Brock, except to see my personal account; in the last year I know that John Rix was the name to which the State Funds were deposited; all the State Funds were kept this way for the last year; it was not kept so before because the accounts had to be kept separate; took a record of every bill; had no fictitious name in the books before that; cannot state that the name of John Rix was not on the books in May, 1869. Brock had no authority from me to credit State Funds to John Rix; I found that that was the way they were doing and that it was necessary in order to deposit the money in bank; when State Funds was wanted a check was drawn and signed John Rix; cannot fix the date of my conversation with the Governor, except it was after the special session; first time I ever heard that the money had been paid to the State, was during the special session; the Governor said that Gillespie did not feel friendly toward him and wished him to pay the money to the Treasury; never said to Butler that he might as well borrow the money as it was lying idle; never stated in the presence of Chas. Seymore that I advised the Governor to borrow the money nor in the presence of Senator Hilton or Mr. Hathaway.

Governor Butler told me that the Central Committee was going to cut his political head off, and wished me to make it right so that the people should be satisfied; whatever I stated was as a political dodge; I have no recollection of saying at the same time that the money had been deposited in the Treasury and that I had advised him to borrow it, nor in the presence of others; I said in the presence of Mr. Gere that Brock should send the mortgage to Pawnee City to be recorded; I think I said to Mr. Church at the special session that the money had been deposited but I could not tell positively till I looked at the Books.

Governor Batler requested me to draw the mortgages for him, and said that he would have the numbers sent to me and I agreed to draw them; was not acting as State Treasurer in drawing mortgages, and thought at the time that the Commissioners had the right to loan the 5 per cent. fund.

I had a conversation with Mr. Estabrook since the commencement of the trial. Mr. E. inquired of me when the five per cent. fund first came to my knowledge, and I told him at the special session, and he said that it was unnecessary to go back of that time.

Direct examination—There was no fund to which the five per cent school fund could have been placed; after the change of the law regulating the funds the books were kept differently; the object of the ficticious name, John Rix, was to keep the State Funds together; Governor Butler said at an interview at Omaha that he wished me to fix the thing up, referring to the school funds, and whatever statement I made was for that purpose; prior to the repeal of the law the money was kept in envelopes; I had one safe, but different shelves; on one shelf I kept State funds and in another our private funds; there was no occasion to use the name John Rix prior to the repeal of this law; the funds were kept by myself in envelopes at that time can't state whether the name of John Rix appeared on our books; the name of John Rix appeared on our firm books; no interest was paid on the $1,000 paid back from the warrant to Chase; no interest was ever paid on the 5 per cent. fund; I reported it paid to the Superintendent of Public Instruction at his request, that about $1,400 of interest had been paid; have no recollection of making entries in the absence of Brock on the Rix account; cannot swear positively; Mr. Beal, Supt. of Public Instruction, when about to apportion the school money, requested me to make the report as large as possible, and the Governor promised to pay the money in three days, and I made the report; neither Beals or myself knew the exact amount, it was reported as near as we could estimate it.

By Senator Gerrard—Did you give a receipt to any one for the $1,000 paid on Chase's warrant?

I gave one receipt to the Auditor and don't know whether the original receipt was given to the Governor or the Auditor; it may be that the original receipt is left in the Treasurer's office; the name of John Rix was on the bank book of Sweet & Brock: I paid the money on the warrant of Chase to the Governor; cannot say whether it had been assigned by Chase to the Governor; I sometimes paid warrants on the endorsement of the order; it was not necessary for the State money to be kept in the banking book of Sweet & Brock; I think the Chase warrant was endorsed "C. S. Chase, by Gov. Butler;" Governor said he wanted to take the money to Chase.

Nelson C. Brock sworn:

Reside at Lincoln, is in the banking business, has been since June, 1868, was in partnership with J. Sweet and J. McConnell till May, 1870, since that time has been with James Sweet.

Made an arrangement with Governor Butler in May, 1869, to get money at Omaha, think it was about May 15th that I had the first conversation; Gov. came to me and said that he had some money at Omaha and wanted to know how to get the money and what interest we would allow him; I told him we would allow him 7 per cent. and that I would get it for him if he would give me a power of attorney; he said he would do it; he afterward gave me a power of attorney and I got the money; I gave the power of attorney to the National Bank at Omaha; cannot state what the contents of it was; think it was under seal; do not know how it was signed; he did not state to what fund it belonged; said he had the money; I brought the money here; cannot tell how much money I brought, think it was about $17,000; am under the impression that I used a part of the money before I returned; I brought the money here; arrived I think about 12 o'clock M; don't know what I did with the money; think I put it in the drawer; don't know when next I saw the Governor, or when I next conversed with him; my impression is that I had a conversation with him soon after, but couldn't say; he told me to issue him three certificates of deposit for $5,000 each, and place the balance to his account. On the 22d of May I filled out three certificates of deposit for $5,000 each and placed to his account on the books $1,466, and on the 25th day of May I cancelled these certificates and prepared three more to the same amount; the printed form of the certificates were the same and the wording was a little different. There was no arrangement made with the Governor; the change was made by us to save interest for three days; Gov. Butler made arrangements with the bank to overdraw his account and overdrew it to the amount of $16,000 or $17,000; the certificates were cancelled, the last three on the 12th of September, 1870; Governor better can tell me from what source the money came; do not know whether Governor Butler loaned any of the money; he stated to me some time last summer that he had loaned his money out in Pawnee county and could not get it back; Gov. Butler told me last September that he wanted to secure that school money, and wanted to give a mortgage on lands in Pawnee county, and he told me at one time he wanted to take it in small amounts on lots so that he could sell and take up the mortgage; he said that the hounds were after him and he had to fix it up; he did not say to what fund that money belonged; never had any conversation with the Governor by which I could know to what fund this money belonged; I never procured for the Governor any like sum at any other time at the First National Bank in Omaha.

TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

I spoke to the Governor several times about getting the appointment as Treasurer of the Board of Begents. A short time before the Board met I told him I would give him $500, and afterwards raised it to $750, and he said that McConnell's time was not up, but that he might be induced to resign. I left with the impression that he would help me; afterwards learned that he was aiding McConnel.

THE TICHENOR LOAN.

Governor Butler came to the office to see me and talked about the Tichenor loan; I told him that Tichenor was a good fellow and that I thought he ought to have the money; he said he thought so too; this was probably in July, 1870; I told Tichenor that he would have to get an order from the Governor and Auditor and abstract of title, &c.; all these papers were secured, the bonds and mortgages, applications, &c.; I had an order from Governor Butler, James Sweet and the Auditor to loan Tichenor and his wife the $10,000; Governor Butler's name was signed to one order and Auditor Gillespie's was signed to another; the amount of the loan was $10,000; the security was the Tichenor House; I think it good security and think the property was worth from 5, to $10,000 more than the incumbrances; there was one mortgage before this of $4,000 and one for $1,500; I should say that the value of the property was $25,000; I think the building was completed but am not certain; it might be at the time the Omaha *Herald* was publishing that the Governor had got some money I had a conversation with the Governor, he did not say whether it was true or not; I had another conversation with the Governor; he told me not to admit that Tichenor had paid me any thing; I told him he had fixed Tichenor up in a pretty way for the investigation; he said he had not seen Tichenor. After the investigation, and I had given some testimony; I think he referred to some investigating committee.

Our bank books show that there was $10,000 credited to Tichenor; I was deputy State Treasurer at that time and was custodian of the Treasurer's books, there is an entry of the loan; the books show nothing in regard to the securities; the records filed show the bonds, mortgages and abstract and the applications of the Governor and Auditor for the loan to Tichenor; the Governor said let Seth Robinson examine the papers; Governor Butler never said anything to me about examining the records of the loan since the loan was made; he has advised me not to show the records to any one during the political campaign, but I cannot state when he said so; he never said why; he said to keep the records from the public at present, as the $17,000 was not on the books. The certificates of deposit were admitted.

These are the certificates I alluded to in my evidence.

Cross examined—Mr. Sweet is my uncle; John Rix is a particular friend of mine; I met him in the banking house of James Sweet & Brock; is not a married man that I know of; Gov. Butler did not State to me from what source the $17,000; I knew it came from Washington; I cannot state when I first learned that it was school money; cannot fix the time within three months or within six months; I knew nothing about when he got it; it was none of my business; I went by way of Nebraska City; saw Sweet, and did not tell him my business; the power of attorney was under the seal of the State and I presume was countersigned by the Secretary of State, I got the money in currency; put it in my carpet-sack; if I paid a note there, I did not put that in; I cannot swear that I paid a note; I don't know whether I opened the carpet-sack before I got to Lincoln; I put the carpet sack, I presume, in the vault, but I don't know; perhaps I saw the money that day next time and perhaps not; counted the money over again; McConnell was connected with the bank, and was perhaps then; I think I put it in the safe; I presume I put the money in with the general funds in the Treasury; could not say whether I sent Gov. Butler a voucher or not, have no recollection of such a thing; cannot swear whether I did or did not; the books of Sweet & Brock are at the bank, the Treasurer's books are not.

I used the money after putting it in the general funds just as any other bankable money; don't remember that I told John McConnell that I was going to Omaha to get the State funds, and that that with the receipts from the County Treasurer would make money easy and flush with the bank; cannot swear that I did not; did not state to McConnell that this money would go to the common school fund; we had a private box in the safe where we kept the most of the State money; John Rix did not appear on the books at that time; before that time the State funds were not kept in anybody's name; I held some of the State funds in my own name, covered by certificates of deposit; I at that time did not have county school funds in my own name but did afterwards; cannot tell how much I held of State funds in my own name; cannot say whether I had $50,000 or $60,000; the law was so that we had to keep the identical funds, and I issued certificates of deposit to myself to evade that law; the funds were kept in the name of John Rix for the same purpose.

It was never suggested; I made the entry myself; the other member of the firm never made an entry; I kept the books myself; never said to Mr. McConnell that Sweet was dissatisfied with the absence of the record of the $17,000; that if Sweet would stay at home and attend to his own business, I would keep the books so that no d—d Legislature or investigating committe would be the wiser therefrom; the bank dealt in warrants; McConnel was not employed to buy warrants, but bought some; I have bought warrants at a discount; will not swear that I did not buy warrants when I had this money deposited in my name; don't know if I did whether it was at a discount or not; do not recollect saying to McConnell in the presence of Sweet, that he should do the trade in warrants; a small proportion of the State money was deposited in the bank of Sweet & Brock in the fore part of our term of office; had no conversation with the Governor and Attorney General Robinson discussing how the power of attorney should be drawn, as it was school money; I told Mr. Gere about the time Croxton was demanding to see the books, that we had no entry of the amount of the 5 per cent. funds; do not think I told him that Governor Butler must know the amount, because I had sent him a voucher or statement; cannot swear that Governor Butler consented to work for me for Treasurer of the Board of Regents, when I offered the bribe of $500 and $750; he said it would be no use, because McConnell would be reelected; do not think it required check to offer to bribe a State officer.

Applications for a loan were made to the Treasurer, in the absence of Sweet I did the business in these things; I may have said to Mr. Sweet that the Tichenor loan was all right and secured.

If I had issued the certificates to the Governor they would have been kept at the bank, and the officers of the bank might have seen them; an entry would have been made on the books; the bank was opened in June, 1868; I made a statement of the reception of the 5 per cent. fund which was published in the papers and signed it as deputy State Treasurer; I do not think any of the papers had it right; I think I made a memorandum statement to the