THE ADVERTISER.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1874.

The Legislature adjourned Monday evening.

Henry Clews is named as the probable successor of Secretary Boutwell.

The Modocs have concluded to take the offered peace and will be removed to Arkansas.

The Spanish Cortes has decreed emancipation to slaves in Porto Rico, and will soon do the same in Cuba.

The President has deferred his contemplated visit to the South for the present, on account of a pressure of business.

The decrease of the public debt during February, is $5,277,889. At this rate the entire public debt would be liquidated in thirty years.

We have a full list of all the laws passed at the recent session of the legislature in type, but on account of a press of matter it had to be held over.

General Grant, at the inauguration on the 4th inst., occupied a chair which was used by Washington previous to his first inauguration. No man is more worthy of the honor than General Grant.

A replevin suit has been commenced by John D. Page for the recovery of the $7,000 produced by York in the Kansas Legislature. He is a banker and it is alleged by Pomeroy that the money which York produced was intended for him.

The solution of the question of cheap transportation for Nebraska is thought to be a barge line upon the Missouri river. The St. Louis and Omaha papers are agitating this scheme, and it is probable that such a line will soon be established.

We are unable from a press of matter to give any particulars of the excursion of the Legislature to Topeka. They were received and entertained in the most hospitable manner. This exchange of courtesies will result in kindly feelings between the two commonwealths.

The bill to purchase the residence of Ex-Gov. Butler for an executive mansion failed to carry. In its stead a bill was passed to take lands from Butler in full of the school money demands against him, at such value as the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, who were designated as appraisers, shall determine.

The criminal code was finally passed. While it was being enrolled several of the sheets were stolen, which occasioned some embarrassment. Gov. Furnas refused to sign or veto the bill, so that the legislature was obliged to remain in session until 12 o'clock on Monday to make the bill a law under the constitutional provision upon that subject. By this course the Governor placed the whole burden of its enactment upon the shoulders of the legislature. Upon the representation of many of the members of the legislature that they had voted upon the bill improvidently, the Governor concluded to pursue this course, thus giving them an opportunity for defeating the bill by an adjournment. We think that the course of the Governor was commendable.

The veto of Gov. Furnas upon the constitutional bill, although it defeated the bill and put off a much needed amendment, every one must admit was a conscientious act on the part of the Governor, and is not without justification. There is force in the argument that a disregard of the constitution upon any pretext, or a seeming disregard even, is a step taken which will render a wanton disregard of it more easy in the future. But we favor the view taken by many able lawyers that the people have already expressed their will in favor of a change of constitution, in accordance with the strict letter of the present, although such change has never been made. Why go through with the same formality again? But the matter has been now settled, and a vote will be taken in October 1874 to decide if a convention shall be called. In the mean time we are cramped by a narrow and defective constitution, and our development is materially retarded, a state of things much to be regretted.

The work of the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee is over, and action taken upon the report submitted. No one has been expelled, however, although the committee recommended that Ames and Brooks be unseated. The report shows the Credit Mobilier scheme to have been a device to enable those interested in the Union Pacific to transfer to their own pockets the bonds and lands granted by the United States to build the road. In this fraudulent scheme Mr. Ames sought to enlist his fellow members of Congress. His purpose was to advance the interests of those interested in the scheme, who were likely to be affected by legislative action, although this purpose he artfully disguised. It was not affirmative legislation which the Credit Mobilier company sought, but its purpose was to prevent such legislation, so far as adverse to its interests. Hence Ames did not tell an absolute lie when he informed those with whom he was dickering for stock that the company did not seek legislation, although it was but half the truth, and was calculated to mislead. The intent is the *gravamen* of the offense, and the moral character of Ames' action is obvious. The intent, indeed, he does not deny. The transactions of Brooks are equally obnoxious as those of Ames. He was helping on the work with the same criminal intent which actuated Ames, and his punishment should be as severe. In the case of other Congressmen their is greater doubt upon the *gronomen* of the offense. It is not clear that they purchased or held stock with a guilty knowledge and consequently their acts cannot be said, with certainty, to be corrupt.

Ames and Brooks were severely censured by the House and all others escaped even censure. The committee, it must be considered, discharged its duty faithfully, and rendered a report which was fearless, exhaustive and just. Those who expected a white-washing report may as well own their disappointment.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LINCOLN, Feb. 25th, 1874.

We are now so driven by our duties here that we can scarcely find time to write for our tantilleg, the ADVERTISER. Our letter this week must therefore be brief.

PENITENTIARY APPROPRIATION.

On last Saturday the Penitentiary appropriation bill passed the House, only eleven members voting against it. As before demonstrated by our pencil, this appropriation was right, the contract upon which it rested having been declared by our Attorney General and other legal minds, as legal and binding. The committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the State Prison Inspectors were unanimous in the conclusion that the cry of fraud and corruption, so long and loudly hurled at them, was false and malicious.

TRUNK R. R.

We notice that the *Democrat* professes to desire information as to why the Trunk R. R. has not been built. We venture the simple reply that no company, possessing the ability to build it, has yet been found which would take the subsidies as they have existed and do still exist, and build it. This is the whole secret in a nut shell.

We respectfully suggest that if our cotemporary would evince half the disposition to find some party to build the road that it does in finding fault with those who have for years been laboring, in season and out of season, to that end, it would be a much more creditable act on its part.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Yesterday Webster's New Constitution bill passed the Senate, and now awaits Executive action. We believe it will be vetoed, despite the threat held over the Governor's head, should he withhold his assent. Webster, its author, thinks he has made himself and name famous. So did Hascall but a short year since, and one year hence Webster and Hascall will occupy the same niche in popular opinion. We are surprised that any man could or would endorse the bill. It will be remembered that in '71 the friends of the defeated Constitution argued that the defeat of said instrument was owing to the shortness of time in which the people were permitted to study it. Yet, according to the provisions of Webster's bill, the convention will meet in September and the people are to pass upon it in October. Talk about the Bourbons never learning or forgetting anything, why these constitution tinkers out-Bourbon the Bourbons.

Since penning the above Governor Furnas has vetoed the bill, which veto is, we believe, the first ever issued by an Executive of this State.

ADJOURNMENT.

We think the Legislature will collapse on Thursday night. There are some legislators here who resemble the man who became so infatuated while sugar-making that he said he would make sugar all summer whether the sap ran or not, and who would stay here all summer if possible. But the great majority are tired of it and yearn for home.

"GO WEST, YOUNG MAN."

When the Legislature does adjourn we propose making a flying trip to Lowell and Republican City. We are to be met at the former point by friends and conveyed to the latter place and back. The trip will scarcely occupy a week's time and will serve to gratify our curiosity as to the "lay" of that section of our domain.

CRIMINAL CODE.

On last Saturday a new Criminal Code was adopted which entirely does away with our old code. We look upon the new one as an abomination. It renders many little misdemeanors penitentiary offenses. It is denominated the "Ohio Code," but is not. The "Blue Laws" as an addition would scarcely make it more repugnant. How it passed is a mystery. Nobody read it except the Clerk of the House, and nobody listened to him while he was reading it. If rigidly adhered to several new penitentiaries will have to be built.

NEW LAWS.

We send to-day another invoice of titles of new laws enacted by this Legislature and hope to be able to send a full and complete summary before this letter sees the light. Our next article for the ADVERTISER will be written in the ADVERTISER office.

One of our exchanges speaks as follows of Governor Furnas, giving him a meed of praise which political friends as well as enemies are willing to accord to him:

"Since Mr. Furnas took the gubernatorial chair he has earnestly and vigilantly looked over the records of his predecessors, with a view of correcting errors and abuses, and establishing a healthy and honest system of government, where once all was disorder and intrigue. Steadily and uniformly Mr. Furnas goes to work, and although but a short time has elapsed since he took his seat, "shadows" are being "cast before" which augur well for the future of his administration. Ever at his post, and continually looking after matters of public interest, the Governor has always time to cordially welcome and entertain whoever it pleases to call at his office. And whoever calls upon Governor Furnas can but be favorably impressed with the man. Dignified, without being supercilious, frank, yet discreet is R. W. Furnas, and no one who meets him, either in public or private, can but acknowledge that he is well qualified to grace the position which he now holds."

Boots and shoes sold at cost, at Alex Robison's.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN.

Spain, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, enjoyed her fullest measure of political power. The inter-marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella and the union of the kingdoms of which they were sovereigns, and the discovery of America by Columbus, were two events occurring in the last decade of the fifteenth century which materially aided in lifting Spain to the highest acme of her national glory. Charles I or Emperor Charles V., upon whose head rested the crowns of Ferdinand and Isabella, sat on the then mightiest throne in the world. His abdication in favor of his son, Philip II, marks the epoch of the gradual decline of Spain. The latter part of the century is marked with reverses to the Spanish crown, and at its close the scepter fell into the hands of the imbecile Philip III. Gradually the world-wide possessions crumbled from it and decadence hastened on with accelerated speed.

The horrors of the Spanish Inquisition during the seventeenth century succeeded in quenching the fires of the Reformation that triumphed in Germany, England, Scotland, Poland and Sweden, and had even resisted the power of Spain in the Spanish Netherlands. In government the grand and successful battle for Republican freedom in the Spanish Netherlands met with a reaction, and the relentless tyranny of the Hapsburgs succeeded as an eclipse upon the rising sun of liberty in Spain, which continued to the end of the century. In the year 1700, by the death of Charles II, the last of the Hapsburgs without heirs, Spain was left as a prize to stronger powers. The reign of the Bourbons, the long war of the Spanish succession, the reverses and losses of Spanish arms during the eighteenth century are matters of history.

In the present century, other nations seem to have abandoned the aimless experiments of ages, and to settle themselves into the better security of well defined constitutions. The inalienable rights of man and the inherent laws of social order and progress are sought to be embodied in to the written forms of government, and the whole fabric of government is acknowledged to rest upon the consent of the governed. A healthy government, one answering the proper end of its institution, does not consist of a ruler and a rabble, but of great bodies of free peoples, preserving and protecting their highest civil and personal liberty. From being the mere subjects of government, not to say the sport of despots, the people are everywhere being recognized as the sovereigns. From the vindication of their rights, the transition is being made to the ultimate vindication of their authority. Beyond this it is being demonstrated as never before, that governments are means, not ends, of a people's life. But in Spain this has not been true. She has not shared in this universal progress, and her people have suffered much from political dissentions, and have profited little by them. The insurrection against the French in the early part of this century kindled a love of liberty in the heart of the Spanish people. With the overthrow of Napoleon and the final expulsion of the French, the liberty thus achieved resulted in the framing of a liberal constitution by the Cortes or National Assembly. Since this time, aside from the disputes as to the right of succession there has been an interminable war between the Cortes and the royal claimants to the throne. The armies have co-operated with the people in resisting despotic government in many cases, and have compelled at times the restoration or recognition of the constitution of 1812, as well as the recognition of the Cortes. In 1823, by the aid of French arms, the Cortes was suppressed, and Ferdinand VII was restored to the throne, and died in 1833, leaving the crown to his daughter, Isabella. Her uncle, Don Carlos claimed the throne, but with the support of the English in the civil war which ensued, the Carlists were finally defeated in 1839. Another revolution broke out in the same year, and at various times since revolutionary movements have occurred. The Republic born amid such loud acclaim, is already beginning to totter under the desperate agencies which Amadeus wisely sought to elude by his abdication. The business of the country is at a stand-still; families are leaving the capital, and its every aspect betokens the near approach of a bloody revolution. There will not be wanting factions to make a desperate struggle. The Federalists are in arms at the capital, ready to open fire at any moment; the former adherents of Amadeus are ready to fight for the establishment of a new king in the person of some foreigner; the legitimists will fight for the son of Isabella; the Carlists are already in the field in considerable force for Don Carlos; the communists are Ishmaelites and are prepared to butcher, pillage and destroy everything upon which they can lay hands. With these unpromising prospects and in the view of Spain's unsettled and sanguinary career, as detailed in history, it is hoping, as it were, against hope, to expect the success of the Republic. The people are not ready for it. They seem to lack in their conception of popular sovereignty. And herein they will fail; that they are not united and do not present the bold aspect of a popular revolt against monarchical authority, before which, only, will such governments retreat. The petty factions which are ready to take up arms for diverse purposes is an evidence of the instability of the Republic, and its collapse may be expected at any moment.

The Brownville *Democrat* man gives notice that he won't call anybody that differs from him "idiot," "liar," "billiard-cue," "sausage-stuffer," or "horse thief." There are to be no more personalities in that paper. Korrect.—*Omaha Republican.*

Those owing us will please be so kind as to enquire the amount of their accounts,

THEO. HILL & Co.

Best coal oil 35 cents, at Stevenson & Cross'.

TOHSE RAILROAD BONDS.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser:

I see it intimated through the ADVERTISER that Dr. Converse has threatened that, if our County Commissioners don't do so and so, not another rail of iron will be laid on the B., Ft. K. & P. R. R. Now this, if true, is decidedly cheeky. When the representatives of this road first started the enterprise, some three and a half years ago, they come out here to we'uns in Lafayette precinct, and as we were a little dubious on the question, they pledged their honor that if the bonds were voted, the road would be completed within the three years asked for—at this time it would scarcely pay to build a road on individual capital. Well, the three years up, and no road; they come to us again on the 17th of last May, and ask an extension of time, until the 28th of October. Extension voted, time up, and no road. They now come to us with threats, and tell us that if we don't do more than we agreed to, even, they will sink us into everlasting ruin by simply neglecting to build the road at all—just what they have been doing.

Now, we are of the opinion that we can get along without a king in old Nemaha, and especially a railroad king. We live within two and a half miles of the line of the B., Ft. K. & P. R. R., and are as much interested—according to the amount of property we own—as any other man, but if the question was put to us to-day, we would say "not another dollar to said road until it is completed, and in running order, nor even, then until they have given sufficient guarantees that the road will be run in the interests of the people, and not for the sole agrandizement of the railroad kings who own it.

Indeed we cannot see how the County Commissioners CAN issue the bonds to said road at all. When the question was submitted to the people last spring, it was told them the road would be completed last fall, and that it would save to the farmer, in marketing one crop, almost the amount of tax he would be required to pay to the road. Now our crop has been marketed and we can't see where the B., Ft. K. & P. R. R., has saved us a cent. In the mean time the managers of the road have dallied along until the county has become settled up, so that it will pay to build a road by private enterprise; just what they intended to do in the first place, and now they want to bully the people out of $78,000 to form a nucleus for a new Credit Mobilier ring, and if we don't "fork over" we are to be consigned to everlasting oblivion. Now this savors something of the story of the wolf, who cursed the lamb "because it wouldn't lie still and let him eat it."

Now, we, for one, would say to Dr. Converse, we have got along so far without the B., Ft. K. & P. R. R., and we can get along still further without it, and if you don't see fit to go ahead and complete it, "just lef 'er lie dar." In the mean time the people should see that all railroad property including road bed, and even charter, be listed and taxed same as other property. Vat you say, farmers?

N. J.

EQUALIZATION.

Proceedings of Meeting of Assessors—Instructions from County Commissioners—Valuation of Lands in the Different Precincts.

CLERK'S OFFICE, NEMAHA CO., March 1, 1874.

The Board of Equalization met pursuant to call of County Clerk. There were present from the different precincts, as follows:

Wm. Windshiffle, Benton precinct
A. L. ry, Bedford "
J. F. Cross, St. Deroin "
L. Fisher, Aspinwall "
L. Johnson, Nemaha City "
E. E. Enright, Brownville "
B. F. Ininch, London "
W. C. Clary, Douglas "
Benton Aldrich, Washington "
W. F. Wright, Lafayette "
Thomas Burress, Glen Rock "
P. C. Richards, Peru, absent.

Meeting organized by the election of W. C. Clary, President, and W. F. Wright, Secretary.

The following instructions were received from the County Commissioners:

Each assessor should become perfectly familiar with the revenue law, page 179, laws of 1869, previous to commencing his assessment, and remember that male residents over the age of fifty years are exempt from poll tax.

In your list of taxable lands and lots, in the column headed value place the value of the property, and in the column under the head of the value of improvements, the total value of all improvements.

Every person assessed should sign and be sworn to their assessment list, and assessors should file the statement as required by law of persons refusing to swear.

Assessors are required to value themselves all property where the law only requires the person listing to give the number of each kind of property listed, but when the law requires the person listing to give the amount it is received by the assessor, the individual being responsible under oath for said amounts being correct.

All persons trading or dealing on commission, and consigners authorized to sell when the owner of the goods does not reside in this State, are required to list all the property in their possession.

In making up the amount of credits which any person is required to list, he will be entitled to deduct from the gross amount, the amount of *bona fide* debts owing by him, but such deduction can only be made from the amounts of money or credit or both by such person listed and not from capital employed in merchandise as many have heretofore supposed themselves entitled to be.

Assessors are requested to endeavor to assist the memory of the persons whom they are assessing by repeating over the items on the list as well as items not exempt by law, and in every way diligently exert themselves to procure a just and accurate assessment, and great care should be exercised in the mechanical execution of the book to insure accuracy as well as neatness, and to avoid defacing the blanks and books furnished.

Property is to be valued at its actual cash value at the time of making the assessment.

It is hereby ordered that the within instructions be published for two weeks in the ADVERTISER, and copies of the same furnished the assessors.

It is hereby ordered by the County Commissioners that the list of items of each person assessed be extended to include the value of improvements on lands as well as town lots, and total value of realty.

H. O. MINICK, Sec.

Brownville, Neb., March 1, 1874.

Moved and seconded that the assessors commence appraising land on the east side of the county, running north and south. Carried.

On motion, the rate for assessing land in the different precincts was fixed as follows:

Island Precinct,	from	$3	to	$25	₱ acre.
Peru	"	" 5	"	25	" "
Brownville	"	" 5	"	50	" "
Nemaha City	"	" 3	"	25	" "
Aspinwall	"	" 3	"	25	" "
St. Deroin	"	" 3	"	20	" "
London	"	" 3	"	25	" "
Glen Rock	"	" 3	"	25	" "
Douglas	"	" 3	"	25	" "
Bedford	"	" 3	"	25	" "
Lafayette	"	" 3	"	20	" "
Washington	"	" 3	"	20	" "
Benton	"	" 3	"	20	" "

On motion, it was ordered that horses be assessed at from $15 to $125; mules from $20 to $125; cattle at from $5 to $60; sheep, $3; hogs, 3 cents per pound.

It was also ordered that grain held for sale be assessed as follows:

Corn, 8 cents per bushel.
Wheat, 90 cts. to $1.50.
Oats, 8 cents.
Barley, 30 cents.
Potatoes, 15 cents.

Moved and carried that the secretary furnish the minutes of their meeting, together with the instructions of the County Commissioners, to the ADVERTISER and *Democrat* for publication, and that the publishers are requested to furnish each assessor with an extra copy of their paper.

Adjourned.

W. C. CLARY, Ch'n.

W. F. WRIGHT, Sec.

Annual Election of Directors of the Q. M. & P. R. R.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company, as provided by the laws of Missouri, took place at West Quincy today. Mr. Philip B. Linville, of Edina, was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Mr G. S King, of Quincy, secretary. The following directors were then elected for the ensuing year: C. M. Pomroy, C. H. Bull, George Adams, C. A. Savage, Amos Green, Thomas Jasper, Thomas Redmond, Henry Root, J. G. Rowland, of Quincy; J. W. Blackburn, of Rockport, Mo.; A. P. Cogswell, of Brownville, Neb.; M. G. Roseberry, of Nodaway Co., Mo., and J. M. DeFrance, Kirksville, Mo.

The report of the Secretary showed that 15,654 shares of the company had been subscribed, and of this amount 14,645 shares were voted at this meeting. No other business than that mentioned above was transacted at the meeting, at which there was the utmost good feeling on the part of all present.—*Quincy Call, March 4.*

Aerial Telegraph Scheme.

The bill incorporating the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Co. has finally passed the Senate, and, with the signature of the president, will become a law. This aerial telegraph scheme is a novel thing. The plain of Dr Loomis, the inventor, is to telegraph from a high peak of the Rocky Mountains to the highest attainable peak of the Alps, at which point a tower is to be erected, on the top of which a large mast is to be placed. An apparatus capable for collecting electricity is to be put on the upper end of this mast, by means of which, on such elevation, it is claimed a strata of the atmosphere will be reached which is charged with electricity. Ground connections, the same as in ordinary telegraph, will be erected. This electrified stratum of the atmosphere will, as with the ordinary single wire and ground connection, make a complete circuit, and it is claimed that the slightest pulsation of the electricity at one tower will produce a similar pulsation at the other. The company is to have a capital stock of $200,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to two millions if the interest of the company shall require it.

The business objects of the corporation are stated in the bill to develope and utilize the principles and powers of natural electricity, to be used in telegraphy generating light, heat, and motive power, and operate any machinery run by electricity for any purpose.

No Humbug. No Humbug.

I am determined to close out my winter stock before I go east for my spring stock, and will offer the following goods at and below cost: Overcoats, shawls, dress goods, furs, gloves, nubias and scarfs, winter boots and caps. Thanking my customers and the public for past patronage, I will try and live up to my motto: quick sale and small profit.

L. LOWMAN,
81 Main street.

Repairing neatly executed in the tin and stove line at Tisdel & Richards'.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ordinance No. 32.

An Ordinance Dividing the City of Brownville into Three Wards.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Brownville, That said city be divided into three wards, whose boundaries are as follows, to-wit:

All that portion of the city lying east of a line drawn along the centre of the entire length of Second street in Brownville proper, and along the east line of Sixth street in South Brownville, and all additions to said city east of said lines, shall constitute one ward, and be designated and known as the First Ward.

All that portion of the city lying west of said line along the centre of Second street in Brownville proper, and Sixth street in South Brownville, to the centre of Fifth street in said city, and all additions between said Second street and Fifth street, shall constitute one ward, and be designated and known as the Second Ward.

All that portion of the city lying west of the centre of Fifth street in Brownville proper, and including all divisions west of said Fifth street, shall constitute one ward, and be designated and known as the Third Ward.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

This ordinance to be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Passed and approved March 4, 1874.

A. P. COGSWELL, Mayor.

Attest: J. B. DOCKER, Clk. 21tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Election.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the regular annual election for city officers will be held in the City of Brownville on the

Tuesday, April 1st, 1873,

between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., at which time the following officers shall be voted for:

One Mayor,
One Police Judge,
One Marshal,
One Treasurer,
One Clerk,
Two Councilmen for 1st Ward.
Two Councilmen for 2nd Ward.
Two Councilmen for 3rd Ward.

The place for holding the election in 1st Ward, Cozwell's office; 2nd Ward, Court House; 3rd Ward, store room north west corner Sixth and Main street.

By order of the Council.

21w4 J. B. DOCKER, City Clk.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS!

NOTICE is hereby given that builders and architects are requested to submit plans and specifications of a house to be erected on the Poor Farm of this county. The house to be of brick, with stone foundation, and not to cost over $3,000. Plans and specifications to be received up to the first Tuesday in April 1874.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Nemaha county, Neb.

JAMES M. HACKER,
26-5w County Clerk.

Underwriters' Agency.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,

$4,239,798 84.

ASSETS.

United States Securities	$1,336,237 50
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage	845,300 00
Cash in Bank and hands of Agents	281,642 83
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	229,550 00
Real Estate	196,857 93
State Bonds	107,177 77
Other Securities	234,140 95

BOSTON LOSSES | All Promptly Paid.

Call on A. W. NICKELL

And procure a Policy in the above company. It is the strongest in the country, and has a reputation that none other possesses for fair dealing and prompt payment. 1tf

A FULL LINE OF

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

For sale by

Tisdel & Richards.

Public Sale.

I WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the Court House door at Brownville on the 16th day of March, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder, my house and three lots, Nos. 7, 8 and 9, block 15, in the village of Sheridan, Nemaha county, Neb. Terms to be made known at the time of sale.

DR. A. OPPERMANN.

D. PLASTERS, Auctioneer. 19-3t

Filley's Famous

CHARTER OAK STOVES

ARE MADE SOLELY BY THE

EXCELSIOR MANUFACT'NG CO.

ST. LOUIS,

Charter Oak — Are doing more and Better Cooking, doing it Cheaper & Quicker Than any Stove of same cost.

Charter Oak — ARE ALWAYS Low Priced, Reliable, And operate perfectly.

Charter Oak — WILL DO YOUR COOKING CHEAP AND EASY. QUICK AND CLEAN.

Charter Oak — Always Warranted, AND SOLD BY

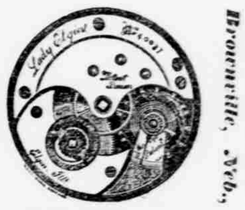
All Live Store Dealers Like

STEVENSON & CROSS,

BROWNVILLE, NEB.

16-67 to 17-55

G. S. DUNN, *Brownville, Neb.*



CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Repaired, and Jewelry Manufactured to order.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

B. F. SOUDER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

SADDLES, COLLARS, HARNESS, BRIDLES,

WHIPS, CANVAS COLLARS, ROBES,

ZINK PAILS, BRUSHES, BLANKETS.

BROWNVILLE, NEB.

W. T. MOORE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

SHIPPERS,

AND DEALERS IN GRAIN AND COAL,

72 Main Street,

Brownville, Nebraska.

y1

JACOB MAROHN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has received a large assortment of No. 1 PIECE GOODS, which he can and will sell Lower than any House in the City. AND WARRANTS THEM TO BE GOOD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR.—Being a private instructor for married persons, or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not let lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

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For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursing through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Scarcely a distinguished physiologist. There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is entirely free from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed those living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Painting and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner, by purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts recover health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of constipation and malignant fevers. Their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. The sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharge through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wineglassful. Eat good nourishing food, such as beefsteak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Probate Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of Amos [illegible] deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of said deceased will meet the Administratrix of the said estate, before the Probate Judge in and for the county of Nemaha, in the State of Nebraska, at the court room in said county, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1874, and the 16th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. of each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims, and one year for the Administratrix to settle said estate from the 16th day of February, A. D. 1874.

Dated February 16th, 1874.

E. M. MCCOMAS,
21-4t Probate Judge.

Legal Notice.

JOHN P. FINK, Robert P. Hall and Henry P. Roggles will take notice that John T. Jones has filed a petition in the district court of Nemaha county, Nebraska, in which action wherein John L. Carson is plaintiff and Mary J. Clark, William S. Clark, Celia A. Parry, John P. Fink, Robert P. Hall and Henry P. Roggles are defendants. The object and prayer of said petition is to foreclose a mortgage on lots one, two, three, four, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, (1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 15 and 16), in Block thirty-eight, (38), in Nemaha City, in said county, executed by said Mary J. Clark and William S. Clark to plaintiff April 16th, 1868, to secure note for $900 of same date, due in sixty days with 12 per cent. interest from maturity, and to obtain judgment for $402.50 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from October 18th, 1873, and order to sell said premises and apply proceeds of sale in payment of plaintiff's said claim in preference to the claims of any and all the defendants her