THE ADVERTISER.

BROWNVILLE, NEB.,

THURSDAY MORNING, NOA. 2, 1871.

A Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

The process of the seasons has again ensured the husbandman to garner fruit, successful toil and industry have been generally well rewarded; we are at peace with all nations; tranquillity, with a few exceptions prevails at home, and within the past year we have in main been free from ills which have elsewhere affected our kind. If some of us have had calmities, there should be occasion for sympathy with the sufferers and resignation on their part to the will of the Most High, and rejoicing to the many who have been more favored.

I therefore recommend that on Thursday the Thirtieth day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship, there to make the usual acknowledgements to Almighty God for the blessings He has confered on them and for their merciful exemption from evils; invoke His protection and kindness for their less fortunate brethren, whom in His wisdom He deemed it best to chastise.

In faith whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of state to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-one, Independence of the United States, the ninety-six

By the President: [Signed] U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

DEAD.

Since our last issue, the telegraph informs us that Gen. Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumpter, and Hon. Thomas Ewing, both of Ohio, are dead. Thus, one by one, drop into the "city of the dead," those who unite the present with the historic past.

RAILROADS.

Now that this section of Nebraska is hopeful of the speedy advent of the iron horse, which will, with lungs of steam, breath of fire, muscles of iron, and sinews of steel go prancing over our commonwealth, with scores of cars freighted with the products of our soil, and material fashioned by the hands of aou enterprizing men and women, rattling at its heels, to ruturn to us with the products of the East and South, it may not be amiss for us to say a word as to the power of the railroad as a civilizer.

In one of our exchanges we see that a Col. E. W. Dennis, in a recent speech said "The railway builders are the pioneers of to-day. The little flag on the locomotive of the construction train is the guidon of the vanguard of civilization. As it leads the way over prairie and plain, through forest and canon, or along swelling streams, which springing amid Pactolian fountains, wind through fertile empires as yet unoccupied by their monarch, man, it is followed by a wealth-producing population, who build up all along the line of the newly laid track self-protecting settlements, the *nuclei* of future cities and states."

This is as truly as it is elegantly expressed. The railroad, as a civilizing power, may be said to be fast taking the place of the priestly office and missionary element, at least it is operating as a sovereign aid to the former and entirely extinguishing the necessity of the latter. Half a century of time has been occupied by the clergy and missionaries to civilize the wild and uncouth inhabitants of the Mexican states, but, when the white man learned that there was gold in California, emigration flowed thither in such a stream that, the work which years had failed to accomplish, was, so to speak, completed in a day. But the mountain belt, from the Pacific to the Mississippi, was in the hands of the savages, and these were to be brought under subjection. When it was suggested that a railroad could be constructed across the continent men not only denied the practibility of the enterprise, but pointed to the occupancy of the country by American Savages as an obstacle that could not be overcome. But as the construction trains proceeded from east to west, and from west to east, civilization followed, nay preceded in advance, lighted on their way by the glare of the locomotive that was yet in the rear, and the race which refused to yield obedience to the voice of pioneer christians fell down in worship before the spirit of railroad enterprise which spread before them in the sierras and cannons of which they were so recently monarchs, and which caused the building up of cities which dotted plains that were but yesterday their hunting grounds.

The material power which forces its way through mountain barriers hitherto deemed impenetrable—that spans mighty rivers with its iron arms—that annihilates space—that brings people who were far distant together as near neighbors—that originates commerce and trade where none before existed, is indeed a powerful and mighty element. Although comparatively an infant it has already grown to be a collossus. Its ramifications penetrate everywhere, and its influence is potent even when governments fail to develope the power which for a time was supposed to reside exclusively in them. Hence it is not at all surprising that we find the railroad interest and operations exhibiting a power for civilization that has never before been witnessed in the world's history.

How is it in Utah? For years Brigham Young has defied the powers of law and morality, and polygamy seemed installed as one of the institutions of the country. But when its precincts were invaded by the iron horse the law was enabled to lay its rigid hands upon the old sinner, and, to-day, polygamy is shorne of its power in its late stronghold.

And right here we may be permitted to add, *en parenthesis*, that the Republican platform upon which Abraham Lincoln was first elected, characterized polygamy and slavery as "twin relics of barbarism."—Slavery long since ceased to exist, and the mission of the Republican party will not be fulfilled until polygamy lies as low as slavery.

With such a power in our country, guided by intelligence and integrity of purpose and action, what may not, therefore, be our future?

All hail then to Lett, Atkinson, Furnas, Cogswell & Co., the dauntless spirits, which, despite opposition and obloquy, never flagged in their efforts to open up Nebraska to the civilizing power of the iron horse.

DEATH BLOW.

Polygamy has received its death blow. Hawkins, whose trial has caused all eyes to turn to Salt Lake City, has been convicted and sentenced to pay a nominal fine and to labor in prison for a term of three years. Hawkins had but two wives. Brigham Young, the name of whose wife is 'legion,' has gone to see old Sol set, having followed in the wake of Bishop Berkeley's Star of Empire. The other polygamysts are shaking in their boots, and the multitude of wives are shrinking in their stockings. Thus, the only unredeemed pledge made by the republican party in 1860, is now being made good, and all christendom will say "good" and "amen."

TWEED.

This old reprobate, the head and front of the New York democracy, has come to grief, having been arrested on charge of fraud and held to bail in the sum of $2,000,000. It is now understood that he has profited himself, fraudulently, to the tune of $50,000,000, at the expense of the taxpayers, while his boon adherents have feathered their nests with large amounts. When the New York *Times* first rang the charges against Tweed and his associate corruptionists, all democratic papers flew to the defence of the accused, but now that the charges have been substantiated, even the poor comfort of such support is denied them.

B. & FT. K. R. R.

Work on this road is still progressing actively. The switch at the upper end of section one is ready for the ties. The iron will be landed at that point, and track laying commenced on section two, as the first mile cannot be made ready for the rails before January, on account of the heavy rock work. Messrs. Phillips & Smith are nearly through with their work of grading.

The material for the bridging is arriving, several car loads having reached Phelps this week, and so being distributed along the road. Judge Wheeler is pushing the work of constructing the bridges with his usual energy.

COL. NOTEWARE'S MAP OF NEBRASKA.

We noticed recently an article in the Tecumseh *Chieftain* calling attention to the fact that the B. Ft. K. & P. R. R. did not appear upon the map of this State, recently issued under the superintendance of Col. Noteware, by the State Board of Immigration, and upon examination we find the *Chieftain's* statement to be correct. Why this omission was made we do not understand, as Col. Noteware is well aware of the existence of this enterprise, and if he is not, he has failed to take the pains to qualify himself for the position which he holds as Superintendent of the Board. The data was furnished to the Surveyor Generals office in reference to this road, and from whence it is presumed the Superintendent obtained the requisite information for his map of Nebraska.

We trust however that it is an oversight although it is too great an omission to be excused in that way, yet we cannot feel that Col. Noteware would intentionally make such a thrust at our Railroad enterprise, and hope that if such is not the case he will see to its correction at once upon the maps issued by the Board.

BROWNVILLE & HAMBURG R.R.

We had hoped ere this to chronicle the commencement of work on the above road, but the season is wearing away without any immediate prospect of securing an outlet for the vast amount of produce and live stock to be shipped from Brownville this fall and winter.

The parties here having the matter in charge have made every effort to place the road before mentioned on a footing for completion this fall, but as yet have made no satisfactory arrangement. We must have the means of shipping our grain &c. from the opposite bank of the Missouri without being compelled to haul all freights to and from Phelps through mud and rain, a distance of three miles.

While we fully endorse the movement for the Hamburg road, yet if we cannot get it, we suggest to our Railroad men that we must have an eastern Railroad connection from the river of some character without delay. We have no doubt that the Brownville & Hamburg road will pay its builders a handsome profit on the investment as it will be a cheap road to contract and operate and will do an immense business, as our farmers, merchants and business men generally would do all in their power to patronize and sustain it, although it is our opinion that it would sustain itself from the hour of its completion.

We repeat, we must have an eastern connection this fall as our business interests are suffering for want of it.

The Tecumseh *Chieftain* copies the glorification of the Omaha *Herald* over the defeat of the Republican ticket in this County, and the credit (?) it gives Col. Majors for bringing about said result, and sums it up as follows:

The Col. deserves that puff. That's an excelent, truthful puff. The Col. worked hard for such a compliment from such a source. The reward of treachery. The same paper compliments and defends Jeff Davis, also, for *his* treason. The Col. has the same credit with both parties in Nemaha. The same party that curses Jeff curses the Col., and the same party that sympathises with old rebel Jeff, to day sympathises with the Col. 'This sounds strange, and it is strange,' but it is a fact nevertheless. The Col.'s laurals, his glory, are unmistakeable and none to envy him them. Chairman of his party organization, he improved the opportunity to betray it into the hands of the enemy. How much shall it profit a man if he sell his own party and lose his—own head by it.

The Col. holds the office of revenue Assessor for Nebraska by virtue of his professed Republicanism.

Dr. Mendlicott, having been convicted for the murder of Ruth, in Kansas, Mrs. Ruth has been arrested as an accessory. Her discarded husband, Vuillaire, has gone to Lawrance from St. Louis to interfere in her behalf.

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

A Citizen of Brownville Among the Mormons—His Impressions of Mormonism—Salt Lake City, etc.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser:

The arrest of Brigham Young and several of the leading Elders and Bishops of the Mormon creed, has turned the eyes of the thinking men and women of our country to their head center and community, Salt Lake City.

It has been welcomed with delight by those who are indifferent to all else but the momentary excitement, as a happy diversion from the ordinary routine of common life.

It has drawn out the speculative genius of those who are eager to prophecy by the result, and whose prophecies are so numerous that some of them cannot fail to be correct.

And, indeed, the object of such universal attention is worthy of it; for on the decision of the court rests not merely the fate of the individuals in question, but extends to the seventy thousand people who inhabit Utah's fertile agricultural tracts and rich mineral districts. It is obvious to all that the Hawkins' case, which was on the tapis at the time of our visit to the city, and was creating such excitement and dismay among the polygamists, involves more than the destiny of that individual, but includes all who have similarly indulged in a plurality of wives.

The government has long desired to strike the blow which has finally fallen, but the late civil war, the reconstruction of the Union, the absence of the popular support, which, until recently has been denied, and the thousand and one things arising in preparing for such an undertaking, has detered it until the present. And now, since it has fallen, let no lack of public sympathy or want of interest be expressed, which would delay the blotting out of such a mar and disgrace to our nation and national standing.

It is evident to all who are unprejudiced and not over sanguine, that Mormonism and polygamy have received their death wound. It is true that there are those who from their wisdom and experience have the right to be heard and to give their opinions among the first who say that the men under arrest will never be sentenced, or if sentenced will never suffer the penalty, alleging as a reason, their pecuniary power at home, and that should money fail they will resort to arms. But the Hawkins' case will settle that policy. Besides, what would the few hundreds who would rebel for the sake of these despots, avail against the drilled and disciplined legions of the United States.

Or is it probable that it will require an armed force to reduce the Mormon's to subjection? Is it not more reasonable to suppose, that recognizing the power of government, those who have escaped arrest will be only too glad to leave the country, abandoning everything for the sake of freedom? Should they attempt to carry out their oft repeated threat of burning Salt Lake City would it not be an act of justice to treat them as the Chicago incendiaries were treated? But let us hope that no such demonstration will require so severe a remedy.

It is not our object in writing this article to launch into a discourse on the strife now being carried on, but rather to give some idea of the country and class of people affected by the result. Utah contains about 65,000 square miles of territory, including large tracts of wild mountainous land, barren, save of trees of the hardiest kind, and a few varieties of smaller mountain shrubbery. There are at present only 90,000 acres under cultivation, but there is much more, which with irrigation would equal any now worked in the territory. The mountain valleys, and the lake and river districts are especially productive when irrigated, and the yields of the crops and their fruits are large and fine in grade. The mineral resources of Utah will be unsurpassed when fully developed, those which are developed having no superiors. And had not the inhabitants been prohibited from prospecting, and had the enterprising Gentiles been allowed to open the mines which are now fast developing, Utah would long since have numbered one of the Union and held an enviable position among her sister states. But thanks to the energy and exertion of our capitalists and the support which they received from the government, the Pacific Railroad has been completed, and with its completion began the change which is fast working out the destiny of the Mormons. Thanks to the Pacific R. R., no exclusion now prevails on account of religion, and one may come and go as in any other civilized land. Thanks to the Pacific R. R., for the influx of true christianity, which alone would wear out the dogma of polygamy, and from which, in its endeavor to crush this vile institution, the government is receiving such able support. Thank God and the Pacific R. R., for the total revolution of affairs in Utah.

Let us now turn our attention to the most interesting and pleasing object that can be found in this, once wilderness of fanaticism—Salt Lake City. Here we find men, intelligent, educated, and some of them accomplished, though the latter are rare except among the better class of Gentiles who are remarkable for their shrewdness, business capacity, and refinement, while over the surrounding country are scattered men whose ambition soars no higher than a lot of ground a hundred feet square, and a co-operative store with a small stock of family groceries and a *large* stock of whisky. Here in contrast with the miserable huts, with dirt and sod roofs, in which the occupant is content to live and die, are found many structures which will compare favorably with those found in our eastern towns. The city is situated at the foot of a spur of the Wasatch mountains and extends northward to the bench or upland which unites the plain with the mountain. The surrounding scenery is grand and impressive. The Wahsatch mountains forms the back-ground of a picture seldom, if ever, surpassed in its quiet beauty. Mountain, lake, city, streamlet and valley, form a combination and diversity unequaled. From the city the mountains may be plainly seen, with their massive rocks, deep gulches, narrow defiles and canyons, "cleft as by a saber stroke in the world's prime," with their high, black walls guarding with jealous care the bright and sparkling gems of eternal snow, as if fearing the advent of warmth might snatch their treasures from them.

In the city the streets and sidewalks are wide, and shaded by tall, far spreading trees, under whose branches trickles the inevitable stream of pure, clear water drawn from the mountain gorges.

The houses are mostly constructed of "adobes" or sun dried brick which when covered with plaster and blocked into imitation stone, presents a very pleasing appearance.

Many well dressed men and genteel women may be seen on the streets but the absence of children in a city where one would reasonably expect to find them in numbers, occasions public remark from every visitor.

The business part of town is well built; many of the stores approaching elegance. The edifices deserve a special mention, some of them being fine and large, and all remarkable from being a city of so late a growth. The principal ones are the Tabernacle, Temple, Theatre and City Hall. The Tabernacle is an immense structure 250 feet in length by 150 in width. It is oblong in form and the bell shaped roof is supported by 46 sand-stone columns with spaces between for entrances, doors windows, etc. The roof is self-sustaining, being the largest of its kind on the continent, not a single arch, pillar or post supporting from the interior. Ventilation is supplied through holes in the ceiling and traps between the exterior columns. A gallery extends around the building on three sides, the space of the fourth being filled by the magnificent organ built by Mr. Ridges, an English Mormon, at a cost of $75,000. It is the second in size on the continent, having 50 stops and 3000 pipes. The capacity of the Tabernacle is very great, 16,000 people having been crowded into it at one time. The usual congregation, however, does not exceed 8,000.

The Temple is not yet completed but the work is progressing rapidly. The corner stone was laid fourteen years ago, but labor has been suspended much of the time intervening. It is to be constructed of a beautiful gray granite, that sparkles in the sunlight as if filled with innumerable small diamonds, an effect which is produced by the quartz crystal that enters into the rock structure. This building material is brought 18 miles, from Little Cottonwood Canyon. The main building is to be 100 feet high, surrounded by six towers, three at each end of the main one, being 250 feet in height. The estimated cost of this building is $4,000,000.

The other public edifices are on a corresponding scale, and were worthy of mention only from the fact of their being in a city of such recent growth.

Taken as a whole Salt Lake City has no superior as far as beauty and public improvement extends, and when we consider the short space of time in which she has attained her eminence it is remarkable. Here in the midst of a country primitive in the extreme, we find a city that might be transplanted and worn with pride by our oldest eastern state.

There is one town in Utah that is a single exception to the general rule—the inhabitants are Gentiles. I refer to Corinne; a place with a population of about 1200, but like most railroad towns, this is very fluctuating. At present Corinne is the seat of an extensive traffic, and the distributing point for the Montana trade.

Immense trains of wagons, bearing the necessaries of life to the hardy pioneers, who inhabit the mountainous regions of the north, leave Corinne almost daily.

At this point we find enterprise and zeal as characteristic of the Gentiles, as sluggishness and inactivity is of the Mormons. There are two banks whose business is samething to be proud of. There is a semi-weekly paper, which by its strong denunciations of their creed, has made itself a very thorn in the side of the Mormons. A theatre, a good hotel, railroad ticket office, freight depot and many other substantial buildings add to the business like appearance of the town.

Of course this place has drawn the wrathful eyes of the Prophet upon it. He proposes to build a rail road from Ogden up Cache Valley to Soda Springs in Idaho, entirely cutting out Corinne, and by taking away the freighting trade, revenge himself for past grievances.

But as the road is to be narrow guage the question is will the expense be any less to shippers to ship by rail to Ogden, and then change bulk which is an additional cost, than to send their goods to Corinne by wagon? The business men are confident that the road will have no effect upon Corinne, and moreover, are considering the construction of a road from Corinne into Montana, which, if accomplished, will render Corinne second in importance to no point between Omaha and Sacramento.

At all times, it presents such a live, earnest appearance, that one would be easily deceived as to its actual population [illegible] institution of a character to detract from her standing, or exclusion retard her improvement. That another ten years may see her a bright blazing star in the galaxy of American freedom, shining with a lustre impossible to eclipse.

C.

WILES OF SPIRITUALISM.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser:

I notice your London item gatherer has got what he probably thinks is a rich item. He says in last week's issue, "Mrs. Dysart, the lady that lost to some extent, her reason, through the wiles of spiritualism, has been taken to the insane asylum at Lincoln." Now it is said that truth is stranger than fiction. I think at least, it is the best. The facts in the case are these: Mrs. Dysart is a member of the Campbellite (or Christian) church, in good standing, and if she ever had anything to do with the *wiles of spiritualism*, (if any one knows what that is) it was long before she became insane. Again, it is a well known fact that the family of Mrs. Dysart are subject to insanity, her mother having committed suicide while laboring under a fit of insanity, (she was not a spiritualist.) One of her sisters was insane for a long time and never got over it until she understood something about spiritualism. She is now a firm believer in spirit communion and is perfectly sane. There are other causes for the insane condition of Mrs. Dysart, which medical men well understand. If there has been any other than natural causes for the unfortunate condition of Mrs. D. it has been brought about by the slandering tongues of such religious bigots as the writer of the aforesaid London item. I hope he will not charge spiritualism with being the cause of his well known free love proclivities. Now, hoping that your London item gatherer will be able to make up his report in the future without slandering honest people because they are not as bigoted as he is.

I remain yours for truth and justice.

J. W. BLISS.

Peru, Neb., Nov. 1st, 1871.

SAD.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser:

A few days ago Mrs. Dysart, of London, was conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum at Lincoln. Her case is hereditary insanity. Her mother, an excellent lady and a worthy member of the Christian church, for a long time previous, and the time of her death, committed suicide by hanging. Mrs. Dysart has often expressed her fears that she should go insane about it. And all her friends too have feared it, and have tried to divert her mind from dwelling upon it. Her physical condition for a few months past every scientific medical man would say, would cause insanity apart from hereditary tendencies.

Persons who have professed all the different religious faiths, and those too of no professed religious faith, have attempted self-destruction, and those who rashly, maliciously or ignorantly, attribute it to wrong causes, should be careful for they know not how soon they or their friends may be the victims of that fearful disease, insanity.

People should learn to be sure they are correct in the things whereof they affirm. They should not forget, that there is a day of reckoning coming for both wilful and ignorant misrepresentation.

JENNETTE HARDING.

London, Neb.

PERU SCHOOL HOUSE.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser:

In your last issue I find a communication from D. C. Cole, Esq., in reply to a Peru item in reference to school funds. Mr. Cole seems to be very certain that the accommodations are ample for all the scholars that attend the district school. This may be his opinion, but people sometimes differ in opinion about such matters. I, for one, do not think that a room 24x32 is large enough to accommodate from 60 to 90 scholars. Neither do I think one teacher can do justice to that number of scholars in a common district school, and I know that some citizens in this district do not send their children to the district school for the reason that they think there is not ample accommodations for all scholars in the district.

Now in reference to the proper use of the school funds, Mr. Cole says, "some parties in the district have some of the said funds using them. Some I have used." Now in reply to that I beg leave to refer Mr. Cole to the law upon that subject as found in the Statutes of 1869, pages 214 and 215, section 103, which reads as follows:

"If any County Treasurer, or other officer or person, charged with the collection, receipt, safe keeping, transfer or disbursement of the public money, or any part thereof, belonging to the State or any county, precinct, district, city, town or school district in this State, shall convert to his own use, or to the use of any other person or persons, body corporate, association or party whatever, in any way whatever; or shall use by way of investment in any kind of security, stocks, loan, property, land or merchandise, or in any other manner or form whatever; or shall loan, with or without interest, to any company, corporation, association or individual; any portion of the public money, or other funds, property, bonds, securities, assets or effects of any kind, received, collected or held by him for safe keeping, transfer or disbursement, or in any other way or manner, or for any other purpose; or if any person shall advise, aid, or in any manner participate in such act, every such act shall be deemed and held in law to be an embezzlement of so much of said moneys, or other property as aforesaid, as shall be thus converted, used, invested, loaned, deposited or paid out as aforesaid, which is hereby declared to be a high crime and misdemeanor, and upon prosecution, trial by indictment and conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction in this state such County Treasurer or other officer or person shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary, and kept at hard labor, for a term of not less than one year nor more than twenty-one years, according to the magnitude of the embezzlement, and also to pay a fine equal to double the amount of money or other property so embezzled, as aforesaid; which fine shall operate as a judgment at law on all the estate of the party so convicted and sentenced, and shall be enforced by execution or other process, for the use only of the party or parties whose money, or other funds, property, bonds or securities, assets or effects, of any kind as aforesaid, have been embezzled. And in all cases, such fine so [illegible] as a judgement, shall only be re- [illegible] entered as satisfied by the party or [illegible] into est, as aforesaid."

I have no disposition to find [illegible] Mr. Cole or any other offi- [illegible] son, but I hold that the pub- [illegible] at all times know what be- [illegible] their money. And further, [illegible] that all officers, especially [illegible] ling public funds, should [illegible] a strict account for the [illegible] formance of their official duties, in accordance with the law. I have nothing to say against Mr. Cole, personally. I have known him for many years and respect him as a citizen and a friend. I am only dealing with his public record, deeming it a matter of the greatest importance to the public.

J. W. BLISS.

The Cass County *Democrat* says:

"Col. R. W. Furnas, of Brownville, bought of James M. Woods, as stated last week, a heifer two years old—the Rose of Sharon, at $500, and also her calf, only six days old, for $200. How is that for high? He also bought a milch cow of the same for $300. Furnas is destined to become one of the leading Stock men in the State, and will not hereafter confine his energies exclusively to fruit growing. We understand he also purchased several fine hogs.

The Plattsmouth *Herald* copies the allusion of the Omaha *Herald* to the result of the late election in this County and the part taken in the same by Col. Majors, and adds:

"Perhaps the Republicans of Nebraska will glory in the acts of Col. Majors which call forth such eulogies from Democratic papers—and perhaps not,"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—On and after the publication of this notice I shall take up and impound all stock found running at large on my place, in section 32, town. 5, range 16 east; otherwise known as the Corn farm. Persons in that locality, having stock at large, will govern themselves accordingly.
S. R. JAMISON.
Nov. 23, 1871.—3-2w

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The following marked packages will be sold to pay charges, if not called for in 30 days from date:
E. Campbell, 1 stand and lounge.
N. F. Hewett, 2 mowers.
E. Easterday, 1 box seeds.
G. W. Pumpel & Co., 2 boxes medicine.
A. Carter, 1 harvester, 1 cultivator, 1 plow and coulter.
Clark Braden, 1 box books.
EVAN WORTHING.
Brownville, Neb., Nov. 1st, 1871.—2-4t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the order of the County Commissioners for Nemaha county, Nebraska, dated October 5th, A. D. 1871, that an election held in Peru precinct, in said county, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1871, in the matter of the submission to a vote of the legal voters of said precinct, in said county, of the question whether said precinct shall issue its bonds to aid in the construction of the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk railroad in said precinct, in said county, by virtue of an order of said County Commissioners, dated August 5th, 1871, and entered at large upon the records of said county, in Book 2, page 259, of the proceedings of the County Commissioners, the question and proposition for Bonds and Tax, so submitted at said election, were adopted and carried by a majority of 86 votes; the whole number of votes cast at such election being 134; the number of votes "For bonds and tax, yes, 110; the number of votes "For bonds and tax, no, 24.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
JAMES M. HACKER,
n3-2t County Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the order of the County Commissioners for Nemaha county, Nebraska, dated October 5th, A. D. 1871, that an election held in Brownville precinct, in said county, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1871, in the matter of the submission to a vote of the legal voters of said precinct, in said county, of the question whether said precinct shall issue its bonds to aid in the construction of the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk railroad in said precinct, in said county, by virtue of an order of said County Commissioners, dated August 5th, 1871, and entered at large upon the records of said county, in Book 2, page 259, of the proceedings of the County Commissioners, the question and proposition for bonds and tax, so submitted at said election, were adopted and carried by a majority of 144 votes; the whole number of votes cast at such election being 184; the number of votes "For bonds and tax, yes," 164; the number of votes "For bonds and tax, no," 20.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
JAMES M. HACKER,
n3-2t County Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the order of the County Commissioners for Nemaha county, Nebraska, dated October 5th, A. D. 1871, that an election be held in Nemaha City precinct, in said county, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1871, in the matter of the submission to a vote of the legal voters of said precinct, in said county, of the question whether said precinct shall issue its bonds to aid in the construction of the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk railroad in said precinct, in said county, by virtue of an order of said County Commissioners, dated August 5th, 1871, and entered at large upon the records of said county, in Book 2, page 259, of the proceedings of the County Commissioners, the question and proposition for bonds and tax, so submitted at said election, were adopted and carried by a majority of 14 votes; the whole number of votes cast at such election being 96; the number of votes "For bonds and tax, yes," 55; the number of votes "For bonds and tax, no," 41.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
JAMES M. HACKER,
n3-2t County Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the order of the County Commissioners for Nemaha county, Nebraska, dated October 5th, A. D. 1871, that an election held in Aspinwall precinct, in said county, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1871, in the matter of the submission to a vote of the legal voters of said precinct, in said county, of the question whether said precinct shall issue its bonds to aid in the construction of the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk railroad in said precinct, in said county, by virtue of an order of said County Commissioners, dated August 5th, 1871, and entered at large upon the records of said county, in Book 2, page 259, of the proceedings of the County Commissioners, the question and proposition for bonds and tax, so submitted at said election, were adopted and carried by a majority of 39 votes; the whole number of votes cast at such election being 80; the number of votes "For bonds and tax, yes," 55; the number of votes "For bonds and tax, no," 23.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
JAMES M. HACKER,
n3-2t County Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the order of the County Commissioners for Nemaha county, Nebraska, dated October 5th, A. D. 1871, that an election held in St. Deroin precinct, in said county, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1871, in the matter of the submission to a vote of the legal voters of said precinct, in said county, of the question whether said precinct shall issue its bonds to aid in the construction of the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk railroad in said precinct, in said county, by virtue of an order of said County Commissioners, dated August 5th, 1871, and entered at large upon the records of said county, in Book 2, page 259, of the proceedings of the County Commissioners, the question and proposition for bonds and tax, so submitted at said election, were adopted and carried by a majority of 39 votes; the whole number of votes cast at such election being 63; the number of votes "For bonds and tax, yes," 41; the number of votes "For bonds and tax, no," 3.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
JAMES M. HACKER,
n3-2t County Clerk.

FRANZ HELMER,
WAGON & BLACKSMITH SHOP

ONE DOOR WEST OF COURT HOUSE.

WAGON MAKING, Repairing, Plows, and all work done in the best manner and on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a call. [34-1y.

Manhood: How Lost, how Restored.

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price, in sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid* on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586
2-1y

Notice of Election.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tuesday, November 14th, 1871, at Tim's Drug Store, in the City of Nemaha, County of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, an election will be held for Mayor, Police Judge, Marshal, and two Councilmen for First Ward, and two Councilmen for Second Ward, to serve as officers of said city till next general election, which election will be opened at eight o'clock in the morning and will continue open until six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.
By order of Mayor and Councilmen.
P. AULT, Mayor.
Attest:
J. P. CROTHER, Clerk. 1-1m

DIVORCES.

UNITED STATES DIVORCE AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED 1855.

DIVORCES legally obtained in every State where the laws are liberal on the subject, and under the United States laws, for persons from any State or Country—legal everywhere—desertion, cruelty, non-support, drunkenness, etc., sufficient cause—no publicity required—no fee until divorce obtained. Call on, or address
GOULD & BURGER,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,
Broadway, 2d door below John St.,
1-6m New York City.

HAY KNIVES, for sale by W. D. Shellenberger No. 24 Main street, McPherson Block, Brownville, Neb. dwf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be charged 25 cents each insertion, for five lines or less.

FOR SALE.—My entire Dairy business, as now carried on by me is offered for sale. Will sell for cash, or trade for improved or unimproved land. For further particulars enquire of R. R. THOMPSON. 46tf

FOR SALE.—An improved farm of 120 acres, well situated, well watered, and an orchard and all kinds of shrubbery on it, 3½ miles west of Brownville—and also 5 acres of timber land. For terms apply to 46tf JOHN CREASON.

TO RENT.

Advertisements under this head will be charged 25 cents each insertion, for five lines or less.

TO RENT.—IF YOU HAVE A HOUSE OR Farm to rent, advertise it in the Advertiser, in our cheap advertising column.

WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be charded 25 cents each insertion, for five lines or less.

WANTED.—An orphan or homeless girl, to raise or educate, six or eight years old. Call on Dr. A. OPPERMANN, Sheriden, Nebraska. 51t2

WANTED.—IF YOU WANT A SITUATION, advertise for it under this head. It costs but twenty-five cents for five lines or less.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
PERU, NEB., Oct. 6th, 1871.

BIDS will be received at this office until the first Saturday in December, 1871, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the erection of a Normal School Building at Peru, Neb. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office on and after the first of November, 1871. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
DAVID BARNES,
52w6 Sec. of Board.

JACOB MAROHN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

READY MADE CLOTHING.

HE DESIRES TO INFORM THE CITIZENS OF NEMAHA COUNTY, THAT HE HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, WHICH HE WILL SELL AT

Lower than any House in the City

AND WARRANTS THEM TO BE GOOD.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION.

For the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on principles of Christian Philanthropy.

Essays on the Errors of Youth, and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed Envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $100,000.00.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK —OF— Brownville, Nebraska.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $500,000.00

AUTHORIZED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Money loaned on approved security only. Time drafts discounted, and special accommodations granted to depositors. Dealers in GOVERNMENT BONDS and SECURITIES. DEPOSITS RECEIVED, payable on demand, and INTEREST allowed on time certificates of deposit.

Exchange on Chicago, San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, and Currency Drafts on all the principal cities of the

Is now prepared to transact a general Banking Business. Buy and sell Coin and Currency.

Money loaned on approved security only. Time drafts discounted, and special accommodations granted to depositors. Dealers in GOVERNMENT BONDS and SECURITIES. DEPOSITS RECEIVED, payable on demand, and INTEREST allowed on time certificates of deposit.

Officers and Directors.

H. M. Atkinson, President.
Wm. T. Don, Vice President.
N. A. Hardley, Cashier.
Frank E. Johnson, Asst. Cashier.

JNO. L. CARSON, President.
A. R. DAVISON, Cashier.
J. C. MCNAUGHTON, Asst. Cashier.

Carriage and Wagon WOOD WORK,
AT W. D. SHELLENBERGER'S.

For Initial Stationery
GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

Burlington & Missouri River R. R. IN NEBRASKA.

PASSENGER AND MIXED TRAINS, RUNNING BETWEEN

Plattsmouth and Lincoln.

To take Effect Thursday, Sept. 21, 1871.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS	Train No. 3. MIXED.	Train No. 1. PASSENGER.
Plattsmouth	4:45 p. m. leave.	10:00 a.m. leave.
Omaha Junction	5:35	10:25
Louisville	6:25	10:59
South Bend	6:55	11:16
Ashland	7:45	11:30
Greenwood	8:15	11:45
Waverly	8:40	12:00
Newton	9:00	12:17 p. m.
Lincoln	9:30 p.m. arrive	12:30 p.m. arrive
	MIXED.	
Lincoln	6:00 a.m. leave.	2:00 p.m. leave.
Denton	6:40	2:40
Highland	7:20	3:20
Crete	7:10	4:00
Dorchester	8:20 a.m. arrive.	4:40 p.m. arrive.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	Train No. 2. PASSENGER.	Train No. 4. MIXED.
Plattsmouth	3:45 p.m. arrive	9:00 a.m. arrive
Omaha Junction	4:20	8:30
Louisville	3:00	7:45
South Bend	2:48	7:20
Ashland	2:25	6:40
Greenwood	2:10	6:10
Waverly	1:56	5:50
Newton	1:45	5:30
Lincoln	1:30 p. m. leave	5:00 a. m. leave
	MIXED.	
Lincoln	11:30a.m. arrive	8:00 p.m. arrive.
Denton	11:00	7:25
Highland	10:20	6:50
Crete	6:30	6:30
Dorchester	9:00 a.m. leave.	5:50 p. m. leave.

The time given above is that of Omaha, being 37 minutes slower than that of Chicago.

THOS. DOANE,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

POCKET CUTLERY,
NICEST IN THE MARKET,
AT WM. D. SHELLENBERGER'S.

Great Through Passenger Route
THE OLD RELIABLE
HANNIBAL & ST. JOE, —AND— Council Bluffs R. R. Line,
VIA ST. JOSEPH AND QUINCY.
TWO FAST EXPRESS TRAINS
Crossing the Mississippi at Quincy on Bridge with PULLMAN SLEEPING PALACES,
—FROM—
BROWNVILLE TO QUINCY,
Without Change of