THE ADVERTISER.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1873.

Tacoma, in Washington territory, has been chosen by the commissioners of the Northern Pacific railroad as the terminus of that road.

Two millions of United States bonds were bought last week in London by the German government, in addition to the $10,000,000 it bought a few days before.

A Texas Democratic paper inquires, in a long article, if the Democratic party in Texas has any state policy, and comes to the conclusion that it has none.

Six accidental drownings and two newly born infants in the mill pond within a few weeks have furnished sensations to the local press of the little town of Eau Claire, Wis.

An Illinois paper don't complain because Gov. Palmer persists in speaking so often on the railroad question, but because "every time he speaks he has a new theory on the subject."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* declares that the granges in California "already control a sufficient number of votes—votes that are not for sale and cannot be bought—to decide the election" in September.

"A natural incapacity for idleness" is now said to be "what's the matter" with Vice-President Wilson. A natural incapcity for hard work has been the ruin of the many and aspiring genius.

A democratic paper in Maine suggests Marcellus Emery, of Bangor, for governor. The Maine democrat who would vote for him for that office would probably like to vote for Jeff. Davis for president.

A correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* holds that cholera has never prevailed as in epidemic in a granite country, but in calcareous or limestone districts, where the water contains organic matter.

The losses by the fire at Grand Rapids, Michigan, were somewhat exaggerated by the first accounts. They are found not to exceed $800,000, which is certainly serious enough for a place of that size. The insurance will reach $163,148.

It is a notable fact that of all the Vice-Presidents elected in the United States prior to Vice-President Wilson, none ever failed to fill out their term or that of their superior, save Wm. Rufus King, vice to President Pierce, who died in April, 1853, before entering upon the duties of his office.

For Frenchmen, who have been paying so heavy taxes for the German war indemnity, to celebrate the 5th of September as evacuation day, would seem a most natural, and, to the unofficial mind, a most proper, proceeding. The French government thinks differently, for reasons of its own which are not given, and has forbidden any such celebration.

The "back salary" bill which we publish to-day is quite lengthy, from the fact that it revises the whole salary system, its first general revision since the organization of the government. This law makes a general readjustment and wipes out the old law which had become a piece of miserable patch work.

It is not often that jokes find their way into regular telegraphic dispatches, but we are inclined to look upon the following as a joke—on cholera:

"LEAVENWORTH, KA., July 25.—Considerable alarm was created at Ft. Leavenworth last night, caused by a gentleman arousing the army physicians and reporting that his wife had an attack of cholera. The doctors visited the lady and delivered her of a child. There is a good deal of that kind of cholera in this community."

THE FURNAS-HERALD TRIAL.

As was announced in the ADVERTISER at the termination of the recent farce trial at Omaha, counsel for the plaintiff, Gov. Furnas, again made application for a change of venue. The reasons as set forth in the first application, were held to be good together with the additional fact that the case had been tried and no result reached. Judge Lake, for the second time, refuses a change of venue. As the matter of such change is entirely discretionary with the Judge—no law in this State ruling or governing—exceptions in appeal are consequently of no effect.

We have no disposition at present to call in question this act of Judge Lake, but will simply say that the universal expression of both friend and foe, so far as we have heard it, is, that under all the circumstances, it would have been but an act of justice to grant the change of venue prayed for.

As to the course which Gov. Furnas will now pursue we are not advised. Of this, however, we feel assured, that a trial of this case in Omaha, with the surroundings, is, or would be, the verriest farce. Upon the question of change of venue hinged Miller's only refuge from conviction. The persistency with which his representatives have fought it—in the face of the Governor's proposition to have the case tried in any county in the State excepting only Douglas and Sarpy—shows that he dare not submit his defense before an impartial jury. And again, the convicting of Miller as a wilful libeler, would be but "carrying coals to Newcastle," but establishing what the world of Nebraska already know.—The fair fame of Governor Furnas cannot be tarnished by such a slimy, insectiverous creature as George L. Miller.

Grain! Grain!

Theo. Hill & Co. will pay the highest cash price for grain.

For goods at even prices go to W. T. Den's.

THE OTHER SIDE.

In to-day's paper will be found a communication written by a Chicago gentleman, who in former years was a regular contributor of ours. His subject, this week, is the Grangers, for whom we infer he entertains no particular love, nor is he actuated by the axiom "give the devil his due."

What 'Particular D. Stone' (our correspondent's *nom de plume*) says in relation to the railroad law in Illinois, as to its working a greater hardship on the people than on the corporations at which it was aimed, is true, too true. We also know that the Grangers of Illinois feel this fact and are using active efforts to induce the Governor to call an extra session of the State Legislature, with the view of repealing or amending the odious law. But as the Governor signed the act under protest, we opine he will not be in a hurry calling an extra session, and probably will not until January.

We fear that another portion of our correspondent's conclusions are correct, viz: that the Grangers of Illinois are led by "a set of broken down politicians who can raise the wind in no other way." A number of the best years of our life were spent in Illinois, and we have an extensive acquaintance there, which warrants us in saying that through this movement perfidious politicians, who were shelved years ago, have again come to the surface and at present writing are the chief agitators in this movement. And as we write a Minnesota paper lies before us describing a meeting of Grangers held at St. Paul, before which Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, Granger candidate for Governor, presented himself dressed in a hickory shirt, blue overalls, and heavy shoes without stockings, and whose appearance was greeted with "deafening cheers." Was ever a more disgusting spectacle presented. This Donelly is rich, and those who remember seeing him while a M. C., dressed in broadcloth, with diamond studded shirt front, will not fail to fill with surprise that his neighbors cannot see through his disguise. As we have so often said, the object of the Grangers as set forth in their declaration of principles, is good, but so soon as they permit broken down politicians to tie themselves to their organization, the latter operating as tail and the former as kite, so soon will their organization dissolve, for the sturdy, honest yeomanry will step out from it. We know men in this State, aye, in this county, who are playing the same role that Donnelly is, men who were wont to sport good clothes, polished boots and oiled hair, who now strut the street as though fresh from the plow, with hickory shirts, overalls and boots coated with mud manufactured from rain a month old. All of the parties to whom we refer have their eyes fixed on position and look upon the "Patrons of Husbandry" as an organization especially adapted to their needs, all others having dispensed with their services. We say this in candor and sincerity, and want the Grangers to consider it in the same spirit.

But our correspondent overshoots the mark when he establishes as a premises in his argument that "capitalists build rail roads" and the people should have no voice in the manner of their running. We would like to have him tell us of a single railroad in Illinois built exclusively by capitalists. There is not one which was not subsidized either by the general Government, State or Counties, which, in either case, is the people. The Illinois Central, for instance, was the first railroad company ever subsidized by Congressional action. Every alternate section of land from Galena to Cairo, on the main line, and from Chicago to Centralia on the branch, was given to that corporation as an inducement to build that thoroughfare, which action laid the foundation of Stephen A. Douglas' reputation in Illinois, and the fortune of hundreds, if not of thousands, connected with the I. C. R. R. Co. Single counties give hundreds of thousands of dollars subsidy to railroads, and yet it is argued that the difference in cost between grain at the shipper's depot and the metropolis to which it is shipped shall be swallowed up by freight charges and go into the capacious pockets of the R. R. magnates. The people have rights which the managers of railroads should be made to respect, but the subject is one which should be approached carefully, not at random and with *malice prepense*, as in the case of the Illinois law, which wounded what it was intended to heal.

—The Trustees of the Louisville, (Ky.,) Medical College have created a number of Beneficiary Scholarships, for the benefit of poor but deserving young men seeking a first-class medical education. One Beneficiary student is received from each Senatorial District of any State, and one from each Congressional District of the different States. Sons of physicians and clergymen are very properly accorded Beneficiary Scholarships. Each Scholarship is worth to the recipient of it $200, and those receiving such aid are known only to the Dean. Mode of obtaining a Beneficiary Scholarship learned by applying to Dr. E. S. Gaillard, Dean, Louisville, Ky. As the next session begins in September, all young men needing aid should apply as early as possible.

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.

STATE UNIVERSITY—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

LINCOLN, June 24th, 1873.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska.

Gentlemen:—A portion of the Board of Visitors has visited the University at several different times, and carefully observed the ordinary, everyday work and workings of the institution, and has also attended meetings of the Faculty and Board of Regents. The following are such of the resulting convictions as seem to come within the scope of our duties:

UNANIMITY AND DISCRETION.

The people of the State are to be congratulated on the unanimity with which the University has been managed, both by the Regents and the Faculty, and the steady and continuous growth that has thus far characterized it. If these features continue, its development into ample proportions is only a question of time.

DISCIPLINE.

The methods of discipline in an institution without dormitories are necessarily different from those of institutions having them—differing in exercising less immediate specific control over the individual student, and tending to induce more individuality and self-control on his part. The University having adopted the system without dormitories—a system gradually growing into popular favor—is to be judged accordingly, and not to be tested by the processes in use in institutions conducted on the dormitory system.

In the actual discipline of the University, there seems to be a growing development of proper and manly bearing on the part of the students and of graceful subordination to the demands of their position as such. The impulses and restraints exercised by the Faculty, while exercised so unobtrusively as not to irritate, and scarcely to be felt, are still elevating and effective, inspiring generous enthusiasm, and the power of the Faculty to mold and elevate the character of the students appears to be strong and increasing.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Without the trammels of precedent and habit, and in connection with the manifestation of individual idosyncrasies in imparting instruction, there is a gradual adoption of the new and improved methods of teaching, and a manifest increase of thoroughness and completeness in the scholarship produced. The professors manifest an earnest devotion to their work, as a life work, and a generous emulation to excel in it. We have been unexpectedly and agreeably surprised at finding so much accuracy, thoroughness and solidity, and at the same time finish and polish, as we have found here, and such facility in utilizing whatever of excellence modern methods have developed.

WANTS.

The first and most evident want is that a fuller and more adequate appreciation of what the University actually and already is, and is doing, shall by some means be secured more generally throughout the State. It is abundantly worthy of more patronage than it has yet received. Its merits need but to be known, and it will receive a more rapidly increasing attendance. It would also seem to need additional teaching force, in the departments of natural science, and the modern and also the ancient languages. The needs of the department of natural science are particularly pressing. It must be remembered that it requires as much teaching force to instruct ten students in any department as one hundred, and that it is necessary to provide full instruction in each department, as a condition of inviting students to enter such department.

If there can be a chair and department of Didactics, according to the suggestion of the Chancellor last year, to be a centre and head of the Normal system of the State, and to work in connection with the Normal School now in existence, and others that may be established, it will be in harmony with the workings of the Normal system in some of the more advanced States, and will lay the foundation for a more efficient and economic normal training in this State. Respectfully submitted,

J. B. MAXFIELD.
A. D. WILLIAMS.
J. H. KELLOM.

OFFICIAL.

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

(Concluded from fourth page.)

For contingent expenses, namely: for stationery, office-furniture, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, including, professional books, maps, and two daily Washington newspapers, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Chief of Ordnance.—For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, six clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, six clerks of class one, and one messenger, twenty-four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For contingent expenses, namely: stationery, envelopes, wrapping paper, for sending blanks to the arsenals, forts, permanent batteries, and troops in the field, telegrams, express charges, and incidentals of a similar nature, furniture, matting, carpets, oil-cloth, professional books for Ordnance Department library, pamphlets, and newspapers, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of Military Justice.—For one chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, one clerk of class one; in all, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, five hundred dollars.

For Signal office.—For two clerks of class two, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Office of the Inspector-General.—For one clerk of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars.

War Department Buildings.—For compensation of superintendent of the building occupied by the War Department, (two hundred and fifty dollars,) four watchmen and two laborers; in all, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for the said buildings, ten thousand dollars.

For superintendent of building corner of Seventeenth and F streets, (two hundred and fifty dollars,) and four watchmen and two laborers; in all, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

For fuel for warming the entire building, and for operating the ventilating fan in summer, repairs of steam warming and ventilating apparatus, pay of engineer and fireman, matting and oil-cloth for halls, gas, whitewashing, and other incidental expenses, ten thousand dollars.

For superintendent of the building occupied by the paymaster-general (two hundred and fifty dollars,) and for five watchmen and two laborers; in all, five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For rent of building, and fuel and contingencies, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, eight thousand dollars; for compensation of the chief clerk of the Navy Department, at two thousand two hundred dollars, and additional to chief clerk, three hundred dollars, to continue while there is no assistant secretary, and no longer; one disbursing clerk, at two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, three clerks of class one, two messengers, and two laborers; in all, thirty-five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

For stationery, furniture, newspapers, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.—For civil engineer, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, and one messenger, and one laborer; in all, fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, plans, drawings, labor, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.—For chief clerk one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, two clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Bureau of Navigation.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three, one clerk of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, nine thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and laborer; in all, twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Steam-engineering.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class two, one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsmans, one thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger, and one laborer; in all, seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, three clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer: in all, fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

For superintendent, (two hundred and fifty dollars,) five watchmen and two laborers for the building occupied by the Navy department; in all, five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For incidental labor, fuel lights, and miscellaneous items for said building, seven thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, eight thousand dollars; assistant secretary, three thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; four clerks of class four, any of whom may be paid two hundred dollars additional, if the Secretary of the Interior deem it necessary and proper; six clerks of class four, one of whom may be detailed by the Secretary to act as superintendent of the building, who shall receive two hundred dollars additional compensation per annum; additional to three disbursing clerk, six clerks of class three, six clerks of class two, and six clerks of class one; three copyists, at nine hundred dollars each per annum; three messengers, two assistant messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and six laborers in the office; in all, sixty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For one captain of watch, one thousand two hundred dollars, and twenty-eight watchmen for the general service of the Interior Department building, and all the buildings therein, to be allotted by day or night service, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, twenty-one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, furniture, advertising, telegraphing, and miscellaneous items, twelve thousand dollars.

For expenses of packing and distributing official documents, including salary of superintendent, seven thousand dollars.

For rent and fitting up rooms for the use of the pension-office and for the bureau of education, sixteen thousand dollars.

For casual repairs of the Department building, including new windows for F street wing, repairing ceiling and walls of model saloon, painting and kalsomining and repairs to the roof, fourteen thousand dollars.

For fuel, lights, and salary of the engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars and repairs of the heating-apparatus, eighteen thousand two hundred dollars.

General Land Office.—For commissioner of general land office, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; recorder, two thousand dollars; three principal clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three clerks of class four; twenty-three clerks of class three, forty clerks of class two, forty clerks of class one; one draughtsman, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, at one thousand four hundred dollars; two messengers, two assistant messengers, and two laborers; in all, one hundred and seventy-one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars. Also, for additional clerks on account of military bounty-lands, namely: For principal clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, four clerks of class two, thirty-five clerks of class one, and two laborers; in all, fifty-two thousand six hundred and forty dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

For maps, diagrams, stationery, furniture, and repairs of the same; miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; advertising and telegraphing; miscellaneous items on account of bounty-lands and military patents under the several acts, and contingent expenses under the swamp-land act, thirty thousand dollars.

Indian Office.—For compensation of the commissioner of indian affairs, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, nine thousand dollars; eight clerks of class three, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars; twelve clerks of class two, sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars; nine clerks of class one, ten thousand eight hundred dollars; four copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one watchman, one messenger, and one assistant messenger; in all, sixty thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, including two city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

Patent-office.—For compensation of commissioner of patents, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; twenty two clerks of class four, fifty-two clerks of class three, eighty-four clerks of class two, one hundred and seventy-six clerks of class one, twenty-five copyists, at nine hundred dollars each, one messenger, twelve assistant messengers, six laborers, four watchmen, and one female laborer, at one hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; in all, four hundred and thirty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For stationery, engraving, and retouching plates; for bounty-land warrants, printing and binding the same, engraving and printing patent-office, patent, patent-office, patent-office, patent-office