

A SANGUINARY OUTLOOK. We have thought from the first, that however much disposed Castelar, on the part of Spain, and Grant, on the part of the United States, might wish and labor for peace, war would grow out of the late outrage committed against the U. S. flag in Cuba.

We are somewhat surprised at the position assumed by several American journalists and men claiming to be statesmen, viz: that if the destination of the Virginia was Cuba, and the object of the passengers and crew to assist the Cuban insurgents, the United States had no ground or right to complain.

The Virginia sailed from New York with proper papers, a complete Custom House clearance as a merchant vessel carrying freight and passengers under the U. S. flag. As she touched the shores of Jamaica, where the families of several of her passengers were then residing and still live.

The Virginia had on board over one hundred persons—Americans, English and Spaniards—mostly the latter. Immediately upon entering port four men were selected—two of them American citizens, Capt. Fry and Gen. Ryan—condemned and executed without such form of trial as the law contemplates.

A belligerent vessel blockading a belligerent port, may chase and capture a neutral blockade runner on the high seas, but in this case such a condition of things is not claimed. The rule in the case of the Virginia, if acknowledged to be an invader, as claimed by the Cubans, is that such invading vessel must be seized and captured within one marine league of the shore.

Does any reader require proof of this? If so we are prepared to give such as even Spain must acknowledge the pertinency of. While the Cuban insurrection was in progress, thirty gun-boats were built by Americans for the Spanish government.

As we stated in the outset, we believe war will ensue, and we are free to admit that hope that it will be kin to the belief. We want the stain now disgracing our flag covered by a star representing the State of Cuba.

The first session of the Forty-third Congress assembled under the new and increased apportionment in the House, making the number 292. The Administrations hold 185 seats, giving it a majority of 98, Last Congress the Opposition numbered 111 members, and now there are but 97 Democrats and Liberals out of the 292.

THE GREAT BOSTON TEA PARTY OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Tuesday the 16th of this month will be the one hundredth anniversary of the destruction of three cargoes of tea in Boston harbor, by some thirty prominent citizens of the "Hub," disguised as Mohawk Indians.

We observe that this tea-centennial is to be celebrated in many portions of the country on the evening of the 16th., by the ladies, who propose to give old fashioned tea parties, with a bill of fare comprising roast pork, baked beans, dough-nuts, pumpkin pies and cider.

It has been suggested by a number of our citizens, that Brownville, in order to be up with the times, and also to celebrate in a proper manner so renowned an occurrence of Revolutionary days, should hold a public tea party on that evening.

In reference to the destruction of tea in Boston harbor, and which led to our Revolutionary war, Bancroft relates: "During the latter part of the month of November 1773, three cargoes of tea arrived in Boston harbor, consigned to Richard Clark & Sons."

The citizens notified the consignees not to receive the tea as the Colonists were determined that they would not permit taxed tea to be landed or used in that stout old Commonwealth.—Capt. James Hall, of the ship Dartmouth, nevertheless prepared to land his cargo of tea.

Around this act of the fathers cluster the reminiscences that bind in fraternal cords a congress of great, wealthy and renowned States. In its celebration, each and every citizen can most cordially unite, and let glad memories and fraternal feelings surge and rule the hour.

Nebraska State Normal School. We have already given a description of the new building, and published the admirable history of the School, read by Hon. J. M. McKenney, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, at the dedication of the building, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 2nd.

The exercises connected with the dedication were very interesting.—The weather was unfavorable and the walking particularly bad, and yet a large audience assembled on each evening to listen to the exercises.

Mr. H. S. Kaley gave an address on "Conflicts," showing by copious and well chosen illustrations, that all great progress in the world is through conflict.

This was followed by the history of the School from its incipency to the present. Rev. H. Birch, the first financial agent of the institution, sketched the early hardships and sacrifices of the friends of the School, showing how earnestly the citizens of Peru had labored to lay the foundations of an institution of higher learning.

Hon. S. P. Majors recounted what the School had done for the town, in adding to its population, increasing its business, giving to it a wide spread advertisement. He paid a high tribute to the faculty for their culture, piety and labor, and to the Normal students for their uniformly good behavior, and exhorted the citizens of Peru to seek in all proper ways to make the stay of the students a pleasant period to them.

On Wednesday evening, Dr. Benton, Chancellor of the State University, read a carefully prepared paper on "The Relation of the Normal to the University."

This was followed by an address by his excellency, Gov. Furnas, on "The Normal School and the State," setting forth the important work of the Normal as an integral part of the common school system, and the duty of the State to sustain the School to the fullest extent of its necessities.

THE TRUNK RAILROAD.

VIEWS OF GEN. T. J. MORGAN.

The entire county is interested in the building of this road. The prosperity of one part of the county will enhance that of the whole. If the road should pass through but one precinct in the county it would have an appreciable influence on the whole county.

There is no possibility now of securing any other road, but a strong probability that if we act with promptness, unity and wisdom we shall, at an early day, begin to realize our long deferred hopes. Shall we not do it?

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The increase over the preceding year amounted to 336, an average of nearly one new paper a day, against an increase in 1872 of 449. One-third of the growth last year was caused by the starting of new dailies throughout the country, the number of the latter in that period exceeds by 82 the number of new weekly issues.

The completion of the Trunk Road will greatly enhance the prosperity of the State Normal School. Its success in the future depends very largely upon the success of this R. R. enterprise. The road would facilitate access to and from the school, increase the number and grade of its students, enlarge its faculty, raise the standard of work, widen the sphere of its influence in the State, multiply its active friends and intensify its life.

This school sustains most intimate and important relations to Nebraska county. It will furnish to thousands of young men and women of this county an opportunity of securing a liberal education, which could not otherwise obtain it; it will save to tens of thousands of dollars which would be necessary to spend if children were sent abroad to school; it will supply a class of trained teachers, ensuring better schools for all the children of the entire county than could be had without it; it will be a spur and an encouragement to every graded and high school in the county, making them all better; it will greatly increase the population of the county with a very desirable class of citizens attracted here by the advantages afforded for the liberal education of their children; it will, through its teachers and students from abroad, and through direct appropriations from the State for buildings, etc., spend millions of dollars in the county; the average annual expenditures through the school cannot be, now, less than twenty thousand dollars, which is only a small part of what it will be in the future when it reaches its maturity. These are only a part of the benefits conferred by this great institution upon the county. In other States counties have been willing to pay large sums of money, larger than that asked from this county to aid the Trunk Road, to secure the location of a Normal School. This county has never been asked to give anything. It could well afford to give all that is asked for the Trunk Road if for no other reason than that the building of the road would greatly benefit the school. But the benefit of the school is only one of the many good things to result from this action.

Fifth. The Trunk Road will increase our manufactures, to secure which, at least four things are needed. First, capital, which the building of the road will induce to seek investment here. Second, growth. Manufacturers spring up in the midst of an enterprising, progressive people. So long as we remain stationary or retrograde they will go elsewhere, but the hopefulness, the progress stimulated by these railroads would lead to the establishment of manufactures of various kinds. Third, facilities for securing coal and material for use in the things to be made. The Trunk Road would lay Fort Scott and Leavenworth coal, as well as that from other mines, at our doors. Fourth, facilities for shipping the wares made to market. No manufactures of more than local importance can ever be established here so long as we are without railroads to bear their products to market. That every citizen in the county is directly and personally interested in the encouragement of man-

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners at the December Term, 1873.

Present, H. O. Minick, A. J. Ritter and H. Hockmeyer, Commissioners; James M. Hacker, Clerk; Davidson Plasters, Sheriff. The following business was had and done, to-wit:

The following newly elected county officers were qualified after the approval of their bonds by the Board: Wilson E. Majors, County Clerk; A. H. Gilmore, Treasurer; Edward M. McComas, Probate Judge; Alexander McKimney, County Commissioner, 2nd district; E. E. Eubright, Coroner; also a number of precinct officers from various precincts.

A petition was presented asking for a change in county road running east and west between sections 19 and 30, and 20 and 29, in tp. 4, range 14. In the matter of delinquent taxes which could not be paid by the expiration of time as fixed by act of the legislature, passed and approved February 27, 1873, the Board of County Commissioners passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, G. W. Bratton, former Treasurer of Nemaha county, being unable to receive the amount of taxes offered by delinquent tax-payers at the expiration of the time provided by an act of the legislature, passed and approved February 27, 1873, and many citizens of said Nemaha county appearing at the office of said Treasurer ready and willing to pay their delinquent taxes as provided by said act, prior to the expiration thereof, be it, therefore

Resolved, That we, the Board of Commissioners of Nemaha county, State of Nebraska, do hereby authorize A. H. Gilmore, Treasurer of said county, to receive from delinquent tax-payers the amount so awarded, and therefor, as of this date, all delinquent taxes as provided for by virtue of an act of the legislature passed and approved Feb. 27, 1873, for the period of ten days from this date, and we hereby indemnify the said A. H. Gilmore against all penalties, interests and costs that may be claimed by the county of Nemaha and State of Nebraska, on the amount of taxes collected December 1, 1873.

An amount, not to exceed \$150, was appropriated from the general road fund to improve and open up the county road leading into Brownville by way of North Avenue, the work to be performed by David Campbell, Supervisor of Road District No. 3, who will bridge the branch near the McPherson house and grade so as to make the road passable.

It was ordered by the Board that an appropriation of \$50 be made out of the general road fund to build an approach to a bridge on Indian creek, near Thompson's.

The following action was taken by the Board of County Commissioners concerning the distribution of the school funds: Whereas, owing to a change in the law for the collection of taxes, a large amount of taxes have accumulated in the hands of the County Treasurer, which, under the old rule of distribution, would remain in the treasury until May, 1874, and, whereas, said money is largely due to road and school districts in the county, which require their dues at the earliest date practicable, therefore, it is hereby ordered by the Board of County Commissioners that the funds on hand in the County Treasury on the 30th day of December, 1873, be distributed according to law.

For action relative to Peru petitioners for a vote on R. R. bonds, see official advertisement in another column. Perry Crippen, Jeremiah Marlett, John Delay, Lawrence Raines, B. F. McIninch and D. W. Shurtleff, road supervisors, presented their accounts for settlement, which were approved by the Board. Henry M. Jones and Michael Bruner, justices of the peace, presented their accounts for settlement, which were approved by the Board. The report of the Grand Jury at the October term of District Court, reads as follows: To his honor, Judge Gantt: We, the Grand Jurors empaneled and sworn in for Nemaha county, State of Nebraska, beg most respectfully to report that we, the Jurors, have inspected the jail and are satisfied that the ventilation is very imperfect, and the cell in which the prisoners are kept is very small. The prison was neat and clean, and the prisoners stated that they were well treated by the jailor. No complaint was made as regards their food. The cell is certainly not a fit and proper place, in a sanitary point of view, to keep prisoners in. So far as the jury know the rules and regulations have been carried out according to instructions from your honorable court.

Approved. Margaret L. Hulet asked that certain lease in the nw q of the sw q, and lot 2 in the sw q of sw q of sec. 38, tp. 5, range 12, east, school lands leased to James J. Atkins, May 1st, 1870, as the lease money had not been paid, and James M. Atkins having left the country, that lease be declared forfeited. Same order issued to the applicant. C. M. Hayden was ordered to locate a county road and to mark and plot the same, commencing at the ne corner of sec. 14, tp. 6, range 14, east, and running west on the north line of sections 14 and 15, or as near as practicable. Complimentary resolutions to retiring officers: WARREN, Judge H. O. Minick, Commissioner of 1st District, and James M. Hacker, the County Clerk, are about to retire from office to give room to their successors, we, the remaining Commissioners, do cheerfully affirm that the relations so long existing between Mr. Minick, Mr. Hacker and ourselves have been of the most cordial and satisfactory character, and we shall truly miss from our council the experience and business qualifications, which they have ever brought to bear in the transaction of official business. We have ever found them straight forward, honest, capable and ready to do just what was for the interest of the whole county, on every occasion.

A. J. RITTER, HENRY HOCKMEYER, Board adjourned. A. J. RITTER, Pres't. WILSON E. MAJORS, Clerk.

McMahon is to have things his own way for seven years to come.

No matter what constitutional changes may be made by the Assembly, he will be Dictator of France for a term of seven years. The French will call him President, but Dictator is the proper title. The people are asked to deceive themselves into the belief that they have a Republic. But let them ask Gambetta what he thinks about the "Republic" as it is. There is reason for devout thankfulness, however, that Chambord is out of the way at last.

In the arrangement of the Senate Committee Senator Hitchcock is on two, and Senator Tipton on two, the former being on the Committee on Railroads and Territories, and the latter on Public Lands and Mines and Mining. Senator Tipton refused to be designated on committees by the Republican caucus, but accepted assignment by the Democrats. Schurz, Sumner and Fenton accepted Republican assignment, as did also every Liberal in the House. Poor Tip. He got mad at Grant and is now making faces at the Republican party.

The Democratic Governor of Delaware (Ponder) has appointed his drunken brother-in-law Saubrey to the Chancellorship of the State. There's nepotism for you, Messieurs Democrats!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. LETTING OF THE POOR FARM. NOTICE is hereby given that bids will be received up to Wednesday noon, January 7th, 1874, for superintending the Poor Farm for the year 1874.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF LOTS ON NORTH AVENUE. At a meeting of the Council held December 5, 1873, the following resolution was passed: Resolved, That all persons for whom awards have been made, by Commissioners heretofore appointed for that purpose, for portions of city lots appropriated to open North Avenue, be required to demand of the City Clerk their warrants for the amounts so awarded, within ninety days from this date; and upon failure so to do, no interest shall be paid on said awards after the expiration of said period.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION. Whereas, many voters and tax payers of Peru precinct, in the County of Nemaha, Nebraska, having presented a petition therefor, and the Board of Commissioners deeming it advisable that the following proposition be submitted to the voters of said Peru precinct: To-wit: That the Board of Commissioners of Nemaha county, State of Nebraska, do hereby order that a special election be held in said Peru precinct, on the usual place of voting therein, on

Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1874, for the purpose of submitting to the legal and qualified voters of said Peru precinct, the following proposition, to-wit: That the Board of Commissioners of Nemaha county, Nebraska, issue the bonds of said Peru precinct, for the purpose of aiding the extension and construction of the Midland Pacific Railroad in and through said Peru precinct, to the amount of Twenty Eight Thousand Dollars, payable to the Midland Pacific Railroad Company, on the 1st day of July 1st, 1874, and one-half the amount to be paid on the 1st day of January 1st, 1875, and both interest and principal payable in New York; one-tenth of the principal payable in New York, and one-tenth annually thereafter, and continue from year to year until the principal is paid in full; and shall the said Board of County Commissioners levy a tax annually for the payment of the principal and interest on said bonds in addition to the usual tax, and sufficient to pay the principal and interest on said bonds and said levy to continue from year to year until said bonds and interest are paid in full; said bonds to be issued, and dated July 1st, 1874, and one-half the amount to be paid on the 1st day of January 1st, 1875, and one-half the amount to be paid on the 1st day of July 1st, 1875, and one-half the amount to be paid on the 1st day of January 1st, 1876, and one-half the amount to be paid on the 1st day of July 1st, 1876, and one-half the amount to be paid on the 1st day of January 1st, 1877, and one-half the amount to be paid on the 1st day of July 1st, 1877, and one-half the amount to be paid on the 1st day of January 1st, 1878, and one-half the amount to be paid on the 1st day of July 1st, 1878, and one-half the amount to be paid on the 1st day of January 1st, 1879, and one-half the amount to be paid on the 1st day of July 1st, 1879, and one-half the amount to be paid on the 1st day of January 1st, 1880, and one-half the amount to be paid on the 1st day of July 1st, 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