THE ADVERTISER.

Official Paper of City and County.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1875.

Senator Paddock has gone to Washington.

It is probable that New Mexico will be admitted as a State during the present Congress.

A Republican Senatorial caucus last week agreed to favor the admission of Colorado as a State.

"Spark," of the Omaha *Republican* says the present one is the most expensive of all Nebraska legislatures.

Gen. Frank P. Blair's health is so poor that his most intimate acquaintances are not permitted to visit him. So says the *Globe*.

Mr. Haines, the Democratic Speaker of the Illinois House, is to be impeached. As that body is Democratic the impeachment of course will not be sustained.

A Springfield, Ill., correspondent of a Chicago paper, says a more incompetent legislature than the present Illinois one has not met in that State for twenty years. And yet it is largely Democratic!

Gen. Jno. M. Thayer has been appointed by the President, Governor of Wyoming Territory. We have not heard of an appointment lately that pleased us more. We congratulate the General for succeeding to this honorable position.

The legislature has passed a bill providing for an institution for the blind in Nebraska, to be located at Nebraska City, to cost $13,000. The State gives $10,000 and the City $3,000. This is one good thing this legislature has done.

A bill for an appropriation of $50,000, to complete the Douglas Monument, recently passed the Illinois Senate. It will probably be defeated in the House, as it is Democratic and Douglas was a good Union man. He and John A. Logan were united heart and hand for the Union when Mr. Douglas died.

The grasshopper bill for a State apportionment of $50,000, has passed both houses of the legislature. This measure is for the special purpose of purchasing seed for the destitute. Gov. Saundeers of Omaha, Gen. Remick of Pawnee, and Church Howe of Nemaha, are the commissioners named to purchase and distribute. They enter upon the duties of their charitable mission at the insignificant pittance of $5 a day. How a business man like Howe can make such a sacrifice of his time is a wonder to the grasshoppered everywhere. Such benevolence is incomprehensible.

A bill for the equalization of bounties was passed by Congress on the 13th inst. It will probably pass the Senate and become a law if it can be brought to a vote before Congress adjourns. The bill provides for the payment of eight and one-third dollars a month, for the term of his service, to every non-commissioned officer, private, musician, artificer and wagoner, who served in the army of the Union, between the 12th of April, 1861, and the 9th of May, 1865, with the deduction of all bounties heretofore paid by the United States and States. This bill will give bounty to Penick's men, who were not hitherto entitled to bounty because they did not serve two years.

The National Grange was in session last week at Charleston, S. C. It authorized the Executive Committee to select a location for the officers of the National Grange, and to lease necessary buildings for the same. Such action with reference to the loan of money by the National Grange to State Granges, was taken as to make the loan free of interest. Two additional members of the Executive Committee were elected, viz: T. D. Chase, New Hampshire, and John T. Jones, Arkansas, for three years each. D. W. Aiken, South Carolina, was re-elected for three years, and Wm. Sanders, Washington, and E. B. Shankland, Iowa, held over, making the committee five in all. An appropriation was made for the Granges of Kansas and Arkansas.

A bill was introduced in the Nebraska Senate on the 13th inst., for the relocation of the Capital at Columbus, Platte county. Seven commissioners are provided for, who are required to give bond, each, in the sum of $75,000 for the faithful discharge of duty. Section sixth of the bill provides that "whenever said commissioners shall have received donations to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and a deed to the State to at least ten acres of land, at the point selected by them for a site for said capitol building, they shall proceed to adopt a plan for said building, which shall be so constructed as to furnish suitable offices for the executive of said State, the secretary of State, the State treasurer, state auditor, state superintendent of schools, State library, supreme court, senate chamber, and representative hall, and shall let the contract for the furnishing of the material and the building of the same to the lowest responsible bidder, and shall take bonds, with sufficient security, from such bidder for the faithful compliance with and completion of said contract, said building to cost not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, unless the donations in the hands of said commissioners shall exceed that amount, said building to be completed on or before the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six."

THE M. P. R. R.

SHALL IT BE CONTINUED SOUTH.

HAS NEMAHA COUNTY "ENOUGH ROAD NOW."

What Dr, Converse Thinks About It.

We find the following in the last week's Falls City *Journal:*

Last week we received a communication from Dr. J. N. Converse, Superintendent, in relation to the farther extension of this line of road, and he writes as follows:

"I have, with much hard work, succeeded in reaching Brownville with tracks and trains. Nemaha county thinks they have enough road now, and while they continue to think so, they, of course, will have no more. There are three ways, one of which the M. P. R. R. will, sooner or later, get out at—one *via* Falls City, one *via* Rulo, and one *via* Quincy, Missouri & Pacific R. R. The first line that will give the proper aid, will be the line built."

Nemaha precinct, in Nemaha county, is equally interested with Richardson county in the future extension of this road and, will, no doubt, work in conjunction with this county to that end.

As the necessary funds, $5,000,0000, have been secured for the building of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific R. R., it insures an early completion of said road, and thus the Midland road will have an outlet, and hence the M. P. R. R. is not compelled to go beyond Brownville for an outlet. Therefore if the people of Richardson county want this road there is only one way to procure it—by giving the required aid.

The continuation of the road, would, no doubt, be desired by the company, but not being forced to continue it, Dr. Converse, as above quoted, says, "the first line that will give the proper aid will be the line built."

So far as Nemaha county, as a county, is concerned, we guess that Dr. Converse is correct, if aid voting is the criterion by which he judges. We have no idea that any kind of a proposition for aid, to a single road, in any direction, could be carried in this county, and of course it could not be for the M. P. since the road is built so far through the county. But the precincts along the line of the road, we are sure, want the road to drive on, and they want it bad enough to vote aid in any reasonable amount.

Nemaha City precinct, the Dr. will recollect, gave two-thirds of its vote in favor of the late proposition of his which was so badly defeated in the county, showing that while the county was not so anxious for the road as to vote the bonds, that that precinct was.

Aspinwall and St. Deroin precincts have antagonistic elements, according to the last vote on this question, that will defeat aid for the river or Rulo route unless they harmonize. But according to that vote Aspinwall precinct could carry the aid question for the road to run west of the town of Aspinwall, direct to Falls City. We say this, believing that the back part of the precinct which voted against bonds so strong as to give a majority in opposition, would vote in favor of a proposition to run the road straight to Falls City.

Friends down the river understand what is in the wind—what "the talk" is, so go to work and do not be too obstinate, for railroads cannot run by every man's door.

We, the people of Brownville, however, are not very anxious to have the road built any further down. It would suit us best for the M. P. to find an out let *via* the Quincy road, and while aid is the main question, we may be able to give something to accomplish that end.

Gen. Bick is carpeted for a mission to South America. He is on his way to Washington, armed with a recommendation, signed by nearly, or quite all of the legislature and State officers. Another liberal freak of the Republicans toward a man who has never failed to stick a pin against the party in power. Will the powers that be in Washington, vote this application? Senators Hitchcock and Paddock, give this matter your attention.—*"Spark" in Omaha Republican.*

"Gen. Bick" is the *nom de plume* of one B. M. Brake, formerly correspondent of the Omaha *Herald*, and editor of the Lincoln *Spy*, run in the interests of Ku-klux and white leaguers. A more bitter partisan Democrat cannot be found than Brake, and no Republican who knows him politically could recommend him to any kind of an office. He has written some of the meanest and most scurrilous things about President Grant that he was capable of writing. We never had any acquaintance personally with this Brake and our unfavorable opinion of him was formed by seeing his unfounded and unscrupulous attacks on Gen. Grant, and his administration.

Tipton may favor Brake's promotion, but we have too much confidence in the loyalty of Hitchcock, Paddock and Crounse, to believe that they would do such a thing.

A resolution passed the Nebraska Senate on the 12th, to expunge from the Journal and archives of the State all proceedings relative to the impeachment of David Butler. The vote stood as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Abbott, Barton, Burr, Fisher, Hoyt, Lamaster and Spaun—7.

NOES—Messrs. Bear, Chapman, Lyon, Perky, Rustin and Mr. President—6.

It will be seen that Senator Fisher voted for the resolution, and we think he did right. Ex-Gov. Butler has paid the claims of the State against him, and for the sake of his family, his boys, and his own sake, this record should be expunged.

A man named Brown in Nodaway county, Mo. recently went with his team to the railroad depot after goods. On his return through the woods his wagon upset, burying him beneath the load from which he could not extract himself. He remained in that position dead five days before he was discovered.

Nellie Sartoris, daughter of President Grant has arrived at her parental home. All the newspapers seem to think it interesting to note that she will soon become a mother.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF COMMON LABORERS.

Among the measures introduced in the State Senate is a bill which will be very acceptable to the laboring classes of our population. It provides that in every case where a laborer has been kept out of his wages five days after they are due, and where he sues and obtains a judgment in his favor before a justice of the peace, the defendant shall at the same time be taxed $5 in lawyer's fees for the benefit of the plaintiff. And, further, that in the event that any such defendant in a suit for payment due for wages shall appeal to a higher court, he shall guarantee to the plaintiff below $20 in lawyer's fees. The author of the bill, Mr. Buehler, of this city, illustrated the necessity for some such legislation by citing the case of a Chicago firm, which owed one of its workingmen $15 for wages. Out of sheer spite, hower, it appealed the suit from court to court, until the fees which the plaintiff had to pay to his lawyers largely exceeded the amount at stake.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Such a law should exist in every State. The common laboring man, who has not the means to law, even for his rights, should be protected, if possible, or as far as possible from the hardships he has often to endure from the dishonest man of capital. We have often heard it said by daily or monthly laborers, "That man owes me money for my labor—money that I need to provide for my family—but he will not pay me. He is able to pay, but if I sue him it will cost me more than the debt, and I might as well loose it first as last." That employer should be compelled not only to pay the debt but also all costs and necessary expenses of its collection. The attention of the Nebraska Legislature is called to the necessity of some such law for this State. As the *Inter-Ocean* says, it would be very acceptable to the laboring classes.

The following resolution was recently introduced in the House by Mr. Howe:

Resolved, That John L. McConnell, Treasurer of the State University be requested to transmit to this house, forthwith, a detailed statement of the condition of the funds belonging to said University, when and where deposited; and all other information relative to the condition of the same.

And the following by Mr. Baumer:

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to furnish this house with a copy of the contract entered into by the State with Tom P. Kenard in regard to the collecting of the five per cent. school fund and recovery of swamp lands of the general government.

The resolution of Mr. Howe regarding the State University is all right so far as it goes, but it should have embraced a clause looking into certain transactions pertaining to the Agricultural College lands—the 'model farm.' We do not know that there has anything wrong transpired but there are newspaper charges that there has.

Mr. Baumer's resolution is a proper one, too. About a year ago there was a good deal said about swamp lands and frauds and steals connected therewith. The people would like to know all about it.

Since writing the above we learn through the *Republican* correspondent "Spark," that the resolution calling for facts in the 5 per cent. and swamp land matter elicited that the State had first contracted with Mr. Millard and Gov. Saunders, in compliance with the provisions of the law and a joint resolution, and that afterward, to-wit: on the 13th day of October, 1874, by reason of both the before mentioned gentlemen declining to serve, a contract was entered into with Mr. Kennard, as agent. The terms agreed upon, in both instances, were 33⅓ per cent. on lands and 50 per cent. on the five per cent. All has been decided against the State, and therefore the whole matter is at an end. The parties who had the enterprise in hand expended, I am told, about ten thousand dollars—the State nothing, and therefore the "steal" is a myth.

The St. Joe *Gazette* recently got a new editor, and he is a regular fire-eater and goes to his work in the old nigger driver style, when northern people and southern laboring men were mudsills. They sent off to Kentucky and got him. Hear the veteran rebel howl:

The verdict of the American people is that U. S. Grant is a usurper—the damning stain is upon his escutcheon. He has plotted against the liberties of the people, played traitor and executioner; worse still, he has done these wicked acts in defiance of his oath, in defiance of truth, in defiance of overwhelming evidence of his own expressed convictions of right. In the estimation of millions of men he is an object of unutterable loathing, and were he deprived of the purse and the sword, which are used for purposes as base as were ever recorded, there would be none in all the broad land so debased as to recognize him. Writhing under the stinging reproof administered by the American people, conscious of the fact that he is despised by honorable men of both political parties, Grant commences to nurse his hate and to devise ways for further usurpations by which he hopes to perpetuate his power.

* * * * *

The affairs of Arkansas, so cheering to all but Grant have a significance in his mind which arouses all the latent hates of his crime-stained soul. He sees defeat when again the Radical party asks for a new lease of power, and at once sits about laying his plans to murder liberty in Arkansas as he has done in Louisiana.

* * * * *

He goes to the House of Representatives, intensely partisan, and asks for such legislation as suits his devilish purposes. If Congress listens to his overtures, there is nothing more certain than that he will, with a savagery that would mantle Shack-Nasty Jim's cheek with a blush of shame and confusion, plunge his bayonets into the heart of another sovereign State.

Brown, the rebel Congressman from Kentucky, who was censured, and came near being expelled, by the National House of Representatives, recently, for violating the rules of the House and lying directly to the Speaker in reply to a direct question, is endorsed by the Lincoln *Spy* for doing so. Of course it does, because Brown's style is that of a brawling slave driver.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The railway depot at Farwell, Michigan was destroyed by fire on the 11th and also the store of Wells, Stone & Co.

On the night of the 11th at Alton, Ill., Michael Mahoney was frozen to to death.

A fire at Keokuk on the 11th destroyed two business houses and contents. The sufferers were Cooper & Graham, stove dealers and E. C. Pond & Co., egg and butter packers.

Ten business firms were burned out at Fond du Lac on the 11th.

In response to the request of the colored clergymen, the Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church have fixed upon Monday, March 1st, as a day of fasting and prayer, and issued an address to the American people pleading for the enjoyment of every civil and political right, and that they should be permitted to lead quiet and peaceful lives in all Godliness and honesty, with ample protection for their brethren in the South from the few bad men that persecute them.

The funeral of U. S. Senator Bukingham of Connecticut took place at Norwich on the 9th inst W. W. Eaton of Hartford has been appointed U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy for the balance of the term ending March 4th.

Hartford suffered a $550,000 fire on the 12th.

Two women were burned to death in Cincinnati on the 12th by their dresses catching fire from the fire grate. One, a Mrs. Cowan, the other a Mrs. Wells.

A fire at Meadville, Pa, on the 11th destroyed Sherwood & Co's plaining mill and Pendleton's cheese factory. Loss $25,000.

FROM A LADY.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser.

I often see in the newspapers much good advice as to what a wife should do to make home pleasant and happy. Is there nothing for a husband to do? If you have any advice on this topic for them and will give it in your next issue, your lady readers will hold you in lasting remembrance. F.

ANSWER.

The ADVERTISER has never had a department specially devoted to questions from its fair correspondents, nor has it been enabled to employ an editorial staff competent, by taste, experience and special culture, to give advice in the realm of heart and soul influences which happify and enoble our American homes. We fear if we should now respond to the wishes of our respected friend our advice might be more or less colored by the lights and shades of our own family deportment, in which case there might be husbands so ungenerous as to think us egotistical enough to assume that they should take our marital demeanor as a standard by which their short comings are to be repremanded or condemned, and so there might be wives so disheartened by the disparagement between what is and what ought to be, that they would envy the pleasure and happiness which throws its halo of loveliness around our better half and six—especially the six. In view of the difficulties which surround the question we propose to take a week's time for observation and reflection.

SENATORS ELECT.

The following is a list of U. S. Senators whose time expires on the 4th of March next. We print the Republican names in roman and Democrats in italics:

Out-going Senators.	In-coming Sen.
CALIFORNIA.	
John S. Hager.	Newton Booth.
CONNECTICUT.	
Wm. A. Buckingham.	*Wm. W. Eaton.*
DELAWARE.	
Thomas F. Bayard.	*Thomas F. Bayard.*
FLORIDA.	
Abijah Gilbert.	*C. W. Jones.*
INDIANA.	
Daniel D. Pratt.	*Joseph E. McDonald.*
MAINE.	
Hannibal Hamlin	Hannibal Hamlin.
MARYLAND.	
Wm. T. Hamilton.	*W. Pickney Whyte.*
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Wm. B. Washburn.	Henry L. Dawes
MICHIGAN.	
Zach. Chandler.	Isaac P. Christianey.
MINNESOTA.	
Alexander Ramsey.	
MISSISSIPPI.	
Henry R. Pease.	Branch K. Bruce.
MISSOURI.	
Carl Schurz.	*Frank M. Cockrell.*
NEBRASKA.	
Thomas W. Tipton.	Algernon S. Paddock.
NEVADA.	
Wm. M, Stewart.	Wm Sharon.
NEW JERSEY.	
John P. Stockton.	*Theo. F. Randolph*
NEW YORK.	
Reuben E. Fenton.	*Francis Kernan.*
OHIO.	
Allen G. Thurman.	*Allen G. Thurman.*
PENNSYLVANIA.	
John Scott.	*Wm. A. Wallace.*
RHODE ISLAND.	
Wm. Sprague.	A. E. Burnside.
TENNESSEE.	
Wm. G. Brownlow.	*Andrew Johnson.*
TEXAS.	
Jos. W. Flanagan.	*Samuel B Maxey.*
VERMONT.	
Geo. F. Edmonds.	Geo. F. Edmonds.
VIRGINIA.	
John F. Lewis.	*Robert E Withers.*
WEST VIRGIRIA.	
Arthur I Boreman.	
WISCONSIN.	
Matt H. Carpenter.	Angus Cameron.

Miss Katie Travis, in St. Joseph, on the 11th inst., was murdered by a young man named Wm. Matthews. The victim was living at the Sarsfield Hotel, and a relative of the proprietor. There was no cause known why Matthews should put two pistol balls thro' the body of the young lady, except that given by himself, which, he says was whisky. There was no quarrel between the parties, never had been an unkind feeling. The murderer was only mad from the effects of long continued drinking. He awaits his punishment in jail. The great suffering in the world, caused by the use of strong drink, is by innocent persons. One man drinks and ten persons suffer as the consequence.

It is hoped the legislature will not adjourn without repealing the present law which exempts land planted in trees from taxation.

RELEIF.

A Washington telegram of Feb. 12, says a general order from the War Department, with reference to carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress, approved February 10th, to provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of the grasshoppers upon the western frontiers, says it is ordered by the President that the commanders of the departments of the Platte, Missouri and Dakota shall cause to be made, as soon as practicable, an enrollment of the inhabitants of the States and Territories within these departments who have been rendered destitute by the ravages aforesaid, which enrollment will, as far as practicable, group families together, giving the name of each person entitled to relief; children under twelve years of age to be rated separately. Applicants for supplies should make statements on blanks furnished them, of their resources convertible with safety to their families, into a supply of food, and the names of such persons as may be found to have resources so connvertible shall not be placed on the rolls until such supplies are exhausted.

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Last week we published the law which permits homesteaders to abandon their claims by reason of grasshopper devastation. The following letter, addressed to Registers and Receivers, prescribes rules and regulations by which the law will be administered, and of which homesteaders who propose to leave their claims by virtue of said law, should take notice:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1875.

Registers and Receivers:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith a copy of an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settles on the public lands," approved December 28th, 1874.

This act provides that where the crops of homestead and pre-emption settlers were destroyed or seriously injured by grasshoppers in 1874, such settlers shall be allowed a leave of absence from their claims until July 1, 1875; that, where such grasshoppers shall reappear in 1875 to the like destruction of crops, such leave of absence shall continue until July 1, 1876; that during such absence no adverse rights shall attach, and that the term of absence shall be regarded as a part of the period required to perfect title under the homestead law, and a part of the time preemptors are allowed for proof and payment—that is to say, they are during such absence constructively present on their claims.

This right of absence is not available to any whose crops were not either destroyed or seriously injured; hence, when a settler not actually entitled to the benefits of this act absents himself from his claim it will be construed as an abandonment, and adverse claims will be recognized.

Written notice of intended absence, signed by the settler, should be filed with the register and receiver when he leaves his claim. This is a means of protection to the settler, and is due those who otherwise might initiate invalid adverse claims.

At date of final proof by any party who has availed himself of this act, proof must be submitted showing the period of absence and its necessity. The proof should consist of such details as will enable you and this office to judge whether the absence is justified by the law.

After a party shall have filed notice with you of intended absence under this act, no contest involving his right to the land can be instituted prior to the expiration of the legal term of absence to which he is entitled.

If the party should be fraudulently absent it will be a matter for investigation in the regular manner after the expiration of such leave of absence.

You will observe that pre-emptors whose crops have been destroyed or seriously injured as aforesaid are allowed an extension of one year after the expiration of said term of absence for proof and payment. This provision is regarded as applicable only to such as may find it necessary to avail themselves of the said leave of absence; and if the absence is found to be fraudulent, the extension of time does not apply, and adverse claims will be given effect.

Very respectfully,
S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

Resolution to Investigate the Brownville Ft. K. & P. R. R.

Mr. Howe on the 10th introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The Brownville, Ft. Kearney and Pacific railroad, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Nebraska, have received lands granted by said State under the provisions of an act approved February 15, 1869, donating internal improvement lands to railway corporations which shall comply with its conditions.

WHEREAS, It is reported that the said company have failed to comply with the conditions of said act; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, and House of Representatives of the State of Nebraska, That the attorney general be, and he is hereby directed, to examine all matters pertaining to said grant of lands, and to bring such action as may be necessary to protect the rights of the State in relation thereto. Passed the House.

We will say here that Mr. Lett challenges such an investigation. He does not fear it but desires it.

INDIAN NEWS.

The following interesting communication has juts been published:

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT.
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.
DARLINGTON, I. T., Jan. 21, 1875.

Agent J. M. Haworth, Kiowa Agency:

Thy favor of the 18th instant received. The out-look does not present itself very flattering to me for quiet the coming spring. There are yet about 350 Cheyenne warriors out, 450 women and about 750 children on the plains, all believed to be hostile.

Three young Cheyennes, just in from the main camp, report about as follows:

Gray Beard and Heap-of-Birds, with the main camp, are on Staked Plain, between the Red and Rio Grande Rivers, and Stone Calf is farther east and south. One of the Germain girls is in Gray Beard's camp and the other in that of Stone Calf. Since active operations have been suspended by the military they have grown saucy, and are now

SENDING OUT WAR PARTIES

in all directions for the purpose of securing horses to resume their raids and resist the troops "when the grass comes." Our party had just returned from New Mexico with a good supply of subsistence, &c., which they had captured from a Mexican train after having murdered the party. Another party, headed by Cloud Chief (Cheyenne), had just returned from Texas settlements with a fair supply of horses, and that three war parties were now out after horses, and of course would not hesitate to

"LIFT HAIR."

One of these parties is headed by Sand Hill's son, Yellow Horse, and has gone up Red River, and one is headed by Old Manimick's son Howling Wolf, a desperate character, and is heading for the herds at Wichita Agency or some other convenient place in this direction. The destinations of the other parties are unknown They report that on or about the 8th or 10th inst., a war party of No-co-me Comanches were struck by the troops in Texas and six of the party killed: also, that the Wichita and Pawnee scouts did kill Lone Wolf and another Kiowa, previously reported by Cheyennes, The Cheyennes have decided to fight it to the bitter end. The end is not yet.

J. D. MILES, Indian Agent.

WASHINGTON FESTIVAL.

Peru, Monday Evening Feb. 22d, '75.

AT THE M. E. CHURCH.

PROGRAMME.

Music; Prayer; Music.

Inauguration of President Washington. Scene 1. Appearance of Chancellor Livingston, the Right Rev. Bishop Provost, Mr. Otis, Gen. Washington and his future cabinet, (Jefferson, Hamilton and Knox), in full costume. Scene 2. Oath of office, by Chancellor Livingston. Scene 3. Departure of President and cabinet to St. Pauls Church. Curtain drops.

Music—patriotic.

Scene 2d. President Washington delivers his Inaugural address. Curtain drops.

Music.

Scene 3d. Grand Tableau—Washington and his cabinet.

Music; Social interval preparatory to supper; Supper.

Admission 25 cents; Supper 25 cents; Oysters 25 cents. A good time expected. Come one come all.

P. COURSEY RICHARDS,
Ch'n Pub. Com.

On the 16th the legislature elected the following Regents of the State University:

C. A. Holmes, banker of Tecumseh, E. M. Hungerford, of Harlan county, B. H. Barrows, of Douglas; S. J. Tuttle, of Lancaster; Dr. Alex. Bear, of Madison, and J. F. Clarkson, of Colfax.

Old man Bender is captured again. A dispatch from Florence, Arizona, states that a man, supposed to be the notorious murderer, Bender, was captured in that neighborhood, by two men who had tracked him through Western Texas and New Mexico. He will be taken to Silver City, New Mexico, for identification.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has rendered a decision in the case of Jesse H. Pomeroy, the boy murderer, over-ruling the exceptions and ordering judgment on the verdict. Pomeroy will therefore be sentenced to death.

A train of cars, between DeSoto and Bismarck, Kansas, recently jumped from the track and went down an embankment of 90 feet, about 20 persons were in the cars, but strange to say none were killed.

A telegram from China says that civil war is imminent amongst the Celestials.

The country owes a debt of gratitude to the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler for his persistent efforts in trying to secure the passage of the civil rights bill. Under the rules of the House it has been in the power of one-fifth of the members voting on the last pending question to order the yeas and nays upon mere dilatory motions—placing it thus utterly out of the power of the majority to pass any bills whatever. During this short session it has been emphatically of the Democratic minority, not only as of old to defeat the civil rights bill, but all other legislation, to the end that an extra session shall become a necessity. Then, the President, in administering the laws will be entirely at the mercy of the Democratic House of Representatives composed of a mass of political adventurers, the bulk of whom were not even nominated with any thought of their possible election. It will be as crude and revolutionary as all legislatures habitually are which are suddenly swept into power by "tidal waves." Not only is the civil rights bill in jeopardy by the factious course of this Democratic minority, but all legislation of whatever value to the country. In all the protracted fight beginning on Wednesday afternoon General Butler was the leader and the hero. Wednesday night he was not off duty for an instant, but responded to every roll-call. On Thursday he suggested the division of Republican members into reliefs—in order that they might take necessary food and rest. The indomitable spirit of the old man seemed to permeate the Republican side of the House, and for the first time during the Forty-third Congress the House had a leader who was absolutely master of the situation, and whose position was acknowledged. The chairmen of the leading committees by common consent left the fight to General Butler and the new members. For his gallant leadership in this protracted contest he deserves the gratitude of the loyal men of the nation.—*Inter-Ocean.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. A. BERGMANN,
Manufacturer of
Fine Cigars
And Dealer in
CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO
41 Main St., Brownville, Neb.

Legal Notice.

JOEL HALE will take notice that on the 9th day of February, 1875, a petition was filed in the District Court in and for Nemaha County, Nebraska, in a case wherein John S. Moore is plaintiff, and Joel Hale, Elizabeth Hale, John Hale and R. B. Hale are defendants. The object and prayer of said petition is for a judgment against the defendant Joel Hale for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, with ten per cent. interest from the 7th day of February, 1873, amount due on a promissory note, and the foreclosure of a mortgage given by defendant Joel Hale to plaintiff John S Moore February 7th, 1873, to secure the payment of said promissory note on the following described land situated in Nemaha County, Nebraska, to-wit: The west half of the northwest quarter of section fifteen, and a triangular tract of land lying in section sixteen, between the above described premises and the Nebraska City highway, commencing at the northeast corner of section sixteen, running due south on section line between sections fifteen and sixteen to the Little Nemaha river, thence up said river to the said highway about forty rods joining the Lafayette Mill Property, thence north and east on said highway to place of beginning, all in township six (6), north of range thirteen (13), east, containing in all 85 acres.

The said plaintiff asks that said premises be ordered to be sold, and the proceeds be applied in payment of the amount due him as above stated

The said Joel Hale is required to plead, answer or demur to said petition on or before the 5th day of April, 1875.

JOHN S. MOORE.
W. T. ROGERS, Att'y for Plff. 3iw4

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK SPERRY, you are hereby notified that unless you come forward and pay certain liens and charges on a certain watch held by me as collateral security and claimed as your property, I will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder for cash, after giving ten day's notice from the 18th day of February, 1875.

W. ROSS WITCHERLY.
Brownville, Neb., Feb. 18, 1874. 3iw2

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D. W. PIERSON,
Co. Superintendent.
42tf

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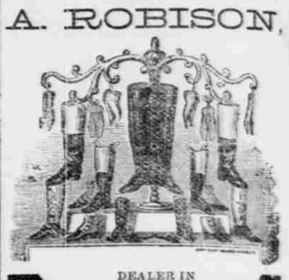

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