THE ADVERTISER.

BROWNVILLE, NEB.,

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1871.

To the Voters of Nemaha County.

In view of the peculiar character of an election of delegates to a body such as a constitutional convention, it has always been the custom to exclude from it the usual political considerations and influences. Men *should* be and usually are elected to such bodies solely upon their personal merit and fitness. It being the universally expressed desire of men of all parties in this county to lay aside all partisan feeling in connection with the approaching election, the undersigned, in their capacities as chairmen of the respective party central committies, feel constrained and authorized to waive the usual mode of procedure, and in order to best subserve the interests, and represent the wishes of all classes of citizens, they beg leave to suggest that the *people* of the county assemble in *mass* convention at 2 o'clock, p. m., Wednesday, April 26th, 1871, at HARMON'S SCHOOL HOUSE, near Long's Bridge, for the purpose of nominating three candidates for delegates to the constitutional convention, to be voted for on Tuesday, May 2d, 1871.

We would further suggest that each precinct be allowed a vote in that convention based upon its number of voters.

THOMAS J. MAJORS,
Chn. Rep. Cen. Com.
J. D. CALHOUN,
Chn. Dem. Cen. Com.

The foregoing meets our views.

E. WORTHING.
W. T. DEN.
R. CORYELL.
W. A. POLOCK.
ALF. W. MORGAN.
A. J. RITTER.
C. F. HARMES.
JOHN H. MILLER.
H. C. LETT.
H. M. ATKINSON.

We print, this week, a joint call of the two parties for a county convention to be held next Wednesday at Harmon's school house. While this does not meet the views of many of the leading Republicans of the county, yet if it shall be the means of giving us three good men for the office of member of the Constitutional Convention, we shall try, therewith to be content. While many are working for this position but few are wanted. The more prominent candidates talked of are P. M. Martin, of Peru, Geo. Crow, Judge Hewett and E. W. Thomas, of Brownville, Geo. R. Shook, of Hillsdale, Judge Ritter, of St. Deroin, and D. Y. Culbertson, of Glen Rock.

The State Lunatic Assylum.

The Lunatic Assylum at Lincoln was burned to the ground on Monday morning at 3 o'clock. Two of its unfortunate inmates, being confined in seperate rooms, declining to leave except by physical force, were burned with the building. The fire was the work of an incendiary. So supposed as it originated in an unused portion of the upper part of the building. The building was once before on fire, but was extinguished without much damage. The origin of the fire was then unaccountable, as it commenced in the cornice. The building cost the State near $140,000, and the furniture and bedding about $30,000. It was insured in several Eastern companies to upwards of $90,000.

State Prison Delivery.

On last Sunday night ten of the State prison convicts made their escape from the prison in Lincoln. The rumor is that the guards let them out. Six of these prisoners were sent up from Douglas county, and two from Cass. The atmosphere around Lincoln must be charged with corruption, and the disposition to irregularities and wrong doing must be contagious. The people of the State are sufficiently suspicious already that the machinery of the Government badly needs reconstructing, and soon nothing will appease their desire to overturn "the tables of the money changers" and inaugurate a new outfit from foundation to turret. We will await further light explanatory of the distruction of the Asylum and the escape of the prisoners before we give full vent to our convictions upon this subject.

We had occasion to notice the fact that the Ku-Klux outrages in the south increases as the prospects of the Democracy being successful in the next National campaign brighten. They killed from March 1st, 1869 to March 1st 1870, fifty-four Republicans in Mississippi. During the next year up to Feb. 17th, 1871, they killed eighty-three more. Since the Sumner difficulty, sixty-three have been murdered at the making of this infamous Democratic organization, in Mississippi alone, and yet we are told by our Democratic friends that "the south is resuming its normal condition." By this we conclude that normal means the habit of suppressing free thought and free speech which prevailed so eminently in that quarter before the war; or, in other words, a system by which the majority is so certainly reduced that the Democratic minority may find no opposition to their rule.

The Result of Economy.

The administration at Washington has been paying off the Public Debt at the rate of $100,000,000 a year, while at the same time Congress has been reducing the taxation each year many millions of dollars. The effort has been made to reduce the taxation so as to raise only sufficient to meet the actual wants of the Government, leaving the principal of the public debt to be paid by future generations. Many articles and enterprises which were taxed at the close of the war are now upon the free list, while others have been largely reduced. From and after the first day of next month the following will be added to the free list, and will thereafter pay no tax or license to the general government.

Apothecaries, architects, assayers, auctioneers, boats, barges, &c., bowling alleys, billiard tables, all kinds of brokers, (including stock dealers,) builders and contractors, butchers, claim agents, circuses, confectioners, conveyancers, retail dealers, wholesale dealers whose annual sales are not over $50,000, dentists, eating houses, exhibitions, not otherwise provided for, express carriers and agents, gift enterprises, grinders of coffee and spice, horse dealers, hotels, insurance agents, intelligence office keepers, lottery ticket dealers, manufacturers, miners, patent agents, peddlers, photographers, plumbers and gas fitters, physicians, and surgeons, real estate agents, theatres, museums, concert halls, stallions and jacks.

When to advertise—Now.

NEBRASKA ITEMS.

Pawnee County.

Richard Brown, a one legged soldier boy, has received his commission as Post-Master at Pawnee City.

The Christain Churches of Southern Nebraska have appointed Clark Braden, of Pawnee City, Sheriff Faulkner, of Falls City, O. J. Tinker, of Humboldt, Jasen Phillips, of Tecumseh, and R. A. Hawly, of Clifton, a committee to meet at Pawnee City, April 22nd, at 3 P. M., and then they are empowered to locate a college to be under the auspices of that church, to which end Pawnee City offers $7,500 and twenty acres of land. Humboldt twelve acres and $2,000. Falls City $10,000 and ten acres, if the building should be located in their respective localities.

Prof. Clark Braden has opened a Normal School in the Pawnee Seminary building. It began on the 17th inst.

Gage County.

N. K. Griggs, of Gage county, is a candidate for member of the Constitutional Convention from the 12th senatorial district.

The beer and liquor saloons of Beatrice are drying up. Prosperity of all class will naturally follow so wise a course on the part of the citizens of that favored locality.

The new court house is nearly finished.

The rector of Christ Church Brownville is in Beatrice.

Webster County.

The authority of the Governor has been given for the organization of Webster county on the 19th of April, at which time the county seat will be located at Red Cloud, in all probability.

Richardson County.

The Democracy of this county are out in a call for a county convention to nominate members of the constitutional convention, to be held April 26. The Republican convention for the same purpose will be held the 25th. Both at Falls City.

It is now sure that the road from the state line to Falls City, will be in running order by July.

Senator Cunningham of Falls City has been nominated Surveyor General for Iowa and Nebraska.

Johnson County.

The Republican central committee of this county have called a county convention to meet in Tecumseh on the 22d, and precinct caucuses to meet at their usual places on the 19th inst. Fifteen Republican voters are entitled to one delegate.

The District Court commences its session in Tecumseh May 8th.

A son of Daniel Pease, living near Tecumseh, while in the field plowing ate what he thought to be a piece of artichoke, from which he died during the night. A daughter of Mr. Claggett, four years old, was drowned near Spring Creek in a pond of water near the house.

Items from Atchison County Missouri.

From the *Journal*. During the wind storm of one week ago, one of the gables of the M. E. Church of Rockport was blown in, and fell through the ceiling, crushing the seats below. Next off went the roof, and the ground was strewn with its fragments. At times the old court house was thought to be in danger. The high school building was slightly damaged.

Guy L. Cox, a young man who at one time lived with his widowed mother on a farm near London, in Nebraska, dropped dead while plowing in a field near Rockport. A coroners inquest disclosed the cause from a diseased heart.

Mr. J. W. Orsborn, of Phelps City, has compiled some valuable statistical information from which we learn that the value of grain, cattle and hogs shipped to eastern markets from the four Depots on the K. C. St. J. & C. B. R. R. this last year amounts to $976,548,30.

The Legislature authorized the Treasurer of the State to select and set aside fifty acres of the State improvement lands to aid in the construction of Bridges over the Platte river. This was a part of the same lands the State offered two years ago to rail road companies on conditions which some six companies accepted, and complied with, or are copmlying with. On this ground the Omaha Northwestern R. R. Company have sued out an injunction on the Treasurer to test the validity of the Bridge grant. As the extension of time to other roads by our last Legislature rests for its validity upon the same legal point, the B. Ft. K. & P. road will watch the result of this suit with some anxiety.

Lincoln Correspondence.

LINCOLN, Neb. April 15th 1871.

Ed. Advertiser:—In a recent number of the *Advertiser* you seem to be in doubt as to whether the members of the Legislature drew pay for more than forty days, as you remark that if you read the *Chronicle* aright they did. I find the facts to be as follows: The constitution directly says, 1st. That each member shall receive three dollars a day, provided they shall not receive pay for more than forty days at one session. Secondly. No member shall be appointed or elected to any office in the State which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the term for which he was elected. Now for the facts. The Legislature just adjourned appropriated $10,000 with which to pay the expenses of the impeachment trials. From this appropriation each member of the House and each Senator drew pay of from eighty to one hundred and twenty dollars beyond the amount limited by the constitution. Or in other words the Senators all drew pay for eighty days, and the members of the House all drew pay for from sixty-five to eighty days, (most of them being absent from Lincoln part of the time) and all of this was done in one session of the Legislature, contrary to the provisions of the constitution above cited. The Legislature also created the office of managers, and then appointed five of their own members to this office, and they each were paid over and above the three dollars per day, the further sum of $300, contrary to the provisions of the section of the constitution above cited. Now, if the Legislators can violate the law and the constitution in this bold and brazen manner, what right or justice is there in calling others to an account for less fragrant transgressions, when they themselves go unpunished? We admit that Governor Butler has done some things in a informal manner, and many other things, if you will, that he ought not to have done. But with all he is charged with, no one, not even the vile scavenger—the *Herald* of Omaha—has laid at his door the wanton violation of the constitution in any one particular. How then shall the State of Nebraska vindicate the action of our Legislature before the world, in this impeachment-trial of the Governor? If we say they done it in the interest of justice, law and the constitution, the reply comes why violate the law and the constitution in its prosecution, shall we remain silent and leave it to be infered that we had no sufficient cause for this course, or shall we admit that we cared little for the law, for justice or the constitution so the Governor was deposed. The old saying that chickens come home to roost has proven true in many instances, and the present Legislators had best beware lest such may be the case in this impeachment case.

VIATOR.

Mr Editor:—In your paper of the 13th inst, I notice an article from friend Hawley of Clifton in which he makes one general sweep at Brownville precinct. Surely the writer must have been raised in South Carolina; I don't know that he was a rebel. Well I should not have noticed it had not my name been used by him, and in order to correct his mistakes in reference to the 60 cent corn. I am not the man who made that expression. That man lives within the bounds of Mr. Hawley's beloved Herd Law. He said he could not get his corn to market for sixty cents. Now sir, what we wanted was to be let alone, as the law stood last year, believing that Brownville precinct did not need the law, but that the back precincts did, and we was willing they should have it. I requested one of our Representatives to let the matter rest as it was under the old law but the reply was the people wanted a general herd law, and should have it, even if they cut their own throats by it. Now sir, because we are not willing to have our throats cut without a struggle, are we to be called theives and be threatened with destruction? I confess that I begin to tremble and get weak-need on the herd law question, but hope to recover so far as to get to the polls and vote to suspend the herd law. As to the Merchants of Brownville they know who have sustained them for the past fifteen years and they will not turn away their friends for men who always go to Nebraska City unless Brownville offers them a better market. As to the candidates for office next fall we remember yet how Lafayette bolted last fall and joined the Democracy for the sake of electing their man over the regular Republican nominee. As to friend Hawley's offer to help me I appreciate it very much and hope he will call around soon, as hope defered maketh the heart sick.

Truly yours,
S. W. KENNEDY.

Brownville Precinct, April 19th.

Correspondence from the Field.

S. P. Majors.

This man has placed his signature to an article (written by somebody else,) which appeared in the Brownville *Advertiser* of April 6th. By the way, old man, how much did you give the Royal English general impeacher, (Esterbrook) to pen that article for you? His charges are always very moderate—especially in impeachment cases. Let us know all about it, please do, most august sir. It will be "heaps" of satisfaction. But it's unfair and untruthful declarations are such as have characterised the actions of this Legislator and his confederates in crime, ever since the organization of the Eighth Legislature. He gives expression to his holy horror at the wonderful "higeria" of witnesses just before they were needed at Lincoln. Who produced that "higera" but those who were sueking *slings* at Governor Butler?, and failed not to take advantage of every opportunity to throw their filth as is always done by their species in the animal kingdom.

But, says this great impeacher, "thirty-three members did charge Gov. Butler with corruption, six only dissented." Yes, they charged with a holy vengeance—like a set of blind tad poles. Says the little Immaculate "the Governor's organ and his friends in this city, proclaimed from the house tops, the by-ways and sewers," &c. Just so, those were the only places to which the immaculate tadpole was admitted during his stay in Lincoln. In "by-ways" he was familiar; in "sewers" he lived, inhabited and cohabited; with "sewers" he is familiar, of "sewers he can talk, and in "sewers" he is at home "as snug as a bug in a rug," or any other bugger.

A few questions properly answered will place things in a different light, and precisely where it belongs.

Who voted for impeachment before one word of evidence had ever been introduced into the House, when not a soul outside of this Inquisitorial and Immaculate "five" knew whether there was a word of evidence to support the charges or not? Who under these circumstances, voted blindly to impeach Governor Butler: S. P. Majors! Who opposed the articles of impeachment against Auditor Gillespie—worked against them, spoke against them, and then for the sake of being one of the managers, voted for them? Who did all this crawling and dirt eating? Answer, S. P. Majors. Who electionered to be elected as chairman of the managers for the impeachment of the Auditor? Answer, S. P. Majors.

Who, as President of said board of managers, desired them to report "no cause of action"—saying that it was all spite work—that the Auditor was not guilty? &c. Who got mad and resigned because he could not control said managers, and cause them to stoop to dirty deeds of his bidding? Answer, S. P. Majors.

But, says this virgin impeacher, "witnesses take wings and fly." Yes, they fly; and whose money but those managers caused them to fly. They were suborned by the same parties that gave a "consideration" to the immaculate Major to secure his bray and howl against Governor Butler.

Will S. P. Majors answer another question? How much did you get to "engineer the $10,000 claim of Thayer and Boomer through the Legislature. Come, speak out like a man, and don't stutter, or lie about it! Let us have the truth and the whole truth. That was a nice little "speck" in a private way, wasn't it Majors?

Again let me ask the virgin immaculate if he can tell who was noted for efforts to swap votes to secure the passage of pet measures, and then go back on his victims of misplaced confidence. Now, don't lie about this, but speak out like a good boy; say "S. P. Majors," and thus tell the truth. Again, says the great impeacher, "I voted for impeachment. I would repeat the vote under the same circumstances." Yes, you voted as the villains would vote, without the knowledge of a single fact reflecting on the integrity of the man you hate. You would "repeat" though one should rise from the dead and confront your knavery. Yes, you would "repeat" if you knew you would go to the bad the next minute. One question, how much did you get for that vote, and how much would you get for the repeater? It is well known that you are ready at any time to sell your soul for less than a mess of pottage. Again you say "enough has been proven to place in the penitentiary any other man than David Butler." What a great misfortune, there are some Senators that cannot be bought with impeachment funds, or bullied by impeachment slobber mouths, to violate their oaths, and hence Governor Butler cannot be convicted on false charges.

It is one of the afflictions of this world that we have to endure the pestiferous presence of such men as S. P. Majors. They are undoubtedly permitted to cumber the ground for a wise and good purpose—to try the patience of the pure in heart.

As to the charges he says are so fully proven, he cannot point to one single item of evidence that has the weight of a feather in bearing down Governor Butler under the trumped up charges of a set of vampires.

In conclusion, it would be commendable for S. P. Majors to crawl in his hole and curl up, and there remain until he shall have passed the *pupa* and the *larva* state, peculiar to his species.

Thus far I have restrained my feelings, and spoken in the most reserved language at my command, and have not dealt with the recreant in the plain and pointed manner that his dastardly, lying conduct demands, but the next time the Majors serpent shows its tongue, or its tail, I shall lay aside my reserve, and give it a red-pepper blessing in the shape of a hasty pudding, prepared in true Yankee style, served with English dressing, and rubbed down with a bottle of "soothing syrup," filled with number six. Now is your only time to bray or bleat, hiss or howl, for your cup of wrath is full and judgement stands waiting at the door of your den.

RED PEPPER.

In the field, April 11th, 1871.

General News Summary.

—The Joint High Commission have collided on the San Juan boundary question, and are no nearer agreement than a fortnight ago. The question has always been vexed, and probably will never be satisfactorily adjusted until the great day of annexation comes. Fixing boundaries has always been a source of irritation between Great Britain and the United States. It's a case of pride. San Juan ain't worth a bawbee to either, and yet they can't agree which side of the island the channel boundary runs on.

—A pension agent that was, is a delinquent to Uncle Samuel, but exhibits no disposition to make restitution, and at present it is not known whether he has gone to Alaska or after Kit Burns' ghost.

—A poor editor has been burglarized in St. Louis. Theives broke through and Knapped his table ware and some clothing—no money, of course, from an impecunious editor.

—St. Louis wants to be the Capital of the Nation and the next city to hold the Democratic National Convention. So say her liquor men.

—A sample of Chicago thieves is afforded for our inspection in the one who plundered a lady, who had been knocked down by a runaway team, of a locket, as she lay on the sidewalk a dying. If there is honor amongst the thieves of that city, we shall expect to hear that the police have found a man's body hanging from a beam shortly.

—Five hundred thousand souls have left Paris since the beginning of the Communist rebellion. The Commune authorities in Paris are still stealing plate, and, in fact, anything they can lay their hands on. It dosen't appear as yet by our dispatches what has been accomplished by the Government troops. Even women are prevented from leaving Paris without passports. The city must soon surrender, for provisions are rising, and hunger never fails with the Paris stomach in bringing it to terms.

—The religious riots are confirmed. Trouble reigned in Odessa three days' and was so fierce and bitter that it was only suppressed at the point of the bayonet.

—Treason is rife among the Communist commanders. Thiers has been approached with offers to deliver up forts and open gates for so many francs. This is the high tone of the "Reds." When the people will not be persuaded to follow in their steps, they betray one another. For all the world like rats. A hungry rat never stops at the trifle of a rat skin covering its dinner.

—A startling forgeney in New York has come to light. A stock holder absconded, having forged checks to an unknown amount.

—The French army and Assembly are clamoring for a *coup de maine* on Paris. Insurgent prisoners, on the way to prison at Brest, murdered a guard, and next day eight of them were shot for it. The Communists are preparing petroleum shells to throw into Mount Valerien to burn out the garrison. A reaction in favor of the priests took the shape of beating a woman. What say the "apostles" to that?

—The basis of settlement of the Joint High Commission for the Alabama claims is adjusted, and is separate from other settlements. The basis of agreement is reported in full, and is greatly interesting.

—Paris has been subjected to incessant bombardment for the past forty-eight hours. The city is completely invested, and a summous for no nonsense, but an instant surrender' is at once to be made on the Commune. The leaders cannot be expected to take kindly to it, but we should think the national guards, who have been hiding from the tempest of shells, would. We expect an early announcement of the surrender of the French capital. The contest has been sanguinary so far, and has been defended like forts in the neighborhood of the city walls. Dambrowski has been wounded.

—A silent partner in the firm of Peniman & Wright, in New York, has been arrested as a fire fiend. If convicted, he stands a chance of being a still more silent partner in the cencern.

—The fall of the river Seine has paralyzed the gunboats of the Communists. They have a dry bed' and Theirs' big gun will knock them into smithereens.

—The amnesty bill is to come up in the United States Senate, and favorable consideration is promised. Congress talks of adjourning to-day. An extra session of the Senate is expected to be called in May to act on propositions from the Joint High Commission.

—The District of Columbia has 25,320 voters, of whom 17,746 are white. Republicans claim a victory in the coming election in the District. White emigration to Washington City is on the increase.

—By way of San Francisco we have news from China, and an assurance of a pacific adjustment of the Tentsin riot claims. In Japan matters are troubled and hostilities imminent The Mikado has increased his guards, The Chancellor at Yeddo was horribly murdered.

PARIS, April 17.

—The Communists, after a severe battle, occupied the whole of Neuilly, capturing all the enemies artillery and two flags. The enemy lost two thousand killed and wounded, and five hundred prisoners. The loss of the Commune is about the same.

Valerien is now bombarding Neuilly.

The Germans are massing heavy bodies of troops, and give many other proofs of their intention to interfere.

Registration Notice.

List of registered voters in Douglas precinct, Nemaha county, Nebraska:

Adamson James	Armstrong A C
Bryant Edmund	Bell A J
Burley John, jr.	Bristol Irvin
Burley John, sen.	Bingley George
Burley George	Beason Isaac
Coultherd Dreway	Curtis H P
Cole Jesse	Crandall W W
Clary Wm C	Cochran S
Clary R M	Collar George
Dundas Wesley	Day Asa
Dundas Robert M	Day David
Dundas John H	
Edwards Talcot H	Edwards John J
Fleck A B	Freeman H P
Farnsworth J B	Freeman M R
Fox Robert	
Gulliat Thomas	
Homewood George	Hayden C M
Hermon Henry	Hayden S L
Hannford Wm	Holman W J
Kinghorn George	
Leeper Sam	Lockwood Alfred
Long John	Little M W
Long E M	Little V F
Leach John	
Maley John	McKnight Robert
McAllister Sam	McDowel R H
Moseley Thomas	Miller O G
Naysmith Henry	Newman P C
Nichalson Walter	
Oppermann A	Ord Joseph
Piper J B	Pendleton C H
Reeder Giles R	Reed James
Riordan Dan	Richards Thos
Riordan Michael	Randall D
Sage W J	Snyder Ed
Sage J M	Snyder Henry
Simpson Ed	Snyder Jacob
Steen Thos	Swift Ben H
Stoddard Wm	Schlitt Henry
Skillin Robert	Scott M
Skillin J C	Scott Tracy
Umland H	
Wood Eli	Willson Herbert
Watson Wm, sen.	Williamson J C
Watson Wm, jr.	Wrick John
Willson Crowell	Williams Henry
Willson Edgar	Williams William

Notice.

All persons claiming the right to vote at the election on the 2nd of May next, whose names do not appear in the above list, and all persons knowing of any omissions or other errors in the above list, are requiesd to appear before me, at my store in Sheridan, on the 21th and 25th days of April, 1871, when the list will be finally corrected and closed.

WESLEY DUNDAS,
Registrar for Douglas Precinct.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED

STRAYED from the subscriber, on March 29th, living five miles west of Aspinwall, a medium sized Cow, with black legs, head and neck, back and sides brown, white spot in forehead, bag mostly white. Supposed to have a young calf with her. Any one returning her, or giving information of her whereabouts, will be liberally rewarded.

27-1wpd FREDERICK BENSON.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be an election held on Tuesday, the 2d day of May, 1871, for the purpose of voting for or against suspension of the operation of the Herd Law within the county of Nemaha.

The ballots cast at said election for the suspension of the Herd Law to have written or printed thereon the words—"FOR SUSPENSION OF HERD LAW."

The ballots cast at said election against the suspension of the Herd Law to have written or printed thereon the words—"AGAINST THE SUSPENSION OF THE HERD LAW."

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, April 19th, 1871.

JAMES M. HACKER,
County Clerk.

27-2t

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c to $1 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

27-3m

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE former firm of Rich & Gilmore is this day dissolved by mutual consent, in the grocery business. All indebtedness to said firm of Rich & Gilmore is due and payable to either member of the old firm. All persons that are indebted are required to call and settle immediately.

By order of the firm.

A. L. RICH.
A. H. GILMORE.

April 17th, 1871. 27-3t

$5 TO $10 PER DAY.

MEN, WOMEN BOYS & GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once, GEORGE STENSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

27-3m

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the name of Deuser & Shurts, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted or holding claims against said firm, will settle the same with J. C. Deuser.

JOHN C DEUSER.
JOHN C. SHURTS.

March 30th, 1871.

ATTENTION.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST, or those indebted to the late firm of Deuser & Shurts, will please call on me immediately at the State Bank of Nebraska, and settle the same.

26-3t JOHN C. DEUSER.

STATEMENT OF THE St. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

DECEMBER 31, 1870.

Net Assets, December 31, 1869			$3,948,204 31
Income in 1870, as follows:			
Premiums received and due on Policies in force, 1870			2,861,305 08
Interest received on premium loans, $2,059,452 12, at 6 per cent. per annum		$123,567 12	
Cash investments and items:			
State Bonds, (average amount of year)	$81,000, at 6 per cent	$ 4,860 00	
Real Estate Loans	$1,522,800		
Real Estate, Office Furniture, &c	141,449		
Cash on hand	28,958		
Due from Agents, &c	147,499	1,906,707 Int. 9 1-5	180,614 64
Total average cash investments and items		$2,011,707 Int. 9 1-12	$185,174 64
Total interest received and accrued			309,041 76
Total			$7,118,551 13

DISBURSEMENTS, 1870.

Losses—Death Losses of 1869 brought forward	$ 99,345 42	
Total Death Losses of 1870, with additions to Policies	694,731 41	—$794,076 83
Carried forward, not yet due, and frauds		187,500 00
Total Death Claims paid 1870		$606,576 83
Commissions, salaries and other Agency expenses		382,573 63
Return Premiums (Dividends) to Policy holders		338,272 87
Surrendered and Lapsed Policies		118,437 94
Office expenses, salaries, Attorneys' fees, postage, re-insurance, &c		70,924 71
Actuary expenses and Revenue Stamps		14,069 85
Taxes		18,802 74
Medical examinations, advertising and printing		61,177 87
Advances to Agents and commuted commissions		21,956 69
Dividends to Stockholders		5,000 00—1,575,823 12
Balance as below		$5,542,728 00

ASSETS.

Amount of Investments, secured by Deeds of Trust and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth at least double the amount loaned	$1,885,942 12
Premium Loans, amount of Notes taken in part payment of Premiums on Policies in force	2,059,452 12
Real Estate owned by the Company, cash value	171,562 55
State Bonds owned by the Company	103,000 00
Interest Accrued on State Bonds and other Assets	85,595 50
Cash on hand, in Bank and Office	78,963 17
Postage and Revenue Stamps on hand	283 95
Amount of unpaid Premiums in due course of collection	688,969 70
Amount of Deferred Premiums, being balance falling due within the Policy year	286,287 01
Furniture, Safes, &c., belonging to the Company—present value	11,429 06
Amount due from Agents, and other items	147,895 19
Total effective Assets	$5,518,971 31
Amount advanced to Agents, to be re-embursed from future commissions, commuted commissions, &c	21,856 69
Value of Agency supplies and stationery on hand	1,800 00
	$5,542,728 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$ 100,000 00
Claims for Death Losses, admitted, not yet due	$142,500	
" " awaiting further proof	17,000	
" " frauds, not admitted	28,000	187,500 00
Return Premiums to Policy Holders, unredeemed		11,041 37
Unpaid Dividends to Stockholders		240 00
Bills payable, balance on purchase of office lot		20,547 22
Premium notes on Policies reinsured		62 00
Reserve for Reinsurance		4,710,209 45
" Discount on Real Estate Notes		195,358 66
Surplus for Return Premiums (Dividends) to Policy Holders and other contingencies		316,769 27
		$5,542,728 00

Number of Policies issued in 1870, 6,514, insuring $16,493,955 00
Number of Policies reinstated in 1870, 90, insuring 245,650 00
Average rate of Interest realized on total cash items, invested and uninvested included, 9 1-12 per cent.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, }

Derick A. January, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary, of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that the foregoing is substantially a full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, as from the books of the same; that the said Insurance Company is the sole bona fide owner of the assets invested as above stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security is upon unincumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that neither the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

D. A. JANUARY, President.
W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public for St. Louis county. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of March, 1871.

CHAS. H. LEAVY,
Notary Public, St. Louis County, Mo.

STATE OF NEBRASKA. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby certified that there has been filed in this office a sworn statement, showing the condition of the ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, located at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Nebraska, to regulate Insurance Companies approved February 12th 1869; that said Company, having filed the necessary papers and a statement showing that said Company is possessed of the requisite amount of Capital, and invested as required by law.

Authority is therefore given to the above named Company to transact their appropriate business of Life Insurance in this State, in accordance with the laws thereof, until the 31st day of December, 1871.

I further certify that C. W. Lambeth, Esq., of Nebraska City, county of Otoe, is authorized to transact business according to law for said Company, as their Agent and Attorney, by filing this certificate for Record with the Clerk of Otoe county.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal of office at Lincoln, this 1st day of April, 1871.

(SEAL)

JOHN GILLESPIE,
Auditor of State.

C. W. LAMBETH,
State Agent,
NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.

R. W. BENNETT,
Local Agent,
BROWNVILLE, NEB.

26-3t

THE IMPROVED

McLean & Hooper

SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, MOST DURABLE & LIGHTEST RUNNING.

ENLARGED, ORNAMENTED, IMPROVED and WARRANTED

ELASTIC LOCK STITCH

Family Sewing Machine

This superior Machine is adapted to the very wide range of Hemming, Felling, Braiding, Binding, Cording, Embroidering, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Ruffling, Hem-stitching and Gathering. Is equally good for fine or heavy work, and is the most practical Sewing Machine ever invented.

The needle of the McLean & Hooper is short and straight, and is not open to the objection of vibration and its results in long or curved needles. It is never set too high, nor too low. The machine is always in order, sews from two common spools without re-winding; wastes no thread; cannot tangle if run without goods, nor when the easy passage of the goods is obstructed. The feed is never dull, is positive, and is the very strongest feed in use. The Machine is free from springs, which tend only to weaken and get out of order. The most delicate seamstresses use the McLean & Hooper without injury, being the *lightest running machine ever made*. The inventor considers no invention an improvement that does not simplify, and be very justly kept in view the fact that as Sewing Machines are used chiefly by those who, as a general rule, know little of practical mechanics, a greater degree of simplicity in their construction and use, and consequently a lower range of prices were essential, in order to meet a universal want.

Price, on Plain Walnut Table, with Outfit, - - - - - - $45.00

Other styles and finishes low as any other Company. Send stamp for descriptive circular. Agents wanted in every county in U. S. and Territories. Save $25, and sewing machine vexations, by purchasing the McLean & Hooper.

Truman, Dawney & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
170 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Agents Wanted. 27-1y

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON Tuesday, the 2d day of May, 1871, at the usual places of voting in the several precincts in Nemaha County, Nebraska, an election will be held for the election of the following officers, to-wit: Three Delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. Which election will be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and will continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

By order of the Board, April 5th, 1871.

JAMES M. HACKER,
County Clerk.

26-3t

FOR SALE.

TWO GOOD BUSINESS HOUSES, SITUATED on Main street, in the heart of the business part of the city, and which now rent for $1,600 a year. One dwelling on a large lot on First street; a house and lot on College street, and the following additional property, to-wit:

Lot 11	Block 12	Lots 5, 7 and 8	Block 61
Lot 12	Block 2	Lots 5 and 6	Block 65
Lots 13 and 14	Block 8	Lot 2	Block 67
Lot 16	Block 32	Lot 13	Block 68
Lots 5 and 6	Block 48	Lot 16	Block 69
Lot 15	Block 57	Lots 11 and 12	Block 81
Lot 14	Block 60		

All in the city of Brownville.

I have also for sale one lot in Peru, one in Sheridan, and two hundred acres of choice bottom land in Johnson county, part broke, and contains thirty acres of timber.

No. 1.—All persons indebted to me are requested to come down with the stamps within ten days and save cost.

28tf W. F. WILSON.

J. W. APPLEGATE,

ARCHITECT & BUILDER!

Brownville, Nebraska.

WILL DO ALL KINDS OF BUILDING, PREPARE Plans, Draw Designs, and Furnish Specifications. Satisfaction guaranteed. Job Work of every description at short notice. Shop back of American House. 26-1f

Early Cabbage Plants,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY. ALSO French Head Lettuce, Tomato, Celery, and other plants for transplanting.

FURNAS, SONS & Co.,
Brownville.

26-4t

NOTICE.

THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID THEIR TAXES for 1870, will take notice that their taxes are now due and demanded. The law now in force makes taxes a lien on both the really and personal property of the tax payer. It will become my duty soon to destrain and sell your personal property for your taxes, which I shall most certainly do if not paid in time. A word to the wise will save further cost.

GEO. W. BRATTON,
County Treasurer.

26-3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE regular session of the Board of County Commissioners begun and held in Brownville, Nemaha county, Nebraska, April 3d, 1871, it was ordered that all Road Supervisors in the county are hereby required to proceed at once to cause all public roads in their respective Road Districts, to be opened according to law.

Ordered by the Board, April 6th, 1871.

J. M. HACKER,
County Clerk.

25-3t

JACOB B. BERKLEY. MICHAEL SWITZER.

BERKLEY & SWITZER,

Wagon & Carriage Makers

—AND—

BLACKSMITHS.

COLLEGE STREET,

BROWNVILLE, - NEB.

CUSTOM WORK

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE AND IN A STYLE and manner which will guarantee satisfaction. Mr. Berkely does the Wood Work, and Mr. Switzer the Blacksmithing and the Iron Work, and professes to be a superior hand at

HORSE SHOEING,

Give us a call. 26-2m

STAR HOTEL.

This popular and commodious Hotel property is offered for sale on Easy Terms. Present Lease expires March 1872, and will be sold subject to lease.

JNO. L. CARSON.

26-2t

THEM FELLOWS

That stole timber from Sec. 10-4-11, and Sec. 32-4-10 in Johnson County,

HIGH PRICE.

26-2t

Cavalry Horses Wanted.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OMAHA, NEB., March 28, 1871.

SEALED BIDS, IN DUPLICATE, ACCOMPANIED by one thousand dollars as guarantee, will be received at this office, until eleven o'clock a.m., on Friday, April 28, 1871, for the delivery of three hundred cavalry horses at Omaha, Nebraska, within sixty days from the date of awarding the contract.

Conditions made known and blank bids furnished on application at this office.

ALEX. J. PERRY,
Cb. Qr. Mr., Dep't. Platte.

25-4t

AT COST

$10,