# THE ADVERTISER.

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

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1873.

The Lincoln *Daily Leader* comes to us in an enlarged and improved condition. It is now a very readable paper and contains a large amount of reading matter.

We have inadvertently omitted to notice heretofore, that the proposition to give aid to the Trunk R. R. in Cass county has been carried. Now let Otoe swing into line.

The penny postal cards are to be issued by May 1st. They have been in use in England for sometime, and much complaint is made that they are used for the purpose of spreading libels and other vituperative or obscene productions.

A valuable horse belonging to J. Irvine, of this place, fell and broke his leg in two places. He was afterwards killed to relieve the horse of his suffering.—*Democrat.*

We had not heard of the killing of Mr. Irvine before, and we hope efforts will speedily be made to arrest the perpetrators.

There is a great deal of the "sour grapes" in "The Party of Reform" as it appeared in the *Democrat* last week. We thought the popular expression taken last November had buried canting liberalism in the depths of confusion. We had not heard of a liberal since, until we took up this paper, when lo! we beheld "the last rose of summer."

The Omaha *Herald* asks: "Why build prisons in these hard times large enough to hold the criminals of all time?" If Nebraska has all the villians, swindlers and cut-throats which the *Herald* gives it credit for a few more cubits ought to be added immediately for their accommodation. "The best is the cheapest," is a maxim which that journal leaves out of its calculations on State economy.

We notice that the editorial chair of the *Democrat* is to be filled hereafter by Mr. E. H. Porter. This arrangement is brought about by the retirement of Col. Whitehead from the *Democrat*. Mr. Porter is assured of the assistance, encouragement and support of many of our ablest citizens of democratic affiliations. We predict that he will succeed without drawing very heavily from outside sources.

In Canada, in the region of Quebec, a wooden rail for railroads has been adopted. The rails are of seasoned maple, four inches thick and seven inches wide, set up edgewise and notched into the cross ties four inches deep. Over 100 miles of this road is in operation, and the speed attained is from sixteen to thirty-five miles an hour. Such roads can be easily and cheapy built, and it is thought that with light locomotives and cars, large amounts of freight can be transported over them.

The *Democrat* says that the repeal of the Franking Privilege is a measure that was forced upon the party in power by the nomination of Greeley, by the Liberal Reform party. Now if this be true, we ask the *Democrat* to explain how it happened that the most powerful exponent of liberalism from this section, Senator Tipton, was found to raise his voice in the Senate against its repeal. Why have democrats and liberals always been as equally tenacious of the perquisite as the republicans? We wish the *Democrat* would stop "talking for bumkum" to please "Tooth Picks" or any body else.

### THE PROSPECT.

Are we going to have better prices and better times soon, is the anxious inquiry of every farmer of our county, and every merchant and business man of our city. With the opening of navigation on the Mississippi and on the lakes there will be, probably, a small rise in prices. For any very considerable rise we must look to causes outside of our own borders. Owing to the great rains in the United Kingdom last fall the wheat crop has been damaged, it is estimated, $80,000,000. Referring to this loss the London *Times* says: "This will fall, in the first instance, on the occupiers of land, but as it will lessen home expenditure, and drain millions of money away for foreign food, it cannot be looked upon as less than a national calamity."

The stock of grain on hand in Liverpool and London is two-fifths less as against that last year. The exports from France will be quite light while in Italy the markets are very strong and the demand for the interior is very active. Shipments from Russian ports are greatly reduced and are expected to be very light for some time to come. The foreign demand, therefore, promises to be very good during the approaching summer, and firm markets may be expected, and probably an advance of prices. In breadstuffs, however, we shall not be able to export much from the United States, for while there was an increase in the wheat crop in the Southern States in the year 1872 there was more than a corresponding deficiency in the Middle States. Extraordinary events may occur to raise the prices of cereals, but in the absence of such we must not expect at this remote corner of the globe more than a very reasonable price for our grain.

In the event that Russia and England should become involved in a war concerning the present difficulties, a result that need not be altogether surprising, the effect upon prices could not be estimated. It is probable that they might reach a near approximation to the war prices in our country a few years ago. These results are merely speculative and we are not assured that the advance the coming summer will be much more than nominal.

### DR. WILLIAMS AND THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

We have no disposition to do this gentleman any possible wrong, and we asserted that he was the enemy of the institution over which he lately presided, basing our statement on what we deemed sufficient evidence. The Dr. sees proper, in a letter to the State *Journal*, to deny our statement, and to assert that he is the "avowed friend" of the school. Will the Dr. allow us to put a few plain friendly questions to him.

1st. Did he not write a communication for the State *Journal* about the beginning of the present session of Legislature, reflecting upon the management of the school, upon the character of the Board of Education, and suggests a thorough reorganization of its management and machinery.

2. Did he not assert that "the catalogue of the school shows that four-fifths of the students are from Nemaha county, and most of them from Peru precinct?"

3. Did he not write a communication for the Omaha *Republican*, signed "Y," and another for the State *Journal*, signed "*," setting forth the school is local. "It must remain a local school."

When the Dr. answers these we have others of the same tenor.

We are greatly mistaken if these things are not true.

1. Dr. Williams has said more and written more against the Normal School during the present Legislature than any other ten men in the State.

2. That he has "*not* in answer to inquiry," labored to impress upon the public mind that the school being purely local was unworthy of that liberal aid which a State institution ought to receive.

3. That to accomplish his purpose he has made at least three false statements.

If all the "avowed friends" of the Normal had taken his plan of aiding it, its future would not be very brilliant, but fortunately his opposition has been so completely met by its real friends, and so fully understood by the legislature that it has been futile and has only reacted to his own discomfiture.

THE BROWNVILLE DEMOCRAT.—This was a favorite paper under the management of Mr. Calhoun. It fell from grace under his successors. It is now in the hands of Mr. E. H. Porter, who gives it newness and freshness of life, as is aptly shown in the following, as well as in other live and vigorous editorials:

THE OMAHA HERALD.—Generosity is a virtue which can spring only from a noble heart, and it is a rare thing to meet with an instance in which it is more fully exemplified than in the character of the proprietors of the Omaha *Herald*. The reading matter of the Daily *Herald* of one day, the composition of which costs the proprietors much valuable time and expense, goes to make up the Daily *Republican* of the next, in which case the *Herald* type can be used by the *Republican* before distribution. A recent lengthy speech by Congressman Taffe, printed in these papers, is a notable instance. Let brotherly love continue.

As a specimen of maudlin vanity we commend the above from the Omaha *Herald* to the newspaper world. That a newspaper puff as the above, should be any evidence of "newness and freshness of life," is decidedly too thin, when the Omaha *Herald* is obliged to say it. Such "vanity of vanities" if persisted in, will sooner or later bring the *Herald* into its deserved disgrace, and expose the shallowness of its great (?) editor, great only in bombast, scurrility and his own conceit.

### LETTER FROM KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5, 1873.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser.

Being in this city and not having anything particular to claim my attention except the noise and bustle of a busy town, I thought I would drop a few lines to you in regard to the future of Kansas City. It has at present a population of thirty-eight thousand seven hundred inhabitants, and is daily increasing. As a point of trade, it has no equal on the Missouri River, which is saying a good deal for it. Its manufactories are numerous, and varied and new ones are every day being established, in fact, they fairly "shoot up," and are numbered among the "permanent things" of Kansas City. Its hotels are many, and of as good a class as can be found anywhere. I know whereof I speak, having tried several. The landlords and clerks are obliging and courteous; the servants smart and attentive.

Its places of amusement are numberless. Three theaters have been running every night since I have been in the city, all of which employ performers well known in the theatrical world as "Stars."

Up to a few weeks ago there were four live and wide awake daily newspapers here, the *News*, *Journal and Commercial*, *Times*, and *Bulletin*. The *Bulletin*, started here on a capital of about $30,000, and, after an extravagant life of five years, died the ignominious death of bankruptcy. Its material was sold at a bankrupt sale to the very enterprising and successful stock company of the *News*, which has now the finest office in the State, those of St. Louis not excepted. The success of the *News* is chiefly attributed to its business manager, Mr. Frank Barnum, well known to many of your citizens as a live, energetic and stirring business man. The paper itself speaks for its editor and its workmen. In politics it is neutral, and is therefore more alive to the interests of the city than politics. The *Times*, the democratic organ of the city, is one of the best of its kind in the State. Its columns are always full of the most interesting and spicy reading matter; its market and telegraph reports are full and complete. The *Journal and Commercial*, the Republican mouthpiece of this section, is also "A No. 1" paper, and is deserving of a much higher compliment than I can pay it.

Hoping your readers will bear with me this time, I promise to do better hereafter.

Very truly yours,
R. W. WATSON.

### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LINCOLN, FEB., 5th, 1873.

On last Saturday we had another interview with Dr. Converse. We do not know whether or not others of the Nemaha and Brownville people feel the same interest in the speedy completion of the Brownville, Ft. Kearney & Pacific R. R. that we do, but it is at all times uppermost in our mind, not because we consider that from its workings alone, the city and county in which we have centered our hopes, will take its position amongst the cities and counties of the first-class in the State, but from conviction that through its operations other roads will be invited and city and county be united with the outside world by bands of iron, instead of being, as now, separated by roads not worthy the dignity of highways, and the Missouri river. Nor are we innocent of the fact that there are men who will attribute our anxiety to motives foreign to those which actuate us, and who will accuse us of being league with those whose operations would involve our city and county in ruin. But, in our judgment, the lamp which shows to us the near approach of prosperity is now hung upon the golden chain of duty, and upon its sides are emblazoned the letters "B., Ft. K. & P. R. R."

And right here, we wish to be understood, not as the apologist of Dr. Converse. We recognize him as the representative of an association of heartless, soulless, money and bond gobblers, and realize the fact that neither the Dr., nor the men whose interests he represents, care for Brownville or Nemaha county further than the latter can be made to foster the former. But to our interview.

The Dr. informed us that he was in receipt of letters from executive men of the company which he represents instructing him to make no compromise with Nemaha county which did not involve the issue of the bonds. But the Dr. authorized us to make the following proposition which he said would be final, which proposition it will be understood is made in view of the possibility or probability of a law-suit, and to avoid or evade the same. He says if the County Commissioners will issue to him bonds sufficient to pay Fitzgerald, (the contractor who built the road-bed from Brownville to Tecumseh and completed all the bridges,) and assign the residue to the company, he will guarantee that said bonds will then be assigned to him and that he will place them in the hands of any person, as trustee, whom the Commissioners may name, in trust until the R. R. is in running order, such time to be no longer than the least possible in which the iron can be transported and laid down. Otherwise he says, in language akin to a solemn oath, that not a bar of iron will ever be laid upon the road-bed during the life-time of those now residing in the propinquity of said R. R.

In conclusion we can only say that, in our opinion, we have nothing to loose and everything to gain by accepting this *dernier resort*. It is our wish to have Nemaha county do her duty in the premises and then, if the R. R. Company fail in theirs to use strenuous efforts to have the land grant made them rescinded. What say the people of Nemaha and the Nemaha County Commissioners.

LINCOLN, FEB. 6, 1873.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

Yesterday the question of making the necessary appropriation to pay the contractors for building the new Penitentiary came up in the House, and elicited uncommon interest, while it attracted a crowded house. The cry had gone forth through the Omaha *Herald* that there was a gigantic steal in the bill, and every Democrat and uncertain Republican voted against it, together with those in the interest of those here favoring and lobbying for the Capitol removal. But we never yet saw a body of men so at a loss to assign reasons for their opposition. It was not disputed that a contract had been entered into with the contractors, that said contract had been ratified by the last Legislature, or that the plans and specifications had not been conformed with—the cry went up that the lands appropriated for penitentiary purposes had been disposed of to the interest of Penitentiary Commissioners and the prejudice of the State—a proposition foreign to the bill and with which the contractors had nothing whatever to do. The contractors are provided with vouchers in the shape of affidavits from the legally constituted Commissioners, that the work so far completed was done as per contract, and refusal to pay would be but repudiation. It matters not how much or little was realized from the sale of the Penitentiary lands so far as the contractors were concerned, inasmuch as said contractors had no chance to manipulate said lands nor the proceeds thereof. Powerful and eloquent speeches were made in favor of the appropriation by Representatives Webster, of Douglas, and Towle, of Richardson, and in opposition by Dudley, of Douglas, and Stevenson, of Cummings. Finally the Committee of the Whole arose, recommending that the bill pass, Blodgett voting in the affirmative and Wheeler in the negative.

A committee will be appointed today to investigate matters pertaining to the disposition of the Penitentiary lands, which will demonstrate whether or not there be truth in the cry so long and loudly rung of "corruption." There was no opposition to the suggestion, not a single Representative making a show of wish to cover anything up.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Last evening, in company with Dr. Stewart and George Furnas, we took a ride out to the Lunatic Asylum, where we spent the night and partook of breakfast this morning. The new building is completed and ready for the furniture. It is built of fine cut stone, and through the careful, judicious operations of the Commissioners has cost but about $66,600, the cheapest State building of which we have any knowledge. The present quarters of the poor patients is wholly unfitted and unsuited to their wants and the demands of humanity. It is confidently believed that an appropriation will speedily be made to furnish the new building.

We know of no institutton a visit to which touches the heart and soul of the visitor so poignantly, as to an Insane Assylum. Here we find some fifty patients,—one-third females,—with reason more or less dethroned. One poor fellow is so far gone with softening of the brain that when put in a sitting or standing posture, he then sits or stands like a statue until an attendant waits upon him. When victuals are placed in his mouth he knows enough to swallow them, which is the only instinct of which he seems to be possessed. Surely death would be a welcome visitor to him. We also noticed an old lady whose conversation would not indicate insanity and who never should have been admitted to the Asylum. She is recorded as belonging to Otoe county, Nebraska, but was really brought hither from Missouri and up to the present time has never seen Nebraska City (the home of her husband) or Otoe county, nor the State until she reached it *en route* to the Asylum. If all women with mind as little impaired as that of the lady we speak of were in Asylums, there would not be enough outside to cheer the homes of many. Nor is our judgment based solely upon observations, but is corroborated by Dr. Stewart and others qualified to judge.

It may strike our readers as very singular that this lady was admitted and that she is retained in our Asylum, but it is owing to a defective law. A bill is now pending in the Legislature, which, if adopted, will free this woman and throw her support on him who before God and man pledged love and honor to her while life should last.

During Dr. Stewart's term in office he has discharged some 31 patients, some 26 of whom were entirely restored to their normal mental strength, while the balance were much improved.

We do not envy Dr. S. his position. To come in contact with folks as foolish as we meet every day, is bad enough, but to dwell with those whose reason has entirely fled would not at all suit our taste. When we retired last night the mutterings of some, idiotic laughter of others and singing of others freighted the atmosphere of the entire building, while this morning our rest was broken by some fellow making a speech whose voice reminded us of that of Colonel Warner, late Liberal candidate for Congress. No, we don't like it.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Representative Webster, of Douglas county, has presented a bill providing for the calling of a Constitutional Convention. The points in the bill are that a convention is to be called to consist of fifty-two members, to be elected in June, and to assemble in September, 1873, provided that at the June election the electors may vote for or against a convention, and if a majority vote against a convention, the members elected shall not assemble; if for a convention, the members elected shall assemble in September and frame a constitution, and submit the same to the people for ratification at such time as the convention shall designate. Its final consideration was to-day postponed until Monday next.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

A call has been issued for a convention of Nebraska editors, to be held here on Friday the 14th inst. It is to be hoped that there will be a goodly, indeed, a full representation.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School appropriation bill is still in the pigeon hole of the House, but is rapidly growing in favor, and, unless through indiscretion of those who are or should be its friends, will pass.

ED. PARKER.

This is the name of the member from Merrick county. His make-up, wearing, as he does, his hair long, *a la* Wild Bill, and pants in his boots, and having a face indicating strength of will and fixed determination, he attracts general attention if not admiration. But, to use a homely adage, "the man who burns Parker for a fool will loose his ashes." He is uniformly right on all questions, and those who know him best admire him most. On the Penitentiary bill he voted with the minority, but gave as his reason that although the State was bound by the contract made with Stout & Co., still he wanted the operations of the Penitentiary Commissioners investigated. Parker is a good egg, though perhaps a little too hard boiled.

### "Dr. Williams" and the Normal School

KENESAW, Jan. 24th, 1873.

Editors State Journal.

To-night's mail has just brought me the *Nebraska Advertiser*, of Brownville, in which I find the following:

"The notorious fact is, Dr. Williams is the avowed enemy of the institution, (the Normal School,) and during the past week has been here busy in throwing cold water on the proposition now pending before the Legislature for the benefit of said school."

Now, I have no idea that Maj. Caffrey intentionally misrepresents me. And, yet, it would hardly be possible for him to make a greater mistake than is contained in the above extract. I am not "an avowed enemy of the Institution." On the contrary, I am an avowed friend to it. I have not "been busy in throwing cold water upon it" nor its propositions. On the contrary, I have uniformly said that it ought to receive aid. Somebody has been scared quite unnecessarily, and has mistaken a friend for a foe.

I have, however, said in answer to inquiries, that the school is unfortunately located, that it is, and perhaps must necessarily be, largely local, and cannot meet the necessities of other parts of the State, and that it is not affording that amount of professional or specific Normal training that it is desirable that it should—facts which I am not aware that any one questions.

Perhaps it may not be amiss for me to add that I did not drop into the Legislature for a few times to oppose anybody's proposition, or to grind any personal axe of my own whatever.

Will the *Advertiser* please copy and oblige,
A. D. WILLIAMS.

### LINCOLN TO ATCHISON.

**A Racy Letter—Lincoln's Peculiarities and Specialities—From Lincoln to Atchison—An Important City.**

As you look up and see the "Star of Empire" directly over Lincoln, and the blue arch of heaven which seems to touch the earth and form a complete circle around you, it settles the question and removes all doubt as to Lincoln being the centre of the universe, and the place where at a glance you behold "Heaven above, earth beneath, and the water under the earth"—flowing from the artesian well.

A wonderful growth and prosperity marks her career and banishes all rivalry. Doomed, dilapidated Nebraska City, acknowledges her superiority and pays homage to her greatness. Full of wonders, advantages, peculiarities, specialities, &c.; she furnishes a home for the insane, the criminal and all classes. She invites those seeking appropriations, knowledge or salt, to come and drink of her waters freely—if they CAHN.

Here they hold conventions, make "new constitutions," and "dear Galley" is asked "to make *returns*." Here you will find Gubernatorial, Executive, Judicial, Legislative, *Winter Garden* and other society, and are reminded:

"Streams flow on beneath the sun,
Until they mingle into one."

I don't say *all* go to winter gardens and sich.

When you want to find cold weather you are safe to give Lincoln a trial. Every south wind seems to have a north end, and they can get up, in summer time, more sand and dust on short notice, than any place in the State.

There are other *advantages, specialities*, &c., that might be mentioned, but it is train time, and now for the A. & N. depot. The train is delayed one-half an hour waiting for the "eastern connection." "All aboard" at the call of Conductor Wiesman and the train is soon gliding along over the smooth track of the A. & N. road, down through the Nemaha Valley, one of the most beautiful and lovely in the world. Among the passengers are ex-Gov. James, Hon. Wilber, W. H. Mann, and the facetious Maj. VanArman, who says, "Boss, I buy you out" Telegrams are sent to notify the good people of Tecumseh and other towns of the approaching distinguished party. The telegrams are responded to, or else they can guess better and come nearer anticipating the wants—or some other empty glass ware—of some passengers, than in any other country I have seen.

At Falls City Charles Vanderventer, "son" of Capt. Geo. Vanderventer, took passage for White Cloud. Some of the passengers were disposed to take issue with Charlie as to his paternity. Charlie insisted that he could not be mistaken, and was so tenacious and determined about it that finally all was harmonized, on the ground that there should be "no distinction on account of race or *color*," and the passengers agreed to give Capt. V. the benefit of all doubt, provided Hon. Towle presents the matter to the Committee on "Irregular Claims," and asks for *appropriate* legislation.

At 9 P. M. the train is in Atchison. The A. & N. road is as good as it is possible to make a new road, and, in fact, it is difficult to find an old road superior to it for comfort, time, or anything else. Everything about the road appears substantial and in perfect order. All the employees courteous and obliging. All the station houses are new, neat and convenient, everything reminding the traveler of an old and well established line.

On Sunday, "with the only lobby member I had"—Maj. Ben. B. Gale—I attended the Congregational Church and listened to the Rev. Ingalls, brother of the Senator elect. "God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty." An excellent text for the times and I presume he had no reference to the recent confusion or *confounded* at Topeka, where my old time friend, "the lobby member," (Maj. Gale,) figured so conspicuously.

Atchison reminds one of Burlington, Iowa—"the lay of the land." There has been wonderful changes here since freight and overland stage days. Atchison claims a population of 12,000, and is a very thrifty, busy city, one of the great railroad centers of the West, and bids fair to be *the city* of this valley. The churches, school, and other public as well as private buildings, are of a superior class and order, speaking volumes for the taste, enterprise and liberality of the citizens.

A large new hotel, second to none in the West, will be opened in the spring, while the Massasoit—*the* hotel at present—has few equals; everything about it is prompt and orderly. They propose building a bridge across the Missouri river at this point, for the accommodation of the many rail roads centering here, and extending to all parts of the continent; also talk of building stock yards on the Missouri side of the river. This seems like the famous fort or "ditch" that Gen. Pillow, built during the Mexican war—"on the wrong side." Unless Atchison has so large a trade that she is anxious to share it with her sister cities. Atchison could hardly expect stock men would spend one-half or three-fourths of an hour and pay 50 cents to cross the river when a hotel, stores, &c., would follow the building of the yards and afford accommodations to the men doing business there, and St. Joe within three-fourths of an hour's ride.

Atchison has many advantages and a fine start for a large and prosperous city, yet some things are wanting. Manufactuories, more capital and concentration of the trade of the surrounding country, which of a right belongs to her by virtue of her railroad connections. From all appearances, however, her enterprising citizens will not be long in taking advantage of and improving their golden opportunities.
E.

### We Want no Humbug in Ours.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser.

We desire further light in the matter of the embroglio in which the Brownville, Ft. Kearney & Pacific R. R. Co. and our County Commissioners are now involved.

If the question should again be submitted to the people of our county for further aid or the aid promised, as assumed in your issue of the 23d inst., we should be able to vote advisedly.

We ask that Mr. Lett inform us through your columns whether the proposition as submitted for extension of time was not identically the same as agreed upon by Dr. Converse and his moneyed friends at Columbus; and, also, whether Dr. Converse was not in Brownville about the time the vote was taken, and whether at that time the Doctor understood the letter of the proposition as submitted. If so, why was the road not built in the year 1872, on the limited time? If Converse ever intended to build the road, why ship the iron said to be for this R. R. to another.

We think our County Commissioners are right, and should not issue our bonds till the road is completed. Give the company the bonds now, and you give them a bribe to leave the work unfinished. But if the matter should again be submitted to the people, we insist that it shall not be coupled with two or three other make-believe railroads which give every man a railroad at his door in order to catch his vote.

Let the matter stand on its own merit, and we will consider other railroad enterprises in the future.
A. K.

*Bedford, January 28, 1873.*

### STATE LANDS AND LOTS.

**Special Message of the Governor.**

*To the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

In compliance with a resolution of your honorable body asking a statement of all the lands received from the general Government, and the disposal thereof, also a report of the town lots and of their disposal, and of the number now belonging to the State.

The following statement is submitted as shown by the books in this department.

Under various acts of Congress the State of Nebraska is entitled to land as follows:

Sections 16 and 36 for common school purposes, which would be 2,702,044 acres, or one eighteenth of the entire domain of the State, which, at the minimum price of $7.00 per acre, would amount to the sum of $18,914,308.

The Land Commissioner's report for 1869 shows that 21,944 acres of school lands had been sold at an average price of $10.53 per acre.

The report of 1870 shows 64,905 acres sold, at an average price of $8.48. The reports of 1871-2 show 25,253.07 acres sold, at an average price of $7.632 per acre. Large amounts of the land sold have reverted to the State by reason of failure on the part of purchasers to comply with the conditions of sale. The exact amount cannot be now ascertained.

In addition the State is entitled to 20 sections for the erection of public buildings—12,800 acres; 50 sections for erection of penitentiary—32,000 acres; 72 sections for State University—46,080 acres; 72 sections for saline purposes—46,080 acres; for Agricultural College 90,000 acres; for internal improvements 500,000 acres.

STATEMENT.

*Showing the number of Acres of Land received and disbursed for account of Penitentiary to January 14th, '73.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount confirmed by U. S. as per Patents on file | 32,044.01 | acres. |
| Amount confirmed by U. S. as per Patents on file selected for Public Buildings and transferred to Penitentiary, per act approved February 10, 1871 (20 sections) | 12,751.05 | " |
| Total rec'd for Penitentiary | 44,795.06 | " |
| Less amount sold to various persons | 42,873.50 | " |
| Amount on hand | 1,916.56 | |

STATEMENT.

*Showing the number of Acres of Land received and disbursed by the State of Nebraska for account of Internal Improvements to January 14th, '73.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount confirmed by U. S. as per Patent on file | 359,708.06 | acres. |
| Amount confirmed by U. S. as per Patents on file | 94,232.96 | " |
| Amount confirmed by U. S. as per Patents on file | 18,441.22 | " |
| Amount selected and not as yet confirmed | 23,347.86 | " |
| Amount still due from the Government | 4,270.60 | " |
| Total | 500,000.00 | " |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Burlington & Missouri R. R. R. | 50,000.00 | acres. |
| To Brownville, Ft. Kearney & Pacific R. R. | 19,989.12 | " |
| To Fremont, Elkhorn & M. O. V. R. R. | 100,039.34 | " |
| To Midland Pacific R. R. | 99,973.08 | " |
| To Omaha & Southwestern R. R. | 100,019.09 | " |
| To Omaha & Northwestern R. R. | 80,000.00 | " |
| To Sioux City & Pacific R. R. | 47,337.10 | " |
| To Gage County for Bridge purposes | 1,000.00 | " |
| To Saline County for Bridge purposes | 1,000.00 | " |
| | 499,339.62 | " |
| Deduct from B., Ft. Kearney & P. R. R. on account of non-confirmation | 1,517.90 | acres. |
| Deeds were made from a list of unconfirmed lands,—25,112.83 acres. Amount that will be confirmed,—23,347.16— | 2,765.57 | " |
| | 4,313.57 | " |
| Total No. of acres actually deeded | 495,026.05 | " |
| Balance | 4,973.95 | acres, supposed to be on hand. |
| Lands to be replaced | 4,313.57 | acres. |
| Balance | 660.38 | acres, including amount due from U. S. or 3,660.02 acres deeded January 1st, 1873, which did not belong to the State. |

STATEMENT.

*Showing the number of Acres of Saline Lands received and disbursed by the State of Nebraska to January 14th, 1873.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount confirmed by U. S. as per Patents on file | 35,809.91 | acres. |
| Amount reserved for State Normal School—20 sections | 12,784.80 | acres. |
| Amount reserved for Model Farm—2 sections | 1,280.00 | " |
| Amount sold to various persons as per deeds | 17,171.33 | " |
| Amount deeded or reserved for State Cemetery | 160.00 | " |
| Amount remaining unsold | 5,853.73 | " |
| | 37,249.91 | " |
| Less amount sold to various persons unconfirmed by U. S.—800 acres. | | |
| Less amount reserved for State Normal School unconfirmed—160 acres. | | |
| Less amount reserved for Model Farm unconfirmed—480 acres | 1,440.00 | " |
| | 35,809.91 | " 35,809.91 " |
| Amount due the State per Enabling Act, approved March 3rd, 1864 | | 46,080.00 acres. |
| Amount confirmed as above | | 35,809.91 " |
| Total now due the State | | 10,270.09 " |

STATEMENT.

*Showing the disposition, etc., of Lincoln Lots to January 14th, 1873.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| There were 287 Blocks, consisting of 3,447 Lots, in town of Lincoln when founded, i. e. August 14, 1867. | | |
| Prior and since which time there have been sold to various persons | 2,930 | Lots. |
| Deeded to various persons in exchange for Lots in Lancaster town site | 150 | " |
| Deeded to Catholic Church | 3 | " |
| Deeded to M. E. Church | 3 | " |
| Deeded to Baptist Church | 3 | " |
| Deeded to Congregational Church | 3 | " |
| Deeded to Ger. Methodist Church | 3 | " |
| Deeded to First Methodist Ch | 3 | " |
| Deeded to Presbyterian Church | 3 | " |
| Deeded to Christian Church | 3 | " |
| Deeded to Lincoln Lodge, No. 35, I. O. G. T. | 1 | " |
| Deeded to Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M. | 1 | " |
| Deeded to Capitol Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F. | 1 | " |
| *Lots remaining unsold | 379 | " |
| | 3,447 | " |
| 13 Blocks containing 6 lots, is | 78 | Lots |
| 217 Blocks containing 12 lots, is | 2,604 | " |
| 32 Blocks containing 18 lots, is | 576 | " |
| 3 Blocks containing 20 lots, is | 60 | " |
| 5 Blocks containing 21 lots, is | 105 | " |
| 1 Block containing 24 lots, is | 24 | " |
| 1 Block Market Space. | | |
| 1 Block Court House. | | |
| 1 Block High School. | | |
| 5 Blocks Public Schools. | | |
| 8 Blocks B. & M. R. R. Depot grounds. | | |
| 287 | 3447 | " |

*This includes Block No. 29, which is or has been reserved for State Historical Society—12 lots.

No disposition has been made of any of the lands donated for State University or Agricultural College purposes. The foregoing is presumed to meet the spirit of inquiry.

If detailed, itemized statements are required, they will be given. To do so, however, will require further time.
ROBT. W. FURNAS, Gov.

### State Prisons—Reports of Officers.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Nebraska:*

As required by law, we herewith transmit our second biennial report pertaining to the general management and expenditures of the prison, from November 30, 1870, to November 30, 1872.

DISCIPLINE.

We have endeavored to organize and conduct the affairs of the prison, that by proper legislative encouragement, improving and reforming results upon the convict would be secured.

Of the comutation law and its results, we can speak in the most decided terms. The prisoner is soon educated to know that this is his own law enacted for his benefit; he may curtail or prolong his imprisonment at pleasure. It is the simplest idea of reward that can be offered to a prisoner.

The ordinary punishments of the prison are: The uniform of stripes, hard labor during the day, confinement when not working or eating or attending to stated religious exercises. If the convict transcends the rules of discipline laid down for the government of the prison, he makes himself amenable to special penalties. He may be confined in a dark cell, on bread and water. A charge of misconduct is recorded against him, by which he looses good time. He may, in aggravated cases, be compelled to wear the ball and chain.

Incentives to good conduct are: Diminution of sentence, kindness, and appeal to manhood and benevolence.

The food of the convict is plain, but of a good quality and wholesome. A good supply of vegetables are grown annually on the prison grounds, of which the convicts get a very liberal supply. Their sanitary condition has consequently been good.

During the past year, both instrumental and vocal music, together with an evening school and bible class, have been introduced and established in the prison, in all of which the prisoners take a very lively interest, and are very much improved thereby.

One department of the new prison is now occupied by the officers and prisoners, which adds very much to the convenience of the officers and safety of the convicts.

The new buildings, so far as they have been constructed, are of first-class material and workmanship, and in our opinion, are alike creditable to the State and contractors.

The funds received from the sale of public lands will not be sufficient to complete all the buildings under contract. We therefore respectfully ask your honorable body to make such provisions as will enable us to prosecute the work to completion.

The management of the business affairs of the prison, during the past year, has been attended with a good deal of embarrassment growing out of the fact that the last legislature failed to make sufficient appropriations to meet the necessary expenditures.

The following is an estimate of appropriations necessary to meet the current expenses of the prison for the years 1873 and 1874:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ward's salary | $3,600 |
| Deputy Ward's salary | 1,800 |
| Prison Physician | 1,800 |
| Prison Chaplain | 600 |
| Guard duty | 8,000 |
| Fuel and lights | 8,000 |
| Drugs and medicines | 1,000 |
| Board and clothing | 18,000 |
| Furniture and library | 3,000 |
| Cooking apparatus and repairs | 2,000 |
| Unpaid accounts | 22,000 |

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

His excellency, the governor, has the power to pardon a criminal before the expiration of his sentence. This clemency is frequently exercised through petitions signed by influential men or parties pleading mitigating circumstances. Prisoners are occasionally recommended for pardon by the board of inspectors and the warden, in consideration of their good behavior while under sentence. This is well as far as it goes; still, as an incentive to well-doing on the part of the convicts, our preference would be a commutation or abbreviation of sentence, rather than a direct pardon. A bill to this effect is earnestly recommended.

We append to this report a complete statement of lands sold, to whom and for what amount. Also a statement of expenditures, to whom paid, and for what purpose.

The reports of the warden, physician, and chaplin, are transmitted with this report. The warden's report gives in detail the business transactions, and is an exhibit of receipts and expenditures for two years.

In conclusion, it is our duty to return our heartfelt thanks to Warden H. C. Campbell and his deputy warden, Mr. L. A. Harmon, for the able and impartial manner in which they have performed their very difficult duties, and the kind and courteous manner in which all have been treated. To Dr. A. Patterson, prison physician, and Rev. R. C. Talbott, chaplain, and guards, our thanks are due for their constant attention to duty.

W. W. ABBEY,
C. H. GOULD,
Inspectors.

Can Nebraska beat this? Farmers send in your figures.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 16.—In the State Board of Agriculture yesterday, the premium of $1,000 gold, for the biggest yield of corn on ten acres, was awarded to Ephraim Drago, of Douglas county, who raised an average of 131 bushels per acre. There were seventeen competitors for the award, and the average crop of these was 114½ bushels to the acre.

The testimony taken in Mr. Greeley's will case, developed the fact that during October and November last he was hopelessly insane. The last will was written on the 9th of November last, and was set aside.

## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Estray Notice.**

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, living in Lafayette Precinct, west of the Lafayette Mills, on the 20th of December, 1872, one bay horse, small white spot in forehead, fifteen hands high, and 8 or 9 years old.

Also one roan horse with harness marks on shoulders and back, white in forehead, about 14½ hands high, and 8 or 9 years old.

Also one bay sucking colt, white in forehead, small white on front feet, right hind foot white, about two months old.

18w5* WM. JEWELL.

**Probate Notice.**

In the matter of the estate of James Campbell, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Charles Campbell and L. T. Clark have filed a petition praying that Letters of Administration be granted to D. Y. Culbertson of said estate, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the office of the Probate Judge in Brownville, Nemaha County, Nebraska, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this Feb. 10, 1873.

E. M. McCOMAS,
18w3 Probate Judge.

**Probate Notice.**

In the matter of the Estate of William Bebb, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thomas Higgins, Administrator of said estate, has filed in the Probate Court in and for Nemaha county, Nebraska, his final account for settlement. All persons interested will appear in said court at the Court House in said county, on March 10th, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be allowed and said estate closed.

Dated February 10th, 1873.

E. M. McCOMAS,
18w1 Probate Judge.

**Legal Notice.**

Luther Hoadley, Plff.
vs.
Ebenezer B. Stephens, William A. Jobson, Mary J. Jobson, Sarah A. Rhodes, Maria E. Kite, Robert H. Stephens, and John S. Hetzel, Defts.
Action to foreclose Mortgage.

THE said William A. Jobson, Mary J. Jobson and Sarah A. Rhodes, non-residents of the State of Nebraska, are hereby notified that Luther Hoadley, as plaintiff, has filed his petition in the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska, against said defendants, on the 28th day of January, 1873, the object and prayer of which petition is to obtain a decree of foreclosure of two mortgages on the following described real estate, situate in said county, to-wit: The south half, and lots two and three (2 and 3,) of the north east fractional quarter of section number six (6,) township number four (4,) range fourteen (14,) east, given by said Ebenezer B. Stephens to said Hoadley, and dated respectively on the 5th day of December, 1868, and the 27th day of February, 1869.

Said defendants are required to answer said petition on or before the 17th day of March, 1873.

LUTHER HOADLEY, Plff.
HEWETT & NEWMAN, Att'ys. 16w5

**Legal Notice.**

MARY A. KINDT and Abram Kindt, non-residents of the State of Nebraska, are hereby notified that on the 28th day of January, 1873, Luther Hoadley, as plaintiff, filed his petition in the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska, against the said Mary A. Kindt, Abram Kindt, Reuben Kite and — Kite, his wife, as defendants, the object and prayer of which petition is to obtain a decree of foreclosure of a certain mortgage on the following described real estate in said county, to-wit: Forty-two and 97-100 acres off the west end of Lot number ten (10,) section six (6,) town four (4,) range fifteen (15,) east, dated December 28th, 1868, and recorded in mortgage record book 2, page 22, of said county.

Said defendants are required to answer or otherwise plead to said petition on or before the 17th day of March, 1873.

LUTHER HOADLEY, Plff.
HEWETT & NEWMAN, Att'ys. 16w5

**Legal Notice.**

J. GEORGE KIESEL, a non-resident of the State of Nebraska, will take notice that on the 22nd day of January, 1873, Luther Hoadley, as plaintiff, filed his petition in the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska, against Herman Utecht, Cordelia Utecht and J. George Kiesel, as defendants, the object and prayer of