THE ADVERTISER.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1873.

OUR LATE TRIP.

In the absence of anything more important to write about, we propose jotting down a few impressions made upon our mind on the occasion of our late visit to Iowa and Illinois.

We left Brownville on Thursday the 26th alt., arriving at Council Bluffs on the same evening, where we tarried until 6 o'clock Friday morning, when we left via the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. for Davenport, Iowa, one of the best and deservedly most popular roads in the country. But we never did relish riding in railroad cars during the summer season. The idea of being toted along by a howling, screaming locomotive, which goes prancing over bridges, screaming around sharp curves and along the edges of steep precipices, threatening at every jump to hurl one from position and place him upon a road where through ticket or pass will not be recognized as legal tender, is, to our taste, anything but pleasant. Again, in riding in a railroad car one can never procure a seat on the shady side of it—if a male biped, some feminine will cheat him out of it, or, if the cars are not full, the locomotive will change its course, and turning some sharp curve make the shady the sunny side. Then, too, the dust and cinders always insist upon filling the mouth, ears and eyes of the traveler and covering his entire person. The seat of the car grows hard and that of the person correspondingly tender, and by the time one rides twelve hours, every portion of the body has endeavored to change off with its fellow in supporting the frame in an easy position, until finally the poor traveler has sat upon every portion of his body, except, perhaps, his head. And when night comes, passengers place themselves in recumbent positions dependent upon the chances of being jolted to sleep or into the laps of his associate travelers. No, we are free to say we don't like railroad traveling in the summer time.

From Davenport, the point from which we wrote the ADVERTISER, we went to Chicago, but it was not the Chicago we used to dwell in. Had we been dropped into the city without information as to how or where, we could not have guessed at our location, so changed is the entire face thereof. The magnificent buildings annihilated by the great fire have but given place to those of greater proportions and more imposing architecture, and in no section of New York City can one see in the same area so many magnificent business houses. Business, however, was staggering under the oppressive legislation of the State relative to R. R's, and the corporations, going upon the principle once so sagely suggested by Abraham Lincoln, that the best way to make a bad law odious is to rigidly enforce it, are complying with the terms imposed upon them, until the people are clamoring for the Governor of the State to call an extra session of the legislature to repeal or amend the obnoxious law. For the interest of Nebraska and producers remote from trade centers and tide-water, we trust the embargo thus put upon traffic between the East and West will speedily be removed.

Chicago had 300,000 people in 1870. She owes a bonded debt of $13,500,000 and a floating debt of $200,000,000. Her city revenue last year amounted to $8,500,000. She owns school property to the amount of $2,250,000. The mayor gets $4,000 salary and the corporation counsel $6,000—all other city officers, clerks, etc., combined, $94,000. The assessed value of real and personal property for taxation is $284,000,000—the rate of taxation is 15 mills on the dollar. Chicago's public works cost as follows: $4,500,000 were paid for 2,000 miles of distributing water pipe. Sewerage cost $3,000,000. For school houses, which are twelve and sixteen-room buildings, running sixty scholars to the room, there has been expended since the fire $2,500,000. For opening the Illinois canal ten feet deep and sixty feet wide, for a distance of thirty miles the city has paid $3,250,000. And to-day a vessel drawing six and a half feet of water can pass from the lake to St. Louis; and 25,000 cubic feet of water per minute is discharged from the lake through this central sewer of the city, draining the city completely. The two tunnels under the bed of the Chicago river have cost $1,250,000. The new Pacific Hotel, in one item, boasts of six acres of carpeting.

From Chicago we went to Sterling, Whiteside county, Ills., where we published a paper from the spring of '56 to the breaking out of the war in '61. Here, too, we met with remarkable changes. When we left Sterling it contained but about 2,500 inhabitants, and like unto Brownville now, was dependent upon the rich and fertile country surrounding it. Now the smoke of its factories fill the heavens above it, and the music of machinery freights the atmosphere surrounding it, while the population on both sides of Rock River—substantially one town—has increased to some 8,000. But change has marked everything since the days when we were a part of Sterling, and as we walked through the streets so familiar to us in days anterior to those of the war we were impressed with the fact that Time travels with as steady and unfaltering a step as when the sun, moon and stars were first affixed in their orbits. And what a lesson it impresses. When one starts out in life his dreams are bound in novelty and romance. He builds castles in the air, and solaces himself as he views them floating before his vision, wreathed with sunshine. But as time passes, the sun of his hopes becomes obscured by passing shadows, and when the clouds pass off, the castles are discovered to have fallen and been dashed to pieces. Another, upon stepping forth upon the morning of life, is spell-bound by the melody of nature which strikes upon his ear. Faith chafes to ascend and offer tribute, and the individual labors under the hallucination that as his heart is susceptible of noble impulses and generous instincts, so also are those of all surrounding him. But soon the melody of the air and birds is changed. A tempest rises and ladies the atmosphere into fury and the harmony is lost, while disappointment, if not dispair, chants the requium. Still another is led forth by the fickle goddess Fame, and with trusting, confiding faith, he follows her lead. At noonday the prospect may seem bright and promising, but ere the sun crosses the meridian the conviction is forced home to the heart that Fame, like a piece of beautiful marble, skillfully carved by the sculptor's chisel, is but a figure which it were foolish to make love to, and that most of those who attain the goal, appear in the world of letters, Mars, or other fields, but as meteors in the heavens, leaving no trace behind. Experience is a good teacher. The past, though behind, is yet clear to the eye of many, and as we met at Sterling old friends, who, as it were but yesterday, were pictures of youth and beauty, now appearing with furrowed brows and shaded hair,—and as we enquired for others and learned that they were sleeping in narrow beds in the same cemetery with those of our own loved ones whom we laid away years agone, our heart filled with thoughts of which the above are but faint outlines.

We arrived home on Tuesday evening of last week, with renewed vigor and a good appetite for our labors, rejoicing in the privilege of again grasping the hands of welcoming friends, with and to whom we hope long to be united.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued a circular containing the "act to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies," approved March 3, 1873, and instructs Registers and Receivers of the U. S. Land Offices, that parties making entries under the act are required to complete the planting of the prescribed area of trees in one year, and have not three as thought by some. Also that a party is limited to one entry and may not, as some have claimed, enter an indefinite number by complying with provisions of the act in other regards. These are important restrictions upon the more liberal construction of the act.

The new tunnel of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, just finished, forms a valuable connecting link to the great railroad chain which connects that city with the chief highways of commerce over the entire country. The tunnel is a mile and a half long, and has been completed in a little less than two years, at a cost of $2,000,000.

In reply to the recent newspaper paragraphs which charged that the friends of President Grant were combining to run him for President for the third term, he has informed a friend in New York that he would, under no circumstances, accept such a nomination.

Seven masked men placed obstructions on the track of the C. R. I. & P. R near Davenport Iowa, a few nights since, which threw the engine off the track. The ruffians then killed the engineer and robbed the Express car of a lot of bullion. No arrest.

NEBRASKA FRUIT EXHIBITION.

American Pomological Society—Circular to Fruit Growers of Nebraska.

The undersigned, duly authorized representatives of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society to the American Pomological exhibition, to be held at Boston in September next, have made arrangements to transport a car load of Nebraska horticultural products. It is hoped and earnestly urged that friends throughout the State will aid in making such collections as will sustain the reputation of our young State. When demanded, all actual expenses in collecting and delivering to the committee, at Lincoln, will be paid by the society. Specimens intended for exhibition at Boston must be in Lincoln by September 5th.

DIRECTIONS FOR PACKING.

When quantity will warrant, fruit should be packed in barrels—is not so liable to be injured by handling. Pack tight, in layers of fine-cut, clean sweet hay. Barrels and boxes should be bored as full of holes—to serve as ventilation—as may be, not to materially diminish their strength. Each piece of fruit should be labelled with name of variety, and wrapped separately with soft paper. Seedlings and unknown varieties, labelled as such, with characteristics as to season, habits, and otherwise. Give locality in which, and name of party by whom grown, age of tree, character of soil, and other information deemed desirable. Fruit will not be unpacked at Lincoln, therefore let it be well packed, for the entire trip. Select perfect specimens as to size, color and shape. Many varieties will of course not be ripe, others over-ripe; exercise great care in packing the latter, and let us have a full collection of all.

The delegation also desire for exhibition one and two year's growth of the different varieties of timber grown successfully in our State; also sections of older growth. Especially they would like to exhibit the growth of fruit trees.

Send collections to chairman, Robert W. Furnas, Lincoln, Neb., by September 5th.

ROBERT W. FURNAS,
J. STERLING MORTON,
JAMES T. ALLAN,
JAMES H. MASTERS,
H. J. ROHWER.

July 15th, 1873.

Among the replies to an advertisement of a music committee for a candidate for organist, music teacher, etc., a vacancy having occurred by the resignation of the organist in office, was the following: "Gentlemen, I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I ofer you my services."

A Chicago Jenkins wrote rapturously of the toilet of a particular lady at the jubilee ball. It subsequently appeared that many a lady there was dressed far more elegantly. Moreover the lady he named was not in full-dress toilet. She was not, in fact, at the ball, being in Europe on the occasion. With these trifling errors excepted, Jenkins was right.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States Passed at the Third Session of the 42d Congress.

CHAP. CCX.—An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, namely:

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, professors, cadets, and musicians, two hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents: Provided, That the professors of the United States Military Academy whose service at the academy exceeds ten years shall have the pay and allowances of lieutenant-colonel; and the instructors of ordnance and science of gunnery and of practical engineering shall have the pay and allowances of major; and hereafter there shall be allowed and paid to the said professors ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each and every term of five years' service in the army and at the academy: Provided, That such addition shall in no case exceed forty per centum of said yearly pay; and said professors are hereby placed upon the same footing, as regards restrictions upon pay and retirement from active service, as officers of the army.

For repairs and improvements, timber, plank, boards, joist, wall-strips, laths, shingles, slate, tin, sheet-lead, nails, screws, locks, butts, hinges, glass, paint, turpentine, oils, bricks, varnish, stone, lime, cement, plaster, hair, blasting-powder, iron, steel, tools mantels, and other similar materials, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of citizen-mechanics and labor employed upon repairs that cannot be done by enlisted men, eight thousand dollars.

For fuel and apparatus, namely: coal, wood, stoves, grates, furnaces, ranges, fire-bricks, and repairs of steam-heating apparatus, fourteen thousand dollars.

For gas-pipes, gasometers, and retorts, and annual repairs of the same, six hundred dollars.

For fuel for cadets' mess-hall, shops, and laundry three thousand five hundred dollars.

For postage and telegrams, three hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, paper, envelopes, quills, steel pens, pencils, erasers, wax, and ink, five hundred dollars.

For transportation of materials, discharged cadets, and ferrages, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For printing-type, materials for office, diplomas for graduates, register, and blanks, seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of pressman and lithographer, one hundred dollars.

For clerk to disbursing officer and quartermaster, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For clerk to adjutant, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For clerk to treasurer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For department of instruction in mathematics, namely: For repairs of instruments, forty dollars; text-books, drawing materials, and stationery for instructors, thirty dollars.

For department of artilery, cavalry, and infantry, tactics, namely: For tan-bark for riding-hall and gymnasium, three hundred dollars; and for repairing apparatus for same, fifty dollars; for repairing camp-stools, tents, and furniture, fifty dollars.

For department of civil and military engineering: For models, maps, repairs of instruments, text-books, books of reference, and stationery for use of instructors, five hundred dollars.

For department of drawing: For models for free-hand drawing for second class, forty-five dollars; mounting and framing the same, seventy-five dollars; architectural models for third class, forty dollars; mounting and framing the same, thirty dollars; tar-board for mounting models, fifteen dollars; colors, raper, brushes, and pencils, twenty dollars.

For department of chemestry, minerology, and geology; For chemicals, including chemical apparatus, glass and porcelain ware, paper, wire, and sheet metal, and ores, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars including materials for practical instruction in photography; rough specimens, files, alcohol, lamps, blow-pipes, pencils, and agate mortars, for practical instruction in minerology and geology, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; fossils illustrating the different rock-formations, for daily use in section-rooms, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; gradual increase of the cabinet, five hundred dollars; repairs and improvements in electric, galvanic, magnetic, electro-magnetic, and magneto-electric apparatus, and additions to pneumatic and thermic apparatus, eight hundred dollars; carpenters' and metal work, and materials for the same, sixty dollars; pay of mechanic to be employed in chemical and geological section-rooms, and in the lecture-room, one thousand and fifty dollars; completing repairs and improvements in laboratory, lecture-rooms, and minerological rooms, three hundred and ninety-five dollars; models and diagrams, one hundred dollars; books of reference, text-books, and stationery, for use of instructors, and contingencies, two hundred and fifty dollars. compensation to attendant, fifty dollars.

For department of natural and experimental philosophy: For instruments and apparatus to illustrate the laws of mechanics and of solids and fluids, three thousand dollars; instruments and apparatus to illustrate the laws of acoustics and optics, four thousand dollars; instruments and apparatus to equip one field observatory, two thousand five hundred dollars; one break-circuit chonometer for mural-circle room in the observatory, five hundred dollars; lathe, forge, tools, and equipment of work-shop, seven hundred and fifty dollars; repairs and contingencies, eight hundred dollars; compensation to mechanic and assistant in charge of apparatus, one thousand dollars; compensation to attendant, fifty dollars.

For department of practical engineering: For mining material, twenty-five dollars; lumber for profiling, twenty-five dollars; stationery and drawing material, twenty-five dollars; theodolite-transit, two hundred and fifty dollars; repairs of instruments, twenty-five dollars.

For department of Spanish: For text-books and stationery for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.

For department of French: For text-books and stationery for the use of instruction, fifty-five dollars.

For department of law and ethics: For text-books and stationery for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.

For the expenses of the board of visitors, four thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, That three members of the House of Representatives of the forty third Congress, whose credentials in due form of law have been duly filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives in accordance with the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be appointed by the speaker of the present House of Representatives, members of the board of visitors, at the next annual examination to be held at the Military Academy.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For gas, coal-oil, and candles, for lighting the academy, cadet-barracks, mess-hall, hospital-offices, stable, and side-walks, four thousand dollars; watertpipes, plumbing, and repairs, two thousand dollars; cleaning public buildings, (not quarters,) five hundred and sixty dollars; brooms, brushes, pails, tubs, and cloths, two hundred dollars; chalk, crayons, sponge, and slates, for recitation-rooms, one hundred dollars; compensation of chapel-organist, two hundred dollars; compensation of librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; compensation of non-commissioned officer in charge of mechanics, fifty dollars; compensation of soldier writing in adjutant's office, fifty dollars; pay of engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus for the cadet-barracks, chapel, and philosophical academy, including the library, one thousand five hundred dollars; pay of assistant of same, seven hundred and twenty dollars; pay of five firemen two hundred dollars; increase and expense of the library, books, magazines, periodicals, and binding two thousand dollars.

For pay of librarian's assistant, one thousand dollars.

For contingencies for superintendent of the academy, one thousand dollars.

For furniture for cadet-hospital, one hundred dollars.

For building and grounds: For repairing and opening roads, one thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the dam at the foot of Cow's Nest mountain, two thousand four hundred and eight dollars and six cents.

For preparing site and constructing foundation and beginning superstructure for cadet's new hospital, twenty thousand dollars.

For commencing system of sewerage leading from barracks of troops, three thousand dollars.

For remodelling battery Knox, ten thousand dollars.

Approved, February 28, 1873.

CHAP. CCXIII.—An Act to carry into Effect the Provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed in the City of Washington the eighth Day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to the Fisheries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the legislature of Prince Edward's Island have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed at the city of Washington on the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as contained in articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence, and thereupon, from the date of such proclamation, and so long as the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty, all fish-oil and fish of all kinds, (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil,) being the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty.

Sec. 2. That whenever the colony of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth of said treaty, inclusive, to that colony, and the legislaiure thereof, and the imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated articles, being the produce of the fisheries of the colony of Newfoundland, shall be admitted into the United States, free of duty, from and after the date of the proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said colony of Newfoundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, of the said treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, and shall be so admitted free of duty, so long as the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth, of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third, of said treaty.

Sec. 3. That from the date of the President's proclamation authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as the articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, and article thirtieth of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty, all goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports in the United States which have been, or may, from time to time, be, specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, prescribe; and, under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise, may be conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, from such possessions, through the territory of the United States, for exports from the said parts of the United States.

Sec. 4. That from the date of the President's proclamation, authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty, all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may carry in British vessels, without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise from one port or place within the territory of the United States, upon the Saint Larwence, the great lakes, and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States as aforesaid: Provided, That a portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada by land-carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the government of Her Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States: And provided further, That the President of the United Stotes may, by proclamation, suspend the right of carrying provided for by this section, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in the said Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, as provided in article twenty-seventh of said treaty: And provided further, That in case any export or other duty continues to be levied after the sixteenth day of Jnue, eighaeen hundred and seventy-two, on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American Territory, in the State of Maine, watered by the river Saint John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the providence of New Brunswick, that then, and in that case, the President of the United States may, by proclamation, suspend all rights of carrying provided for by this section for such period as such period export or other duty may be levied.

Sec. 5. That this act shall not take effect until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and shall not apply to any article of merchandise therein mentioned which shall be held in bond on that day by the customs, officers of the United States.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

CHAP. CCXIV.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to promote the Development of the mining Resources of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," passed May tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, which requires expenditures of labor and improvements on claims located prior to the passage of said act, are hereby so amended that the time for the first annual expenditure on claims located prior to the pas sage of said act shall be extended to the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

CHAP. CCXV.—An Act to change and fix the Time of holding the Spring Terms of the United States Circuit and District Courts in the cities of Covington and Paducah, in the State of Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, The the terms of the United States circuit and district courts theretofore held in Covington, Kentucky, on the third Monday in April, shall hereafter be held there on the second Monday in May; and the terms of said courts heretofore held in Paducah, Kentucky, on the third Monday in March, shall hereafter be held there on the second Monday in April.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

CHAP. CCXVI.—An Act authorizing the President to appoint Frank M. Ashton a second assistant Engineer in the Navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Pre-ident be, and is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Frank M. Ashton a second assistant engineer in the United States navy, subject to the usual examination.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

CHAP. CCXVII.—An Act to transfer the Control of certain Powers and Duties in Relation to the Territories to the Department of the Interior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior shall hereafer exercise all the powers and perform all the duties in relation to the Territories of the United States that are now by law or by custom exercised and performed by the Secretary of State.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXIII.—An Act relating to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the middle and northern Districts of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act or acts of Congress as vests in the district court of the United States for the middle district of Alabama, and the district court of the United States for the northern district of Alabama, the power and jurisdiction of a circuit, be and the same is hereby repealed

Sec. 2. That all civil causes, actions, suits, executions, pleas, process, and other proceedings now pending in said district courts of the United States for the middle and northern districts of Alabama, which might have been brought and would have been originally cognizable in a circuit court, are hereby declared to be transferred to the circuit court of the district of Alabama; and the clerks district courts shall transmit all the original papers in such causes, and a complete transcript of all the dockets, minutes, orders, judgements, and decrees in such causes, as the same appear of record in said circuit court of the United States at Mobile, Alabama.

Sec. 3. That nothing in this act contained shall apply to any indictment found by a grand jury and now pending in either of said district courts; nor shall anything contained in this act effect the jurisdiction or power of the Supreme Court of the United States to hear and determine any cause on proceeding now pending in said Supreme Court on writ of error or appeal from either of said district courts for the middle and northern districts of Alabama.

Sec. 4. That hereafter the circuit court of the United States for the district of Alabama shall exercise appellate and revisory jurisdiction over the decrees and judgements of said district courts of the United States for the middle district of Alabama, and the northern district of Alabama, under the laws of the United States conferring and regulating the jurisdiction, powers, and practice of the circuit courts in cases removed in said curts by appeal or writ of error.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXIV.—An act to provide for the better care and protection of subsistence supplies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to select from the sergeants of the line of the army who shall have faithfully served therein five years, three years of which in the grade of non-commissioned officer, as many commissary-sergeants as the service may require, not to exceed one for each military post or place of deposit of subsistence supplies, whose duty it shall be to receive and preserve the subsistence supplies at the post, under the direction of the proper officers of the subsistence department, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War. The commissary-sergeant hereby authorized shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall receive for their services the same pay and allowance as ordnance sergeants.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXV.—An Act to abolish the Office of Surveyor at the Port of Chester, in Pennsylvania, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of surveyor at the port of Chester, in the district of Philadelphia, provided by the act establishing said port, approved March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be, and the same is hereby, abolished.

Sec. 2. That an inspector of customs, to reside at the said port of Chester, with the powers of a deputy collector, shall be appointed for said port, and shall perform such duties as may be devolved on him according to law, but the compensation of such officer shall not exceed that allowed by law to inspectors of customs at the port of Philadelphia.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

A German in Buffalo fell into a beer vat the other day and was drowned. He drank as hard as he could to save himself, and would have succeeded had not a floating cork choked him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAY DOWN
FOR CASH!
Five Thousand Pounds Smoking Tobacco. Must be sold in thirty days.
J. L. COLHAPP,
Brownville, Neb

PAT. CLINE,
On Hand a Choice Stock of Ready Made Goods which he will sell
VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Manufacturer and dealer in Ladies' and Gents'
FIRST CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES.
No. 37 Main St., BROWNVILLE, NEB.

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

L. D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854
GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the County
$50,000,00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS
to be distributed in
L. D. SINE'S
162nd REGULAR MONTHLY
Gift Enterprise
To be Drawn Monday, Aug. 11, 1873.
One Grand Capital Prize
$5,000 IN GOLD.
2 Prizes, $1,000 each
2 Prizes, 500 each
5 Prizes, 100 each
GREENBACKS
One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted harness, worth $600.
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth 500.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $1 each
Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $ each.
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $75 each.
800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $30 to $200 each.
Whole Number Gifts, 6,000.
Tickets Limited to 50,000.
Agents wanted to sell tickets, to whom liberal Premiums will be paid.
SINGLE TICKETS $1; 6 TICKETS $5; 12 TICKETS $10; 25 TICKETS $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE, Box 86,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Office, 101 W. 5th St. 3-1y

FAVORITE SHORT ROUTE
TO ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS
EAST:
The "Old Reliable" and popular
HANNIBAL & ST. JOE,
Rail Road Line.
3 Through Express Trains Daily,
Equipped with Miller's Patent Safety platform Coupled, and Buffer, and the celebrated
Westinghouse Patent Air Brakes,
The most perfect protection against accidents in the world.
New and Elegant Day Coaches,
and two daily lines of
Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars
are run through from Kansas City to
QUINCY, GALESBURG, MENDOTA AND
Chicago, Without Change.
Also a daily line of
Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars
From Atchison and St. Joseph to
JACKSONVILLE AND SPRINGFIELD.
And New and Elegant Day Coaches from Kansas City to Indianapolis and
Cincinnati, Without Change.
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Legal Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that in an action before C. F. Haywood, Justice of the Peace of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, wherein J. P. Burdick is plaintiff, and Geo. James is defendant, the said Justice of the Peace, on the 3rd day of July, 1873, duly issued an order of attachment for the sum of $[illegible] under which a certain lumber wagon, [illegible] wagon, breaking plow, one set double harness, one saddle, one pair double-trees, twenty-three bushels of oats, some old irons, &c, and his interest in wheat growing on the Reeder farm, and also about ten acres of oats growing upon the Reeder farm, have been attached, and the trial of said action is adjourned to August 21st, 1873, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. P. BURDICK, Plaintiff.
JAS. W. BURDICK, Ager
4014

MEDICAL.

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