

THE ADVERTISER.

Official Paper of City, County, and the United States.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1872.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

On last Thursday, on invitation of brethren of the quill in St. Joe, we started in company with several excursionists to visit Toole's Opera House, the pride of our neighbor city, the city called in honor of that individual who established himself as proof against the wiles of Mrs. Ptolephar. Our trip thither was very agreeable, associated as we were, with our fellow excursionists, and Conductor Brown at the helm.

Arriving at St. Joe, we were met by the citizens of that hospitable burgh, and escorted to the Saunders House, and there we were seated at a sumptuous dinner. After partaking of a sumptuous dinner, we set out on a tour of inspection. Notwithstanding the fact that we were in the middle of December, we found mechanics of every class busy at work, and buildings of all grades in course of erection.

Two nights before our arrival, Toole's Opera House was thrown open to the public, the opening and dedicating poem being written by our old friend and fellow ink-slinger, Will L. Visseher, of the St. Joseph Gazette, than whom a more talented gentleman never dished up items.

On Thursday night the Opera House was filled to overflowing, and Maggie Mitchell, the "Star" of the evening, entertained with amazing brilliancy, especially so in the estimation of those who saw her in "Little Barfoot," as did the writer, when her name was "Mitchell," and before she ever saw the man whose name she now wears, save on the stage.

On Friday we took another stroll over the city of St. Joseph, visiting friends and inspecting the place.

The bridge is nearly completed, which will span the river, and, when finished, will draw that point a large trade now diverted through the tedious transfer.

We like St. Joseph. We esteem her people, and to the gentlemen of the *Herald and Gazette*, we can but throw up the rim of our tile and say, "thanks, gentlemen, thanks."

By the way, this reminds us of a little episode, as Artemus Ward would call it. In our office is the original telegram which passed over the wires from Missouri to Nebraska, framed, and as it came from the hand of the operator in this city, and the pen of Candlish, of the *St. Joseph Gazette*. It is in the following words:

St. Joe, Aug. 29, 1860.
R. W. FURNAS—We are most happy to return your greeting. The thermometer is at 100°—is rising like hell. You ask the news. Douglas stock fully up to the thermometer, and rising as rapidly. St. Joe drinks Nebraska's health.

PEOPLES & CUNIFF, Editors *Gazette*.
Since then our friend of the *Gazette* has seen the thermometer rise to 100°, but the Democratic thermometer has kept falling until it has dropped through the socket and out of sight. Still Candlish lives and appears happy. Long may he live and forever withstand political grief.

Indiana about passing a bill which should be adopted by every State in the Union. It is to the effect that whenever an accused person is acquitted upon the plea of temporary insanity, the judge of the court in which said acquittal takes place shall assign him to a lunatic asylum for a term of years proportionate to the enormity of the crime committed. In a murder case the assignment would be for life. So many murderers have been acquitted of late years and turned loose upon society on the specious plea of temporary or emotional insanity that the people are awakening to a sense of alarm, and the above remedy appears to fit the disease.

On Monday of last week, Senator Sherman reported back to the committee on Finance, a bill to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in the Territories of the United States and in the District of Columbia, with a large number of petitions and memorials on the same subject. The Committee on Finance were of the opinion that the subject ought to be referred to some other committee. After several dilatory motions, the bill was laid on the table, with the understanding that some other bill of like character would be presented to the Senate, and a vote insisted upon.

Our readers will all remember that when the *Omaha Herald* was employed in writing articles reflecting upon the honor and honesty of Col. Furnas, it was also engaged in calling upon Hon. E. E. Cunningham to "come into court," and prove that he was not a second and public defender. The charges preferred by the *Herald* last week investigated by the U. S. Grand Jury, and by that body declared to have no foundation in fact. And now, the *Herald* has nothing to say by way of retraction. Said editor should be legally dealt with, as no gentleman's character is proof against his malignant pen.

By the *Congressional Globe*, of the 11th, we find that Senator Tipton is a member of the Committee on Public Lands, and Senator Hitchcock on Committee on District of Columbia, Territories, and Pacific R. R., while in the House Taff is Chairman of the Committee on Territories. Judge Crouse does not take his seat until a year from this winter unless a special session of the newly elected Congress be called after the 4th of March next, which event is improbable.

Representative Taffe has introduced a bill in Congress, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Sioux City.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

Geo. B. McClellan was one of the victims of the late great diamond fraud.

Moses, the Governor elect of South Carolina, is an Israelite, and a native of that State.

An effort is being made by Reformers to have the President's salary raised to \$50,000.

Fred Douglas carries the electoral vote of New York to Washington, for Grant.

Bismarck has been corresponding with Napoleon, and the prophets foretell a restoration.

Teabob Corwin Gester Lincoln has been born in Illinois. His parents are poor but honest.

All of Sir Walter Scott's race are gone now but a great-granddaughter—a girl of 19.

Tom Hood, editor of *Pan*, eldest son of him who sang the "Song of the Shirt," has been lecturing in Paisley, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Ward Hunt, the new Justice of the Supreme Court, is a man about sixty years of age, and during his academic life was a class-mate of Horatio Seymour. He became a Republican in 1858.

Influences are being used to induce Boutwell to remain in the Cabinet. He himself states that he has been injured in his Senatorial campaign by reason of his present position.

Senator Pool, of North Carolina, is now urged for a Cabinet position. Representative Roosevelt, of New York, is after the District of Columbia Board of Public Works. He charges a series of frauds and claims that it would take twenty-five million dollars to complete their contemplated works.

Charles Francis Adams is talked of for Secretary Fish's place. Senator Wilson has had two interviews with the President on the subject, and it is thought that the complimentary allusions in the message to Mr. Adams is significant of the President's preference.

Senator Nye has not yet returned from Nevada, but his prospects of reelection to the Senate are regarded as hopeless.

Cabinet officers are urging the passage of a law by Congress abolishing the present system of assessors and imposing the duty on collectors and assistant collectors.

Senator Wilson will not resign until the vote of the Electoral College is formally announced on the second Wednesday of February.

The citizens of Washington Territory, at the recent election, voted down a proposition to apply to Congress for admission into the Union as a State.

A Toledo female fainted when told that over 500,000 men died last year, but was brought to by the information that there were 13,000,000 left.

Thos. A. Hendricks received thirty-four out of the seventy Liberal-Democratic electoral votes cast for President.

Horace Greeley, in his "Recollections of a Busy Life," says: "Fame is a vapor; popularity an accident; riches take wings; the only earthly certainty is oblivion. And yet I cherish the hope that the journal I projected and established will live and flourish long after I shall have guided into forgotten dust, being guided by a larger wisdom, a more unflinching readiness to embrace and defend it at whatever personal cost; and that the stone which covers my ashes may bear to future ages the still intelligible inscription: 'Founder of the New York Tribune.'"

Remedy Worse Than the Disease.
We are following from the last Nebraska City News:
Yesterday we reported the death of seven horses belonging to Mr. Alley, caused by his giving them bicarbonate of potash. We learn today that none of his horses were sick with the "epizootic," but he was afraid they would be, and therefore gave them the terrible dose to prevent the disease. Ten more of them were still alive this morning, but in danger of dying any hour from the effects of the mistaken preventative. It is a dear-bought piece of experience, and should be a warning to everybody not to be secured by false alarms or make haste to try unknown remedies or preventatives.

The late fire in New York City, through which the lives of some ten or twelve women were sacrificed, is creating general attention. It is thought by some that the fire was caused through the operations of an organized body of "Internationalists," whose object appears to be the destroying of every architectural exponent of the richer classes. The idea is a horrible one, and if fully discovered, may lead to terrible results in our national metropolis.

There is said to be a hitch amongst the stockholders of the New York Tribune, some of them insisting that the paper should occupy an independent position, and others that it again take its position as the leading Republican journal of the nation. It is believed that the latter class will win, and that Schuyler Colfax will be called to the chair of editor-in-chief. We hope so, for in that case the Tribune would soon resume its wonted power with and over the people.

The imbrogllo at New Orleans still continues. Warmouth seems bent on ruling or ruining. We hope he may soon reach the end of his tether, and take his earned position in the Louisiana State's prison.

Edwin Forest, whose name for thirty years has been a synonym for transcendent genius as an actor, died in his dressing room, on Thursday morning last.

A lady writing from New York says that at her boarding-house they part the butter in the middle.

Epileptic.
Sure cure at Lett & Creight's.

LETTER FROM OHIO.

NEWARK, OHIO, Dec. 12, 1872.
DEAR MAJOR:—Agreeable to promise, I sit down to inform you of my safe arrival at home in old Licking. It had been nearly five years since my first visit to Nebraska, and I look back to that time with mingled emotions of sadness and pleasure—sadness at the thought that my companion, a dearly loved but invalid sister who accompanied me at that time, and whom I left there in hopes that the superior climate of Nebraska would prove beneficial, shortly afterward died, and whose angelic spirit returned to the God who gave it, but whose body lies at rest in your beautiful cemetery.

Sad to think that on this my second visit, I could see only the resting-place of that favorite sister, whom I last left in life, cheerful and hopeful of a long and pleasant future. But looking back with pleasant thoughts, and kindly feelings towards those of your people who extended to us their kind sympathy and assistance, and who did all that kind hearts and willing hands could do to alleviate the sufferings of that sister until the end came. Nor has the high regard I then entertained for Brownville been lessened by the universal kindness and hospitality shown me by many of its citizens while awaiting the return of my brother from the South, and during my whole stay. To several of your citizens I am under special obligations, and they will ever be remembered with gratitude, and the kindest wishes for their health, wealth and future happiness.

During my stay I had occasion to visit Tecumseh, and was astonished at the settlements and improvements made in the past five years. Five years ago the country between Brownville and Tecumseh was but sparsely settled. The nearest railroads were at Omaha and St. Joseph. Now the country is quite thickly settled, and railroad facilities are reasonably good throughout eastern Nebraska, and I should judge somewhat in advance of the real necessities of the country. Nebraska certainly shows evidence of a prosperity unrivaled in the history of the western States. None of her sister States can show a greater advancement in material wealth, a better soil, a harder, healthier, more hospitable and intelligent people, and with everything indicative of being, ere long, a great and powerful commonwealth.

I arrived at home Saturday last. Had a very pleasant trip, and splendid weather. I came via Red Oak Junction, B. & M. and I. B. & W. Railroads, which route, for ease and comfort, good accommodations, and kind and obliging conductors, I would recommend all persons to take, going to or from western Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska. Stopped in Champaign, Illinois, one day; found about four inches of snow there, but none a few miles either east or west of that point.

Met with many kindly greetings on my return. Many questions are asked about yourself and Eaton. I tell you all and all that you look well, are well, and are doing well; and that you are (as Patent Right men say) "giving universal satisfaction," and getting rich, as every man deserves to who leaves the solid comforts of their old homes with the hopes of beneficial results to themselves, and in assisting to build up the great west, and extending the "Star of Empire."

I presume your ice bridge has either given way, or is by this time much stronger, as the weather is much colder at this writing. I hope you have a natural bridge of sufficient strength to cross the iron for the B. Ft. K. & P. R. R., and that ere the ideas of March, Brownville and Tecumseh may clasp hands across the "Muddy chasm," and the "Lightfoot" be the first to carry friendly greetings of an accomplished bond of union between Brownville, the capital of Nemaha, and Tecumseh, the capital of Johnson.

Well, I am again regularly taking my hash with Maj. (?) Bob Lansing, of the "Lansing House," and although Bob gets up a good square meal, as you probably "know how it is yourself," I have no complaint to make of your first-class hotel, the "Union," and Geo. Daugherty, for George treated me "tip top," and I enjoyed his "outfit" (as Dr. Holliday would say) very much during my stay of eight days, and can conscientiously recommend George as one who "knows how to keep a hotel," and the "Union" as a place for a hungry tourist to get his satisfactions, and an average of two-thirds of a mile in width, covering an area of 2124 acres, and destroying 17,450 buildings. There was \$20,000,000 of insurance on the lost property, of which \$25,000,000 have been paid, and unless a suspension of companies in consequence of the new calamity interferes, \$12,000,000 more will be forthcoming.

The Boston fire comes second in magnitude of any that have occurred in the United States. It covers some 65 acres, destroying all buildings within an area of 65 acres. The total loss was about \$30,000,000, or not quite half that of Chicago. Upon this there is insurance to the amount of \$50,000,000, of which probably \$30,000,000 will be paid.

As to consequent suffering, and interference with the business of life, the Boston fire is far in the background. The fact that few or no private dwellings were burned, not only three banks, two newspaper offices, and no water works, rendered the amount of individual suffering incomparably less. Moreover, Boston, with its large deposits of money, can obliterate the last vestige of the calamity, without a fourth of the difficulties that pressed Chicago.

A Comparison Between the Two Great Fires.
Now that the full details of the Boston fire have reached us, a comparison with that of Chicago will be of interest. The Chicago fire lasted 27 hours, destroying property to the amount of \$135,000,000, \$135,000,000 of which was in buildings, and \$143,000,000 in merchandise and personal effects. The conflagration extended some four miles in length, and an average of two-thirds of a mile in width, covering an area of 2124 acres, and destroying 17,450 buildings. There was \$20,000,000 of insurance on the lost property, of which \$25,000,000 have been paid, and unless a suspension of companies in consequence of the new calamity interferes, \$12,000,000 more will be forthcoming.

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QUERRY.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser.
Sir—Did you observe and read a communication in the *Democrat* of last week over the signature of Wm. Bagley? Did you think Mr. Bagley wrote it? Very few did because it was too inconsistent with his well known record. In speaking of the Presidential election he made to say "Despite our efforts we are beaten." Mr. Bagley voted for Geo. Grant and of course would not use such language as above quoted. Mr. Bagley is made to say, "A majority vote for the man of passion, for the fast horse gift taker and bull pup fancier, as dictator." Mr. Bagley would not use such language in writing about Gen. Grant, after voting for him. Mr. Bagley is made to say that "Democrats would not vote for men of such damaging record as Grant or Greeley," and so staid at home; and a little further on he is made to use the expression that "the names of the candidates of our party were synonyms of victory." Certainly Mr. Bagley would not assert that the name of a man with a damaging record would be a synonym of victory. Has Mr. Bagley such a spite against P. M. Martin, of Peru, and Gov. Furnas, of Brownville, as that communication indicates? Does he like that imitable Col. Thos. J. Majors so magnificently as he says? If not, who does? Who in our country has such likes and dislikes that would write such a letter to your contemporary? Mr. Bagley is made to say bad things of his intimate friend Wm. Daily. Do you think he would write so about a man he has worked hard to put in office. Who is there in our country that would?

HORACE GREELEY.
Evermore let the name of Horace Greeley be spoken with reverence. In his departure, a friend of humanity has passed on to higher life. This ascended brother was an indefatigable and successful worker for the good of his fellow men. It would be a weakness, indeed, for any one to remember any political difference of opinion, when weeping at the grave of this truly great man; and the entire nation should mourn at his tomb, and the voice of a grateful nation should go up to the Throne of God, for giving to the world Horace Greeley.

If he was not fitted for the Presidency of the United States, (and he was not,) it was because of the luxuriant growth of his many virtues, his too great kindness of heart, his overwhelming sympathy for men, even wicked men, before they gave evidence of penitence and reformation, and commenced to form a higher moral character to fit them to be good citizens, or to be trusted in affairs of State. This boundless benevolence sometimes stood in the way of stern, inflexible, exact justice. His many excellences of heart, which gave such grandeur of character as an individual, and such brilliance as a moral reformer, worked unfavorably for him as a statesman in critical conditions of State affairs. He never erred in heart. "Even his errors leaned to virtue's side." Perhaps the most appropriate, and comprehensive eulogy which could be given to his memory, would be, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

No one appreciates his worth, and mourns his departure more than those who differed with him politically. All who love their race, and see the great works to be done, must feel that a mighty worker for humanity has passed from earth into the heavens, and if he had failings, each reformer may well measure his strength, and cry out, "Who is sufficient for these things," and "ask wisdom of God, who giveth liberally, and up-braideth not."

If it was not the will of the people to give him the Presidency, it is a trifling matter compared to the exalted honors to which he is now called. Rev. E. H. Chapin, whose beautiful mind always expresses itself in beautiful words, says of him: "The will of God elects him to a place, from which all human eyes look small and dim." "It is done," are the last words of Horace Greeley: How like the last words of Jesus, "It is finished." Yes, his life work is done. The warfare is over; and he conquered; he triumphed over the vices, follies, and corrupting fashions of the world; he was sublime in his simplicity and integrity. No greater thing can be said of any one than he has "overcome the world." This can be said of Horace Greeley, and the Christ hath said, "Whoever overcometh will I give to sit down on my throne; even as I have overcome and set down on my father's throne."

JENNETTE HARDING.
London, Nebraska.

Teachers' Institute.
A Teachers' Institute will be held at the school house in district No. 68, (known as the Wilks district,) in Lafayette precinct, to commence on Friday evening, December 27th, 1872, and to hold over Saturday.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.
Friday evening, 7 o'clock.—Music, prayer, reading, address, music.
Discussion—Topic, "By what plan can a teacher best succeed in keeping his pupils employed?" Frank Wright and John Spaulding, leading disputants.
Music and adjournment.
Saturday morning, 8 1/2 o'clock.—Music
9.—Class drill in Orthography, by M. E. Townsend.
9.30.—Discussion on same.
10.—Fractures, by E. B. Hubbard.
10.30.—Discussion on same.
11.—Reading, by J. W. Campbell.
12 M.—Discussion on same.
12.45.—Music.
1 P. M.—Analysis, by Alex. McEachern.
1.30.—Discussion on same.
2.—Mental Arithmetic, by S. W. McGrew.
2.30.—Discussion on same.
3.—Discussion—Topic, "Should a text book be prepared in the form of

question and answer? Hon. Charles Blodgett and Archibald Haste, leading disputants.

4.—Adjournment.
I expect to meet every teacher in Lafayette precinct, as well as those that are teaching in adjacent precincts at this institute. We expect to have a good and profitable time. So come prepared to assist all you can. As Bud Means said: "Put in your best legs." We want to meet the friends of education as well as the teachers. In short we want everybody to come that end on Friday evening and on Saturday. We need all the aid in the advancement of the cause of education that can be brought to bear. Arrangements will be made to entertain those from a distance. We expect this to be the largest and best institute ever held in that part of the county. Again I say, come teachers, parents and friends.
S. W. MCGREW,
County Supt.

A Bill for the Removal of the Otoe Indians.
In the Senate of the United States, December 11, 1872, Mr. Hitchcock asked, and by unanimous consent, obtained leave to bring in the following bill; it was read twice, referred to the committee on Indian affairs, and ordered to be printed:
A BILL to provide for the removal of the Otoe Indians of Nebraska to the Indian Territory.

WHEREAS, By act of congress approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act for the relief of certain tribes of Indians in the northern superintendency," the secretary of the interior was authorized to sell a portion of the lands of the Otoe Indians, the consent of said Indians being first obtained in open council; and

WHEREAS, Said Otoe Indians have in council refused to give such consent, but have expressed their desire to sell all the lands of their reservation and to remove to the Indian Territory; and have during the past season sent a delegation of said tribe to said Territory for the purpose of examining the country and selecting for themselves a home; and

WHEREAS, The cultivation, settlement, and improvement of these lands, and the consequent development of the west, would be best attained by giving these lands into the possession of actual settlers rather than speculators;

Therefore
The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the interior be, and he is, authorized to appoint one or more commissioners, whose duty it shall be to purchase said reservation from said Indians at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, said sum to be expended in the purchase of land, and to remove to the Indian Territory, and have during the past season sent a delegation of said tribe to said Territory for the purpose of examining the country and selecting for themselves a home; and

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In order to represent the State of Nebraska creditably in the matter mentioned in the above letter, I would earnestly solicit the co-operation of every friend of education in the State, and especially the aid of the County Superintendents and District Officers. Consultation with Chancellor Benton, the following plan was agreed upon: That we collect photographs of all the school buildings we can in the State, giving a short description of the most important ones. That we further solicit a few numbers of every newspaper and periodical published in the State, one number of each to contain a description of the place in which it is published, giving especially the main literary features of it. That we collect, also, a copy of every catalogue of whatever kind published. Copies also, of the various reports on agriculture, &c. That all these, with any other things, such as plans of buildings, methods of ventilating, landscape gardening, models of school furniture, apparatus, and the like, be arranged and classified properly, and a list made out, and the whole forwarded to Washington as the contribution from the State of Nebraska to the Vienna Exposition.

I desire that every county in the State make a contribution. Let me suggest that every County Superintendent take hold of the matter immediately, and secure photographs of as many school buildings as they can, and that a short description be given of the best buildings, giving the internal arrangements—seating, ventilation, apparatus, &c.; the cost of the building, value of site, average price, the number of scholars, the length of time school is taught during the year, course of study pursued, advancement of the pupils, methods of instruction, &c. Let each county contribute from each county be put up in good shape, and forwarded to this office.

Also let the editors of the various newspapers throughout the State forward to this office three numbers of their publications, two numbers showing the ordinary work of each office, the third number showing the best possible style, and the nearest job capable of being done in each office.

I would most respectfully ask for suggestions from all who feel an interest in this matter. Let us make a list of the things that we may by our offerings do credit to Nebraska.
J. M. MCKENZIE,
State Supt. Pub. Inst.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR.—Being a practical guide for married people, or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of sexual system, and the prevention and cure of all diseases arising therefrom, and is a complete and reliable guide for all who are desirous of securing the best possible style, and the nearest job capable of being done in each office.

ON MARRIAGE.
Happy relief for young men from the effects of Erythema and Early Emission, and Nervous debility cured. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.
J. H. BROWN, Proprietor.
Published, a new edition of Dr. J. H. BROWN'S "Manhood: How Lost, How Restored," (without medicine) of Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, and all the various ailments resulting therefrom, such as Epilepsy, and Piles; Mental and Physical Impairment, resulting from Self-Abuse, or Sexual Intemperance.

THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.
OFFICE OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, Dec. 10, 1872.
The following letter was received to-day at this office:
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1872.
Hon. J. M. McKenzie, State Supt. Pub. Inst., Lincoln, Neb.

Sir:—You are already informed of the International Exposition, to be held in Vienna, Austria, opening next spring and closing in the following autumn.

General Thomas B. Van Buren, of New York, has been appointed Commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of the Government of the United States.

Baron Schwarz Senbern, the chief manager, has manifested to the Hon. John Jay, American Minister at Vienna, and to the Hon. Charles Sumner, Commissioner, a very great desire, repeatedly expressed, that there should be a full representation of American Education in the Exposition.

His Excellency has reference to every description of education, from the nursery to the university, the art museum and the public library.

General Van Buren, together with the Secretary of State, and Gen. Van Buren, who has already communicated with the Governors of the States upon the subject, have called the attention of the Bureau to the importance of aiding to make this representation complete.

I need not remind you of the importance of having the best plans before you. It will be the duty of the Bureau to aid in this respect, and as the surest way of overcoming successfully all the difficulties, it has been decided to solicit the counsel of the Superintendents of the several States, and the leading cities of the Union; and for that purpose I send you this communication, desiring your presence here, if possible, so as to spend the 13th day of November in this city, together with the subject. If it is inconvenient for you to do this, I respectfully, but earnestly, solicit any suggestions you may have to make in regard to a plan for carrying out the above mentioned object. It is widely expressed, of making a fair representation of American Education in the Exposition, and it is believed that the aid of eminent educators around you, or from others interested, will be very happy and of benefit.

The Secretary of State, and the other Superintendents above mentioned, have received a similar invitation to meet with you here.

Very Respectfully,
JOHN EATON,
Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sealed Proposals.
WILL be received until Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1873, for furnishing material and the building of a house, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at my office.
Bids will be received for the whole structure, or for the masonry, carpenter work and painting separately.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
JOHN L. CARSON,<