THE ADVERTISER.

Official Paper of City and County.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1874.

Returns indicate that Arkansas has voted in favor of a constitutional convention.

C. C. Clifton, a saloon keeper at Julesburg, Recently fatally shot W. A. Safford, an employee of the U. P. of U. P. rairoad.

J. G. Bayne has been nominated for Congress by the anti-monopolists of the 8th Illinois district. Bayne is a farmer of Woodford county.

The number of removals of employees from the various Government departments at Washington caused by the economising acts of Congress, will exceed 600.

At the Democratic convention, ninth district, Indiana, at Fort Wayne, Thursday, A. Holman Hamilton was nominated for congress by a majority of one-half vote.

The great bridge at St. Louis was recently tested by moving fourteen locomotives over it, averaging forty tons each, making 560 tons or 1,120,000 pounds. The greatest deflection at any one place was 3½ inches. The carrying power of the bridge was pronounced all right.

The black bug is making havoc in the peach nurseries of Maryland. A dispatch from Wilmington, Del., says that in one nursery the grafted stock of 83,000 trees was entirely killed. The insect is even capable of destroying large trees, as it thickly covers the leaves and prevents vegetation. None of the ordinary means of destroying insects seem to avail, as this scourge is very tenacious of life, and liquid application that will kill the tree does not affect it. It resembles the rose bug and is regarded by entomolgists as a similar pest to the cherry achid.

A Democratic correspondent of the Omaha *Herald* keeps that sheet posted up on the grange movements in this county, hitches the grangers and new party together, and leads the *Herald* to hope that the Democracy, with proper discreetness down here will come in this fall for a much coveted loaf or two. The *Herald* recently received some news from its accomplice in this county which elicited the following amongst other very cunning suggestions:

"The Independents can control and carry Nebraska against the Republican party with its 8,000 majority only upon one condition, viz.: by adopting a platform and nominating a ticket that will draw the united Democratic vote."

* * * * * * *

"If the Independents in this State pursue a conservative course, and adopt the platform of their associates in Illinois *somewhat toned down on the railroad question to adapt it to* OUR *differing condition*, they can elect Governor, State ticket, Legislature, and United States Senator, and sweep Nebraska by a popular majority of thousands."

Of course the "Independents" of Nemaha will adopt platforms and *tone* things down to suit Miller. His advice is not a bit thin—it ought to catch almost everybody. Miller wants our Farmers and Laborers to adopt a Democratic platform and Democrats to be nominated to stand on it, and then, he being a lickspittle for railroads, throws them a sugar plum by recommending the "Independents" to "tone down" their ideas about railroad monopolies—the very things the people want to take in firm hands and regulate. But why have a democratic platform? Why not adopt a platform that will draw the united Republican vote? If the Independents wish to adopt a platform with a view to securing the united vote of either party, why not bid for or contract with Republicans, the stronger party? Could Miller tell why? He could if he could possibly tell the truth about anything. Democrats would still have to take back seats—that's the answer.

A granger friend informs us that certain granges within his knowledge in the county tolerate political discussions, and desires us to call them to order. To do this let us read the following from the National Platform, to-wit:

"No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss

POLITICAL OR RELIGIOUS

questions, call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly laid out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number, but we must always bear in mind that no one by becoming a grange member gives up that alienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party *to which he belongs.*"

When the new party was organized in this county, an attempt was made, first, to organize it entirely within the county grange; but Mr. Bridge knowing that to do such a thing would neccessitate political discussions, and be in direct violation of the obligation assumed by grangers, very properly put a stop to the proceedings and caused the doors to be opened to the public, and things were done with at least a semblance to publicity. It would have been just as public as any meeting could be but for one thing, viz, a previous and timely notice to the public that a convention of laborers and farmers would be held at a given time and place to organize a new political party. This, it is true, would have obviated the objection raised, that it is a secret society organization.

But we will get back to our text and say in conclusion that the usefulness of granges will be at an end when political questions absorb their time and chief attention.

THE IOWA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

On the first inst. the Republican State convention was held at the city of Des Moines. A good ticket was nominated and a platform adopted which we think no Republican can possibly find fault with. We could most heartily stand on and work for the principles of such a platform. The first resolution reads:

Resolved, That as the policy of the Republican party in relation to finance has afforded the people not only safe, sound, and popular currency, of equal and uniform worth in every portion of our common country, but has likewise greatly improved the credit of our country at home and abroad, we point with pride to its record and accomplishments in this regard, and while reaffirming the policy announced by the party in the national conventions of 1868 and 1872, and triumphantly endorsed by the people at the polls, a policy which, while contributing to the public credit, has enhanced the individual and collective prosperity of the American people. We favor such legislation as shall make national banking free to all, under just and equal laws, based upon the policy of specie resumption at such time as is consistent with the national and industrial interests of the country, to the end that the volume of currency may be regulated by the natural laws of trade.

The second resolution reaffirms the declaration of the Republican national platform of 1872, which favors the payment of the national debt in accordance with both the letter and spirit of the laws under which such debt was contracted.

No. 3 asserts that under the Constitution Congress has power to regulate all commerce among the several States, whether carried on by railroads or rivers.

No. 4 takes the sensible ground that the State has the sole power to regulate railway transportation within its own limits.

No. 5 advocates the protection of all citizens, white or black, native or foreign born, in the enjoyment of all rights guarantied by the constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto.

No. 6 applauds Congress for the reduction of Government expenses in the sum $27,000,000 for the coming fiscal year, showing that the Republican party on questions of retrenchment and economy, is carrying out in good faith, its oft repeated pledges to the people.

No. 7 declares in favor of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of President by a direct vote of the people.

A demand is made for equitable laws in reference to patents, pledges the faith of the Republican party to promote reform in the civil serveice of the country, and ask Congress to submit to a vote of the people the question of female suffrage.

Iowa Republicans have a platform that they need not be ashamed of, and which will lead them to another great victory.

HOW NO SECURE PENSION MONEY.

The act approved June 18th, entitled an act to increase pensions in certain cases, provides that all persons who are now entitled to pensions under existing laws, and who have lost either an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee, shall be rated in the second class and shall receive twenty-four dollars per month; provided, that no artificial limbs or commutation therefor shall be furnished to such persons as shall be entitled to pensions under this act. This act, by its terms was to take effect from and after June 4th 1874. Commissioner of Pensions, announces that persons embraced within the provisions of this act can secure the benefits of the same without formal presentation and without the intervention of an attorney. A power of attorney will not be recognized in an application for increase of pension provided for in this act. A letter from the pensioner, addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, enclosing his pension certificate and giving his post office address will be a sufficient presentation of his claim.

WE NEVER SAID IT.

The Blair *Times* of July 2nd gives us credit for an article advocating the election of Gov. Paddock to the U. S. Senate, which never appeared in the ADVERTISER in any shape whatever. We presume the *Times* placed us in this false position through a mistake and that it will correct its error as soon as it is made aware of the fact. We are not advocating the claims of Mr. Paddock nor any other man at the present time.

The Attorney has decided that under the act of June 16th, 1874, no payment can be made to any railroad company for the transportation of troops or property of the United States when its railroad was constructed in whole or in part by the aid of a grant of public lands upon any conditions. As to the use of said railroads by the United States the remedy of such company, if it has any, is by suit against the government in the Court of Claims.

Falls City is going to enjoy the sensation of a pig horse race on the Fourth. That will be quite a relief to the usual monotony of that inland burg.—*Nebraska Advertiser.*

Just so!—there would have been "a scrub horse race" in Brownville, but the b'hoys couldn't find it—the money.—*Journal.*

The *Journal* man can't take a joke. Refer to him in any sense and you step on his tail (one of Darwin's witnesses) and he squalls.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS.

Judge Kennedy, Hon. Samuel Pettit and Dr. Neal have finished assessing damages on the route of the Midland Extension. The pick and shovel will soon be ringing out music now. Every obstacle has been removed. The work will be commenced, or we are mistaken in future events.—*Nemaha Granger.*

Good for the Trunk Road. We have had more faith in its early completion since our trip through the southern country than ever before. It is sure of being commenced and pushed on as rapidly as circumstances will admit.—*Omaha Republican.*

OUR NATIONAL BIRTH DAY.

Since our last issue our readers have celebrated the ninety-eighth birth day of the Republic. We suspect that no very marked difference occurred in the manner in which it was celebrated, distinguishing it from the ninety and seven anniversaries which have preceded. Young America doubtless arose early and ushered in the morn with the explosion of firecrackers and the noise of torpedoes. Mothers and kitchen girls spanked them for putting out the fires and being in the way generally. Whole villages turned out in the dust and heat to listen to the "soaring of the eagle" by pompous orators, in a "small-pot-soon-hot sort of eloquence." The battles of the Revolution were fought again on many a rostrum, while the soldiers in Valley Forge were secretly envied by the scorched and heated hearers. Mountains of solid ice cream did "melt, thaw and resolve" themselves into nectar; rivers of lemonade and oceans of lager beer cooled the parched throat of beauty or rolled into the yawning "Dutch Gap." Young people paired surprisingly well, brass bands "tooted" themselves to "airy nothingness," fiddlers tickled their cracked instruments with "Old Rye Straw," "Zip Coon," or "Arkansaw Traveler," and beer gardens flourished as trees planted by rivers of water. In short there was a grand holiday in which every-day cares were laid aside and every man felt in his veins the tingle of that mysterious element that makes demagogues sometimes feel willing—yes, even anxious—to die for their country, if it could conveniently happen before the next election.

But amid all this turmoil, this universal "eat-drink-and-be-merry" devotion to pleasure seeking, are there any who sat down and closely considered the events which started this nation on her career of glory; who saw in the events themselves and their causes and effects, more than dead facts? History itself is of little import unless the effects with which it deals are generalized into laws by which the race is governed. It boots us little to know that we have an advanced science, that art has attained a high state of perfection, that government is just, powerful and stable, that the citizen enjoys a large measure of civil and political liberty, unless we know as an antithesis the *status* of these various things at the beginning and before our national existence and can trace the causes which have worked the change. If there were serious restraints on the proper liberty of the subject then, how have they been removed, and have we now reached the *ultimatum*—the perfection of civil government? If the government has grown more stable how come it thus, and is its perpetuity insured? If science has been developed and arts improved, cannot the very knowledge of that growth impart to the car of progress an accidental momentum?

"Whither are we tending?" is a question that is asked, and it is not an idle one. Are we rushing ahead to achievements which will startle even ourselves, or has the sun of our prosperity reached its zenith and is it receding into a darker night or suffering an eclipse so that the fragments of our civilization beyond that decoy shall be food for the antiquaries? But we will cease our moralizing, with the hope that the good old ship of state freighted with the wealth of a hundred years may yet sail on and round the period of its first century in all its pristine vigor, with its colors flying and its sails well filled with the stiff breeze of progress. *

The Falls City *Journal* is laboring under a misapprehension of facts concerning the meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee lately held in Omaha, and after charging several unheard of things, asks why Judge Fulton, of Richardson county, had no official notice of the meeting.

For the information of the *Journal*, as well as others who are not posted, we will say that a Central Committee is chosen at each State Convention, to hold its life until another convention meets. In this State said committee has generally consisted of one member from each Senatorial District, or thirteen in all. At the last State Convention, however, two districts situated in the West part of the State were each allowed one extra member, for reasons then and there considered sufficient. After the election of a central committee in open convention, that committee elects five of its own members to form an executive committee, the duties of which are not of so general a nature as the central committee. The meeting in question was called by Mr. Johnson, chairman of the central committee, *not* by Major Caffrey. The notice was published in the usual form, and the date *right* as far as we saw. We were present at the meeting as a spectator, and know of our own personal knowledge that no attempt was made to apportion the representation of the State, nor to fix the time of holding the State Convention. Before the meeting was called to order, and after adjournment both these questions were freely discussed by all persons who chose to participate.

For the benefit of those who think they see "wool in the fence," we will state that nothing was said or done at that meeting which tended in the remotest degree to show any attempt to dictate to the party, or to put up any "jobs" of any nature. It was purely a business meeting that could have been held in any public place, as far as the transactions are concerned. We have no doubt that when Judge Fulton knows all the circumstances he will have a different feeling about the matter.—*Red Cloud Chief.*

If the Falls City *Journal* has a greater desire to preserve harmony amongst the Republicans of its county than to promote discord, why does it not come out and acknowledge that it was mistaken in its charges that the State Central Committee was playing an unfair and underhanded game. In a column article in reference to the late meeting of the Central Committee, the *Journal* makes several charges which are calculated to work injuriously to the party with those unacquainted with the facts; but that paper instead of generously acknowledging its error, reiterates or reaffirms its false conclusions, and feebly attempts to defend itself. Mr. Polock, our P. M., was present at the meeting of the Central Committee referred to, and informs us that the explanation made by Maj. Caffrey, which we published last week, is entirely correct. An editor, with an average quantity of good sense, will try to keep peace in his own party ranks.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

LETTERS FROM OUR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

BEDFORD DISTRICT.

James Tucker is teacher, at a salary of $35; number of scholars in attendance 14. Mr. Tucker is an experienced teacher, and but few have been more successful. This, I believe, is his third term in this district. Loves the work, and when in the school room his whole attention is devoted to the cause. His very appearance infuses life and energy into the pupils. An idle scholar has but little show here. This district has been very fortunate in the way of employing competent teachers. Great care is exercised in this matter. They must know something of the qualifications of the candidate; the ability to govern, the moral character, &c., before they hire. If all would do this, there would be fewer failures and a great deal more good accomplished. I know of no district in this county where the children are better informed, and parents more intelligent, than in Bedford. But aside from this I must say that with but two exceptions they have the poorest house in the county.

HARMON'S DISTRICT.

Henry Harmon is director, Henry Hall teacher. Number in attendance twenty-four; compensation $36. Mr. Hall is what we term an old teacher, having been in the harness for many years. Great changes have taken place in our educational system since he commenced; and while he does not adopt *all* the new theories, yet he is a firm believer in a progressive system. I have no hesitancy in saying to any district that may employ Mr. Hall, that the morals of their children will be safely guarded. He acts upon the principle that the use of the intellect depends upon the condition of the heart. If the heart is impure the power of the intellect will be directed in the wrong way. Mr. Hall opens school with prayer. Some such exercise as this—singing, reading a portion of the scriptures, &c.—has a good moral effect; but whatever exercise it may be, it should be brief, as very little good can be accomplished by reciting long prayers, reading long chapters, or making long speeches to children.

HIGHLAND PRECINCT.

D. Y. Culbertson is director, and Lorenia Dressler teacher; compensation $33.33; number in attendance is twenty-four. From my own observation, and what I learned from the parents, Miss Dressler is teaching a good school. She was educated at the Normal School in this State, has had considerable experience, and is very thorough in what she has passed over. Intends returning to the Normal School as soon as her school closes. Governs well; imparts with facility and ease; speaks with firmness, and the children take for granted something is meant. With the exception of the high school buildings in Brownville and Nemaha City, this is the largest, if not the best in the county. It is 26x34, with a 14 foot ceiling, well put together, and of good material. It is bricked from the floor to the ceiling, and then plastered, making it very substantial and comfortable. The furniture they purchased of the Sterling school furnishing company of Illinois, which is very good. Seats sufficient for sixty scholars, besides several recitation benches Including out-buildings and fencing, which they expect to put up this fall, the whole will amount to $1,500. Surely such improvements as this reflects great credit upon the district, the county, and the State. Sufficient taxes are voted to cover all indebtedness. When I visited the school I found Mr. Culbertson there, who takes great interest in school matters. Glen Rock precinct has no warmer friend than Mr. C. He tells me they want a first class teacher for the winter term, and none other need apply.

The schools will nearly all close this week, yet a few will continue through the hot season. This is *certainly* a waste of school money.

Mr. Editor, if you will excuse me I will leave school matters and say a few words apout peaches. I have been in many orchards this season, and with but one exception the trees are bending with this delicious fruit. I have seen some orchards which, if nothing happens, will yield 500 bushels. In the exception, I refer to my own orchard. I have about 100 five year old trees, and seemingly in as healthy a condition as my neighbor's, but when ripe I believe I can devour every peach in the orchard, and then button my vest. My trees are on an erstern slope; I obtained the pits from grafed fruit, and took great pains in cultivating. Why this failure? If some one will be so kind as to answer, they will not only oblige myself, but probably many others.

D. W. PIERSON.

MISSOURI RIVER BARGES.

It is said the Star Line of steamers will put on a number of barges in the Missouri River trade this season. We hope this is true, for there will be a world of grain to come out of Kansas, Nebraska, and that portion of Missouri which skirts the river. We furthermore hope that the Star Line will have the good sense to make a *low rate*. Wheat and corn are both sure to be plenty and cheap during the coming fall and winter, and consequently every care must be taken not to add too much to the farmers' burden by levying too high a transportation tax. St. Louis wants all the grain she can swing this year, and we appeal to our boats and railways to give us a hard pan rate for the next twelve months and make up by big loads what is lacked in rate. It will be better for the Star line to carry down full barges at a low rate than one-fourth of a load at a high rate. for the success of this line is in the future; and if the newspapers succeed in convincing the public that the Star Line's barges are bringing enormous quantities of grain in bulk out of the Missouri, the line will be sure to get enormous quantities to carry, and if the rate is kept low no competition will be invited. We might farther suggest with propriety that if it is the intention of the Star Line to tow barges and vigorously solicit bulk grain to fill them, the sooner that fact is advertised all through the regions tributary to the river the better it will be for the business of the line.—*Missouri Democrat.*

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

A correspondent of the Omaha *Union* declares in favor of the re-election of Gov. Furnas and advances the following very good reasons:

Not wishing to commit you in any way, and knowing your paper to be fearless in its expressions for the public and industrial good, can I presume upon your forbearance by asking a place in the columns of the *Union* for the following comment upon this article taken from the *Herald?* While it was written in a satirical strain, that paper, unfortunately for itself, has done the Governor justice in these words, and in doing so, it has re-echoed the wishes of the majority of this community, who desire to see Governor Furnas honored by a re-election to his present high office, and a triumphant vote of confidence in his integrity and upright character by the people of Nebraska:

"Gov. Furnas ought to be the coming man for Governor. The same people who voted for him before in the face of Mr. Moffat's affidavit on the capital business, ought to vote for him now. He is certainly no worse now than then; he is just as honest, just as able, and just as innocent of grave offenses charged against him in 1872 as he is in 1874.

"Usage, and that regard for consistency which is the crown jewel in the Republican coronet, should cause the party founded on a great moral idea to re-nominate Gov. Furnas by acclamation, and re-elect him if they can. Failure to do this will be an impeachment of that party itself, and a verdict in the memorable libel suit that cannot be reversed."

The above are the sentiments of a great many strong and true men in Nebraska. If the Republican party is governed in the selection of any other gentleman, through the influence of the infamous charges heaped upon Gov. Furnas, it will disgrace itself and become unworthy of the confidence of the people. If the Governor desires a re-election, it is the duty of the Republican party to use every effort to elect him.

As the *Herald* says (though it does not mean it,) failure to do this will be an impeachment of that party itself. Thousands will vote for him now who did not do so before, and we believe he can poll a larger vote than any other gentleman whom the party can select. These are our own private views, and we give them for what they may be worth. As to Mr. Moffats affidavit, it is an error so far as Gov. Furnas is concerned. He acknowledges this in the following words:

"After having read the testimony of B. P. Rankin given in the above case, as well as his letters to you on the subject, which you have submitted to me, I am convinced beyond a doubt that I was mistaken in my belief, and I deem it both a duty and a pleasure, and but just to you and the people of your State, to say that I do not believe you ever received a dollar of the corruption fund referred to, or that you knew at the time of its manipulation or existence. On the other hand I believe you have been the victim of a base scheme on the part of another at that time, to make money for himself under pretense of paying it to you. At the same time, I am still confident that you were in the bank at the time I paid the money to Rankin. No conversation, however, took place at the time between you and myself or between you and Rankin, and I am now satisfied that you were an innocent bystander, and brought in there by Rankin for a purpose."

These are our private views, written at the suggestion of no one, and only with the view of vindicating an innocent man from the foul wrongs with which he has been charged.

***

R. V. Hughes, of Brownville, is in the city. "Dick" is an old time friend who for years used to make our office his headquarters, as Ben. Butler did his saddle. It is possible that he will conclude to locate here. We hope he will.—*Blade.*

Wintermute, who was found guilty of manslaughter for killing Gen. McCook at Yankton has been sentenced to serve ten years in the penitentiary. He was denied a new trial.

BROWNVILLE

Marble Works

CHARLES NEIDHART,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Foreign & Domestic Marble

Monuments, Tombstones,

TABLE TOPS, &c.

Main Street, between 6th and 7th,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPECIAL DESIGNS FURNISHED.

CHAS. NEIDHART, Proprietor.
M. M. CONNER, Traveling Agent.

WIBLEY'S

Exchange Market

Groceries, Provisions, Feed

FRESH AND SALT

MEATS:

LIME, HAIR AND SAND.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Country Produce, either in cash or goods.

77 Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARMERS KNOW, AND SO DO TEAMSTERS WHAT WAGON TO BUY.

THEY BUY THE STUDEBAKER WAGON OF W. T. DEN.

LARGE SUPPLY BOYS' CLOTHING Boots, Shoes, Ladies' Fine GAITERS

JUST RECEIVED AT DEN'S

NIMRODS!

Remember the first of August is close by, and you should all come and buy your BREECH AND MUZZLE LOADING Shot Guns AND AMMUNITION

—OF— "NICK. KAY."

Report of the Condition

—OF THE—

1st NATIONAL BANK,

AT BROWNVILLE,

In the State of Nebraska, at close of business, June 26, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$58,588 27
Overdrafts	1,894 25
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	100,000 00
Other stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	10,874 80
Due from Re-deeming and Reserve Agents	53,584 00
Due from other National Banks	20,808 05
Due from State Banks and Bankers	3,895 62
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	42 17
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,172 61
Premiums paid	12,800 00
Checks and other cash items	3,091 26
Bills of other National Banks	923 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	727 80
Legal-tender notes	22,834 00
Total	$288,708 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus fund		8,000 00
Other undivided profits		11,528 34
National Bank notes outstanding		85,780 00
Individual deposits	$69,877 47	
Demand certificates of deposit	23,601 49	83,228 96
Certified checks	320 00	
Due to State Banks and Bankers		170 43
Total		$288,708 73

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEMAHA.

I, Andrew R. Davison, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ANDREW R. DAVISON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1874. J. H. BROADY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
MATTHEW A. HANDLEY.
JAS. C. McNAUGHTON,
WILLIAM T. DEN. } Directors

[Number 42.]

An Ordinance Relating to Horses and Cattle.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Brownville, That it shall be unlawful for horses, cows, or cattle of any description, to run at large within the limits of the City of Brownville; and all such animals so running at large are declared to be nuisances.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the City Marshal to take up any of the animals mentioned in the first section of this ordinance so found running at large, and keep them in some secure pound within the city, and forthwith to give a written or printed notice of such taking up to the owner of such animal, or to the person having the possession or control of the same, if he is known or can be found; and if such person does not appear within five days and pay the fees and expenses herein provided for, and take away such animal, the Marshal shall proceed to advertise and sell said animal at public auction as hereinafter provided

Sec. 3. If any such animal shall remain in the custody of the Marshal for five days, it shall be his duty to advertise the same for sale by posting written or printed notices of the time and place of sale in the post office in Brownville, and at the usual place of voting in each ward, which shall be so posted for at least ten days before the day of sale. If no owner appears and pays the fees and expenses herein provided for, the Marshal at the time and place mentioned in such notice shall sell such animal or animals at public auction to the highest bidder.

Sec. 4. The proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the city treasury, after deducting the fees of the Marshal as herein provided. But the owner of any animal sold under this ordinance may secure the proceeds of the sale after deducting fees and expenses as aforesaid, provided he shall appear before the City Treasurer within six months subsequent to such sale, and prove his right thereto.

Sec. 5. The Marshal shall be entitled to receive twenty-five cents for the taking up and selling, or for the taking up alone, of each animal under this ordinance; and also fifty cents per day for each horse or mule, and twenty-five cents per day for each cow or other animal, for every day the same shall remain in his custody, which sums shall be paid by the owner if he appears and proves property before the sale, or out of the proceeds of sale if no owner appears, or if having appeared he refuses to pay the same.

Sec. 6. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of August, A. D. 1874.

F. A. TISDEL, Mayor.
Attest: J. B. DOCKER, Clerk. 2w3

G. S. DUNN,

JEWELER,

BOOK SELLER, NEWS DEALER.

Brownville, Neb.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

Repaired, and Jewelry Manufactured to order.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

SCHOOL BOOKS. SCHOOL BOOKS.

For sale by G. S. DUNN

J. L. ROY,

Dealer in

FURNITURE!

Undertaking a Specialty.

Keeps a full line of

METALIC AND WOOD BURIAL CASES.

56 Main Street, BROWNVILLE, NEB.

CIGAR SCRAPS

40 cents per pound.

L. A. Bergmann & Co.

A. ROBISON,

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

CUSTOM WORK

MADE TO ORDER.

Repairing neatly done. No. 58 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

J. HUDDART & CO.,

PEACE & QUIET SALOON,

No. 51 Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, NEB.

BEST WINES & LIQUORS

KEPT ON HAND.

BILLIARDS.

We have fitted up in fine style a Billiard Parlor, and put up therein two tables fresh from the manufactory, to play upon which we invite gentlemen fond of the exercise. The Billiard Parlor is located in the story over the saloon. 29tf

SUPERINTENDENT'S NOTICE

I WILL hold Public Examination on the last Saturday of each month, at my office in Brownville. Those wishing certificates will please take notice.

D. W. PIERSON,
Co. Superintendent.

42tf

FASHIONABLE BARBER

47 MAIN STREET,

John W. Smith

BROWNVILLE, NEB.

HAIR DRESSER.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry

JOSEPH SHUTZ,

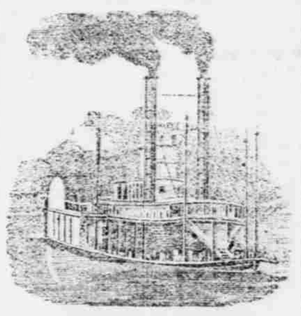
No. 59 Main Street, Brownville.

Keeps constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of genuine articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry done on short notice, at reasonable rates.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

BROWNVILLE

Ferry and Tranfser



COMPANY!

HAVING a first class Steam Ferry Boat, and control, through purchase, of the Transfer business, we are now better than ever before prepared to render entire satisfaction in the transfer of freight and passengers.

Brownville Ferry and Transfer Co.

March 26th, 1872. 24tf

ELEPHANT

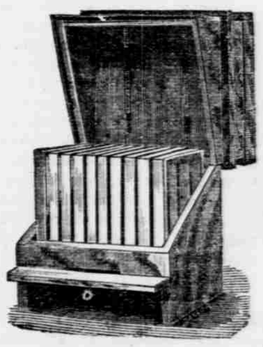
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

B. ROGERS, Proprietor.

ARNOLD'S

IMPROVED MOVABLE COMB

BEE HIVE.



Patented September 24th, 1872.

AWARDED First Premium at the State Fair, held at Brownville, Nebraska; also large Silver Medal at the Industrial Exposition, held at St. Joseph, Mo. It has received the First Premium at every Fair where it has been exhibited.

SAMPLE HIVE, $4.50.

Send 25 cents for 56 pages "Practical Hints on Bee Culture."

Address DON J. ARNOLD, Brownville, Neb.

☞ Clay's Patent Weather Strip.—The best for excluding Wind, Dust or Rain from under doors. For sale by SWAN & BRO.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

DISSOLUTION NOTICE is hereby given that the L. A. Bergmann & Co., doing as manufacturers and dealers in tobacco, etc., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; D. B. Colhapp retires, A. Bergman will continue in business at old stand, and is empowered to close business of the old firm.

L. A. BERGMANN,
D. B. COLHAPP.

In retiring from the firm of L. A. Bergmann & Co., I cannot, in justice to myself, refrain from returning my sincere thanks to my many friends and patrons who have shown me so much kindness, and asking for my successor, L. A. Bergmann,—a thorough gentleman and as good a judge of a tip top cigar as breathes east of the Rocky Mountains—a continuance of all favors shown the firm. D. B. COLHAPP.

In assuming control of the business above named, I can only say that, as heretofore, regardless of cost, the reputation of the goods of this firm shall be sustained in all respects, while returning my sincere thanks to my former patrons, I invite all to give me a call. I now have a stock which will give satisfaction, no odds how fastidious the customer may be.

1w3 L. A. BERGMANN.

Legal Notice.

JOHN HALEY and Henry Haley, residents of the State of Nebraska, take notice that William Jones did, on the 18th day of May A. D. 1874, file his petition in the District Court of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, against the said John and Henry Haley, defendants, setting forth that the said John Haley and Henry Haley gave a mortgage to the said William Jones on the east half of the south east quarter section four (4), of township five (5), north range thirteen (13), east, situate in the County of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, containing 80 acres, to secure the payment of $800, according to the tenor of the notes received in said mortgage, and praying that the said Haley and Henry Haley may pay the sum now claimed to be due, to-wit: $667.50 with interest thereon at 10 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of October, A. D. 1873, and that said premises may be sold to satisfy the same; and the said John Haley and Henry Haley are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 17th day of August, A. D. 1874.

Dated June 17th, 1874.

GEO. M. HUMPHREY,
Att'y for Plaintiff.

52w4

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber, on his premises near Sheridan, Nemaha County, three white Sows, about eight months old, two of them marked by crop off the ear.

June 8th, 1874. 50w5 O. H. HEWS.

B. F. SOUDER

Manufacturer and Dealer in

SADDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS,

HARNESS, BRIDLES

Zink Pads, Brushes, Blankets

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA

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FASHIONABLE

BOOT & S

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23 Main Stre

BROWNVILLE, NEBRA

L. A. Bergman & Co.

Manufacturers of

Fine Cigars

Dealers in

CHEWING

And Smoking Tobacco.

41 Main St.

Brownville, Neb.

T. N. MORROW. F. M. SPE

Great Wester

LIVERY,

SALE AND EXCHAN

STABLES.

COGSWELL'S OLD STAND.

Cor. Main & 1st Sts.,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRAS

NEW STOCK,

BUGGIES AND CARRIAG

LATEST STYLES.

MORROW & SPERR

Proprietors.

TIP ALLEN'S NEMAHA VALLEY MILLS TO

FLOUR.