Nebraska Herald.

"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot."—JOHN A. DIX.

VOL. 2. PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866. NO. 12

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BY
H. D. HATHAWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Physician and Surgeon.
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cass county.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery.
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA.

D. H. WHEELER, J. W. MARSHALL. E. C. LEWIS
D. H. Wheeler & Co.,
Real Estate Agents,
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AND
Fire and Life Ins. Ag'ts,
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Hon. F. Fellows, Bloomfield, Wisconsin.
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L. Bowen, Attorney at Law, Buffalo, New York.
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jan3 d&wtf

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Wm. H. Lemke,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ONE DOOR EAST OF POSTOFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
Apr27 1865 tf

Residence for sale.
We will sell very low for cash a good frame 1 1-2 story residence, all of pine, situated in Plattsmouth. Enquire of Marshall, at the Post-office, or o
D. H. WHEELER & CO.
Plattsmouth, N. T, January 10th tf

HENRY BOECK,
PLATTSMOUTH, N. T.,
Agent for JOS. BUTZERIN & CO., will furnish promptly all Tombstones, Monuments, and all kinds of Marble works, on short notice and reasonable prices. [may16, w6m.

NEW
JEWELRY STORE

The subscriber having purchased the Red Store on 2d street, lately occupied by Sarpy and others, would respectfully inform the citizens of Plattsmouth and vicinity that he has refitted the store and opened a large and full stock of Jewelry and Fancy Articles for Ladies, Gents, Children, and the rest of mankind, and is prepared to do all kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing in the best manner, and would be happy to serve his old and as many new customers as may give him their patronage, assuring them of their work well done at moderate prices, and on short time. The stock, embracing every variety of goods usually kept at a first class Jewelry Store, will be sold at low prices and warranted of the best workmanship and material. He has also a small stock of Family Groceries, which will be replenished from time to time, and sold at the lowest figures. Having permanently located in this city, I respectfully solicit a share of patronage, and cordially invite all to call and examine the stock on hand, as we would be pleased to serve you, and do not ask you to buy unless we can make it for your interest to patronize us.
E. H. EATON.
Plattsmouth, Dec. 27th, 1865. tf

STICKS TO IT.

Dr. Miller has made the assertion that the Union Army was a tyrannical concern, and would not allow men to be "Democrats," and now proposes to substantiate his assertion if possible. Well. Dr., we don't know, really, whether, you are to blame or not for not liking the "boys in blue." They were hard on some of your "friends" down South. But then you should not let your dislike carry you so far. We belive the boys had a perfect right to vote, and we do not think that vote could have been "bought for a jug of whiskey." No; the trouble with you is not that they could not have "independent political opinions," but that they could and did have them, as is evidenced by thousands who forsook the ranks of Democracy when they saw that party hissing them and stabbing them in the back while the armed traitors were firing at them in front. That is the reason your party get no votes among the armies of the Union. And now these "boys in blue" see men in Nebraska, with whom they were engaged in deadly combat for the life of the nation only a few days ago, march up to the polls to "vote down the blue-coated, brass-buttoned abolitionists." Is it any wonder, under these circumstances, that every soldier who has stood the "heat and burthen" of the war for the Union should deposit a ballot against such men, and that these men and their leaders, should cry "fraud upon the people of Nebraska."

"58 OR FIGHT."

Under the above heading Morton calls upon his friends to have the Rock Bluffs vote counted anyway, whether it is legal or not; and urges men to *fight* if it should not be counted. Hold, Morton; you and others of your stripe talked the same way once before.—Have you forgotten the past five years? We suppose it is desired by such men to either have a *fight* or have the fraudulent vote, at Falls City counted; also, to have a *fight* if the soldiers vote is counted, which they denounce as "a swindle—a fraud upon the people of Nebraska,' and which they say could "be bought for a jug of whiskey." Who do you propose to fight? Is it the first Nebraska that you seek an encounter with? They have had many a "tilt" with some of your Nebraska City backers, and to the best of our knowledge have generally come out victorious.

THE PROBABLE WAR IN EUROPE.

Harper's Weekly says, there will apparently be a Conference of the European powers, but it is generally conceded that war is unavoidable. This will not seem strange to any one who reflects that there is a universal wish in Europe to reconstruct the map, as it is called. That can be done only by peaceful negotiation or by war. But what chance is there among the conflicting claims, and hot passions and ambitions of the various powers, that a harmonious redistribution could be made? The wisest heads are clearly of opinion that it is hopeless, and that it may not be possible even to hold the dogs of war in leash until the Congress dissolves.

Meanwhile the number of troops upon a war footing is already enormous. The Northern army of Austria alone, under General Benedek, upon the frontiers of Prussia and Saxony, is composed of 380,000 men and 500 guns The Austrian force in Venetia is 130,000 men, while the Austrian reserves comprise 800,000. Vienna is being strongly fortified. The Italian army will contain more than 500,000 men, of whom 250,000 are already in the first line, and are inspired with the utmost enthusiasm. The Prussian force is immense, and Europe is already a camp once more.

There are two elements which have not been much considered, but which may prove to be of great importance. These are Russia and the Repulicans. The people of Europe at this time would hardly allow the struggle to be merely a dynastic combat. They would sieze the moment of universal tumult to claim further rights; and when once a war begins of the necessary proportions of this, it is impossible to foretell the end or the results. A great deal more than was meant will be both won and lost.

NEBRASKA.

The editorial correspondence of the *Kansas State Journal*, dated Nebraska City, June 6th, contains the following:

Nebraska has a population of about 45,000. Its population in 1860 was 20,000, showing a steady and very gratifying increase. The inhabitants are industrious, orderly and enterprising, composed almost exclusively of the agricultural classes. The reports in Agricultural Department at Washington shows that the farmers of Nebraska for 1865, raised larger crops to the acre, and received a higher price per bushel for their produce than an average of three-fourths of the States in the Union. As a grain producing region it is unsurpassed. Both fall and spring wheat is grown here with success. Corn especially in the rich valleys of L'eauquicourt, the Platte, the Weeping Water, the Nemaha, the Blue and Salt Creeks, yields abundantly, and is always a sure crop. There has never been a failure in crops from the first settlements in 1854 to the present time. A successful experience of twelve years has fully demonstrated the capacities of this Territory for grain growing. There is abundance of pasturage for stock and upon the rich and excellent prairie grasses stock thrive finely, and the growing of wool, and the raising of cattle could but be a very remunerative business were it not for the considerably greater time required to feed in the course of the year than is required in more southern latitudes. The severe winters, the piercing winds the broader valleys and greater amount of timber in latitudes further south, will never allow Nebraska to successfully compete with southern Kansas in growing wool and raising stock. The eastern portion of the Territory, for a distance of 150 miles back from the river, is capable of supporting quite a dense population. This comprises all the really valuable lands in the Territory.

MARKETS.

Nebraska will always possess a reasonably fair market for all surplus produce. Two or three different railroads will in the course of the next three years strike her eastern border. These with the Missouri river and a line of railway south to St. Joseph, Missouri, furnishes excellent facilities for eastern transportation, which, however, will probably never be made available to any considerable extent for the shipment of exports, as there will always be a western demand for all surplus that Nebraska can raise.

ITS GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The geographical position of Nebraska, if not the best, is better than a majority of the States. It is in the geographical centre of the continent, and has within her borders located the main trunk of the great Pacific Railroad, an enterprise of such gigantic magnitude, destined to have such a controlling influence upon the direction the commerce and the wealth of this country and the world shall take, that it cannot fail to bring opulence and prosperity to the region through which it passes.

LEADING TOWNS.

The leading towns in Nebraska are are Nebraska City, Omaha, Plattsmouth and Brownville. Nebraska City has a population of about 8,000 Omaha nearly the same, with splendid future prospects being the initial point of one of the branches of the Pacific Railroad, Plattsmouth has about 2,000, and Brownville about 1,200 inhabitants.

You made a slight mistake, Mr. *Journal*, in giving the population of Plattsmouth, it should be 3,000 instead of 2,000.

FENIAN.

The New York *Tribune* of the 14th gives the following:

Since the collapse of the Roberts-Sweeney scheme for conquering Ireland by way of Canada, the sentiment of the Fenians generally seems to be again setting in favor of the plans of Mr. Stephens. Several large subscriptions in aid of the movement were sent into the Stephens Headquarters yesterday. The members of one branch of the Father Matthew Society, who have already contributed $500 to furnish transportation for Fenian troops, have agreed to double the sum and present it to Mr. Stephens on his return to this city. Mr. S. is expected to visit Cincinnati this week, and will probably arrive here on Monday or Tuesday next. His representatives here are confident that he will yet succeed in reconciling all differences of opinion among the members of the organization, and again uniting them for a common effort in behalf of the cause for which they are striving.

Great indignation is professed by the Irish residents of this city at the course of the United States Government in relation to the recent Canadian expedition, and it is proposed to hold a monster meeting in the Union-square in the course of a few days to express their sentiments in regard to the matter. Platforms will be erected at various points, and addresses delivered by speakers from different parts of the country.

Mr. W. R. Roberts has issued the following:

HD.-QRS. FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 766 BROADWAY, N. Y., June 13

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Irish Republican Army.

SOLDIERS:—In view of the unexpected and repressive measures of the United States Executive at Washington to crush the co-operative movement for the liberation of Ireland, I recommend that you return to your respective homes until such time as a fresh campaign can be inaugurated at a not far distant day.

Although the campaign just closed has not carried the banner of your native land to the capital of the British Provinces in North America, it has demonstrated to mankind that you had the bravery, patriotism and skill to accomplish it

You have been victors on every field that your hereditary enemies dare contest; you have proved yourselves good citizens and brave soldiers, and are disappointed in your full expectations, not through any efforts of England's armed minions, but because the administration of a great and free country chose to exercise to its fullest limits, and even beyond it, the odious and tyrannic provisions of an obsolete law so as to display its magnanimity to a semi-hostile nation at the expense of your rights as loyal citizens and the high prerogatives and pride of the greatest nation on earth. However, your efforts are not without great and important results which can scarcely be estimated at present; history will record them, however, as the highest proof of patriotism ever exhibited by an exile race, and as the commencement of a struggle which is certain to end in the complete and absolute independence of Ireland.

Retire, then, Brothers, to your homes, carrying with you the respect and admiration of all true worshipers of patriotism and liberty; set to work to reorganize on a more thorough and extensive basis—spend your days at your respective callings and your evenings in preparation. We must avoid in the future the publicity which our proceedings have received in the past, and when next we move, it will be with an organized power that England's greatest strength cannot withstand. I have hopes too that the voice of the great American nation will be raised in protest against the severity displayed by some of their servants; already it is heard in rebuke through their representatives in Congress, the guardians of their honor and their liberties.

I desire that you accept no offers of transportation from officials who deprived you of the very food, in some cases, which was necessary to supply your pressing wants, and who coupled their offers of a free passage with conditions, which, to accept, would cast a stain upon your patriotism as Irishmen and as free citizens, who are bound to sympathize with every struggling nationality.

I remain, Brothers, your devoted friend in the cause of Ireland.

WM. R. ROBERTS,
Pres't Fenian Brotherhood.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—An exchange says:

"A sycamore tree was cut down, a few days ago, on Ferry Point, Va.; and in mauling it up, a lock of hair was discovered in the centre of the tree, about four feet from the ground. The hair appeared to be a curl from a female head, and must have been put in its position some fifty or sixty years ago. A hole had been gouged to the heart of the tree, the hair put in, and the hole plugged up. The place had afterwards grown over, and the cavity was found to be in the heart of the tree. The hair appeared to be as fresh as if lately cut from the human head."

The above circumstance brings to mind an old superstitious practice, once very common in some parts of our country. For the cure of Phthisic, Epileptic Fits, and some other complaints, the following treatment was deemed sovereign: The person afflicted was made to stand erect, with the back against a tree. A lock of hair on the top of the head was lifted up its full length, and an augur hole bored into the tree at a proper height to receive the end of the lock so elevated The hair was inserted in the hole, a wooden plug driven in, and the hair clipped off outside. This being done, it was firmly believed that the patient would remain free from the complaint until he or she grew to the height of hole in which the hair was fastened. It will be seen, that persons who had already attained their growth, or who had very long hair, had a much surer thing of it than short-haired persons, or those who had yet to do the better part of their growing. We can remember of several persons who practiced this method of cure, in our younger days. Doubtless, if the history of the lock of hair mentioned in the above extract were known, it would turn out to be connected with some such mummery as this.—*White Cloud Chief.*

CHICAGO, June 20.—Ward's Rolling Mill was burned last night. Loss $200,000.

NEBRASKA WIRE FENCES.

EDITOR NEWS:—Some days ago I struck upon a number of farms fenced with wires, and it bethought me to get the items. The farmers were so highly pleased with their success and argued the point so well that I was convinced that wire must fence Nebraska.

But one instance of breach of wires had occurred: a horse getting frightened started off full "chizel" and coming in contact with the fence at a joint in the top wire, it snapped, but loosing his centre of gravity on the next wire he turned heels over head into the field; thereupon finding himself corralled, he made three unsuccessful charges, at double-quick to gain his *outdependence* and then ingloriously surrendered to "prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood" from his slight wounds received by repeated collisions with the wires.

The wire should be telegraph size, No. 9, costing about 12 1-2 cents per rod delivered here. Four is the average number of wires used—making 50 cents per rod, or $160 per mile of fence. 50 rods of No. 4 wire for crossties 11 feet each way from the posts $15. Posts two rods apart—160 per mile—20 cents each, making thirty-two dollars. Total two hundred and seven dollars per mile of substantial fence that will last a life time if kept well painted.

Putting up the fence is but a small matter in consequence of the small number of posts. If passed through holes the wires rust, this is prevented by attaching to the sides by means of staples made of the wire and driven into the posts. The wires need not be fastened except at the corners of the field. They are drawn tight by pulley or lever power.

At present rates of labor and transportation, wire is much cheaper than any other durable fence.

W. T. R.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—The disease has found a victim in the residence of one of our best citizens, and in the cleanliest and most salubrious part of the city. The origin of this case is somewhat hidden, but the circumstances so far as they are known seem to be as follows: Sarah Kelly, a servant in a family residing on the south side of 35th street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, last Sunday visited her sister living in Willett street, where she remained until 9 o'clock p m, in the meantime eating indiscreetly. On Monday morning she was attacked with a painless diarrhœa, which passed through the regular stages to uncontrolled rice-water or albuminous discharges, muscular cramps and collapse. The patient had the best of medical treatment, but only survived the attack 36 hours, dying on Tuesday night. The house in which she died is said to be a model of cleanliness and hygienic care, so that the cause of the disease must be sought in some other place The residence of her sister in Willett street is in one those overcrowded districts so numerous east of Fifth avenue and is surrounded by all the accumulations of filth which are almost inevitable where families are huddled together in tenant houses. People so situated become accustomed to breathing a vitiated atmosphere, which would soon sicken those accustomed to more healthful localities and a better air. Whether she contracted the disease during her Sunday afternoon visit and through her indiscretion in eating cannot be known. That she died of the Asiatic cholera, however, cannot be doubted.

Some other cases of insipient cholera were also reported yesterday afternoon, but they were not sufficiently well defined last evening to warrant us in giving the names of the patients, or the location of their homes.

ROBBERY AT THE FARNHAM HOUSE.—Last night a bold robbery was committed at the Farnham House, by which several of the boarders were victimized about $200 and a silver watch. On discovering their loss this morning measures were taken to ferret out the thief, which was soon accomplished by means of a $50 counterfeit greenback which one of the victims had among his lost money, and which the thief had already passed at one of our stores. Marshal Snowden was immediately on his track, and soon arrested him in Bruning's barber shop. The stolen money and watch were found on his person. He was taken before Judge Hascall, where, as we write, he is undergoing his examination. The fellow's name is James Ward, and he represented himself as having been, until quite recently, in the Government employ.

P. S.—The facts as above stated were proved upon the fellow, Ward, and Judge Hascall held him to bail in the sum of $800. In default of procuring it, he was lodged in jail.—*Omaha Republican.*

☞According to the new postal law just approved by the President, prepaid and free letters are to be forwarded at the request of the party addressed, from one post-office to another, without additional postage charge, and returned dead letters restored to the writers thereof free of postage.

ELECTION.

The election returns are yet incomplete. L'Eauqui Court county is not returned officially. So far as we have been able to learn, the whole number of votes cast will exceed 8,000, perhaps 8,100.

The majority for State will not be much in excess of 100 votes, while the majority for Hon. David Butler, for Governor, is reported officially to be 145 votes. The majority for Mr. Marquett for Congress is 136 votes, and the majorities for the other State officers on the Union ticket will be about the same. We are sorry to learn that Hon. O. P. Mason is beaten for Chief Justice by Mr. Little. Mr. Mason is a tried and true Union man; he has encountered the enemy in many instances during the recent rebellion, where it was considered dangerous to openly denounce treason; where traitors stood thick around him, threatening him with violence for his plainness of speech. And it was on this account, more than any other, that the terrible effort was made to defeat him for Chief Justice, and also that Mr. Little, the most popular Democrat in the Territory, became his competitor.

The contest for Associate Justices, between Crounse and Thomas, is very close, Mr. Crounse being ahead from 5 to 10 votes, and undoubtedly elected

The Legislature is yet in doubt and he reports are too contradictory to be relied upon. Mr. Williams, of Platte County is elected by a small majority to the Senate. This secures the Senate, and every indication is that we wil have a majority of one in the lower House.—*Omaha Republican*, 21st.

FREEDMEN AND CROPS IN ALABAMA.—The Ass't Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in the State of Alabama has written to the Commissioner the result of his inquiries, made in accordance with the instructions of the latter to report the number of persons requiring seed corn, and the quantity of land to be seeded. He states that lists of the persons above mentioned are being made out, but that the result of the collateral inquiries has satisfied him that not only is the season already much too far advanced for any useful cultivation of seed grown this year, but that no such distribution need be provided for. The grain crop of this year will, the General thinks, reach nearly the average before the war, both in quantity and quality; and if not wholly consumed by immediate necessity, for food, will, doubtless, meet all future requirements for seeds. That it will not be wholly consumed is inferred from the sharp experience they have had of the necessity for seed, and from the fact that most of the persons who have grain crops have also little cotton, which will afford them relief before the corn, which is their principal crop, is ripe; and from the further fact that Gov. Patton will leave, in a few days, for S. Louis and Chicago, where it is hoped he will be able to purchase a large supply of corn with which to supplement food issued by Government.

☞Gov. Brownlow has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature to meet on the Fourth day of July, for the purpose of ratifying the Constitutional amendment, just passed by Congress.

GOLD.—This commodity is going down again. It sold on the 20th for 157 1-2. It has been sold as high as 165 within the last twenty four hours.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A Washington letter says that owing to representations of J. Ross Browne, agent of the California fruit-growers, the Senate has decided to take of the tax of five cents per gallon on native wines, and to impose a tax of 50 cents per gallon on foreign wines of inferior grade.

Gen. Ortega, who claims to be the Constitutional President of Mexico, has an agent at New York through whom he has submitted a proposition to Mr. Banks, Chairman off the Committee on Federal Relations, looking for an alliance with the United States.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 19.—The Republican Congressional Convention on the 7th ballot nominated Maj.-Gen. Dodge amidst an intense excitement. Gen. Dodge was sent for, who made very brief remarks; he said: In the future as well as I did in the past, I will act with the radical portion of the Republican party of this country.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—In the House, Mr. Price from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported the Senate bill granting aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Folsom to Placerville, with amendments, one of which reduces the width of way to one hundred feet each side of the track, and another strikes out that part of the bill which permits the Company to selet alternate sections at a distance of not more than twenty miles.

Considerable debate arose, participated in by Price, Higby, Kasson, Hale, Pike, Julian and others, after which the House refused to second the demand for the previous question, and on motion of Mr. Julian the bill and amendments were referred to the committee on public lands.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—*Senate*—The Pacific Railroad bill is now under discussion, authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to locate and contruct their road, from Omaha westward according to the most practicable route.

While the above question was pending, the morning hour expired, and the special order, which was the bill to regulate the occupation of mineral lands was taken up and discussed by Sherman, Hendricks, McDougal and Stewart.

On motion of Howard the House joint-resolution requesting the President to transmit to the several States for ratification, the amendment to the Constitution, was taken up and passed.

House.—Ashley introduced a bill granting the right of way and other privileges to aid in the construction of a drainage and exploring tunnel to Comstock lead. Read twice and then referred to the Committee on mines and mining.

Bidwell introduced a bill to encourage the construction of a telegraph line between California and Idaho. Read twice and then referred to the Committee on public land.

The Speaker stated that the Constitutional amendment was published officially by the Secretary of State this morning.

Bingham's resolution requesting the President to transmit it officially to the Governors of the several States was then adopted.

Stevens introduced a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution by the following article, viz:

Congress shall have power to lay export duty or tax on cotton exported from the United States.

Mr. Raymond made a two hours' speech in opposition to the bill known as the Enabling Act to restore States lately in rebellion to their full political rights; he repeated his position, would accept the present status of the Southern States, and regard them as having resumed their positions of self-government in the Union;

Second, That the House should decide on the admission of Representatives by districts, admitting none but loyal men who can take the oath as prescribed;

Third, To provide by law for giving to freedmen of the South all rights of citizens in courts of law and elsewhere;

Fourth, To exclude from the Federal offices the leading actors in the conspiracy which led to rebellion, in each State;

Fifth, To adopt such amendments to the Constitution as may seem wise to Congress, and to the States acting friendly and without coercion.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senate, after a protracted debate, passed, by a vote of 12 to 18, the following bill amendatory of the act incorporating the Pacific R. R.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern division, be authorized to designate the general route of their road and to file a map thereof as now required by law, at any time before the first day of December 1866, and upon the filing of said map showing the general route and the lands along the entire line thereof, so far as it may be designated, that shall be reserved from sale by order of the Secretary of the Interior, provided said Company shall not be entitled to only the same amount of bonds of the United States, to aid in the construction of their road and telegraph line, than would been allowed them had they not been consolidated with the Union Pacific Railroad, on the one hundredth degree of Longitude, as now provided by law, and further provided that the said Company shall connect their line with the Union Pacific Railroad, but not at a point more than fifty miles westwardly from the Meridan of Denver, Col.

SEC. 2d. And be it further enacted, That the Union Pacific Railroad Company with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, are hereby authorized to locate, construct and continue their road from Omaha westward, according to the best and most practicable route, and without reference to the initial point on the one hundredth meridan of West Longitude, as now provided by law, in a continuous completed line until they shall meet and connect with the Central Pacific R. R. Co. of California; and the Central Pacific R. R. Co., with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, are hereby authorized, to locate, construct and continue their road eastward in a continuous and complete line until they shall meet and connect with the Union Pacific R. R., provided, that each of the above named Companies shall have the right, when by the nature of the work to be done, by reason of deep cuts and tunnels necessary to the expeditious construction of the Pacific R. R., to work for an extent not exceed 300 miles in advance of their continuous completed lines.

The above bill goes at once to the House and will be pressed for the early concurrence.