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Base recently been repaired and placed in ther-100,000 Bushels of Wheat Wanted immediately, for which the highest marke

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Will take risks at reasonable ratus in the most reliable companies in the United States.

Once at the book store, Pla sur outh, Nebras-

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3 REASONS FOR BOARDING -with-

GEC. W. COLVIN. UAE STREET, PLATTSMOUTU
Two Mocks northwest of Brick School-House.

HE has a BATH HOUSE, free to patrons; his rooms are well ventilated, and his prices are reasonable. [July23-ni6if.

Capt. D. LABOO & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

. Also a very choice selection of Tobacco and Cigars, GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Representatives: of legislators that preceeded you, and

60,00 porters. But the passions and preju- early part af the session, I doubt not work nest debate, having passed away, the be sanctioned and hearnly approved opposition to the measure has appeared by the Legislature. to subside, and the Commissioners I would here add that the seventy have been able to carry out to a great five thousand dollars, is the actual exextent the spirit of the law ander pense of the Contractor, as will be which the town of Lincoln commenced shown by the report, which will be

Located but little more than a year

Though deprived for the present of that are found in older towns, which stances which could not be foreseen or have facilities for more rapid communi cation, you will find the citizens of Lin I trust that the Legislature will gener coin to be a hospitable and generous ously reward him for his services, his people, vieing with each other during fidelity and his honor. your brief stay, to make your sojourn among them agreeable and fruitful of mend that provision be made for the pleasant recollections.

Residence south-east corner of ak and Sixth and mercy to us as a people. The cluded in the original design of this streets; Office on Main street, opposite Court House, continued prosperity which pervades building and the fencing and ornaformer of Min and Fourth Streets, which have been vouchsafed us, call forth greatful expressions and are sub- report of the Treasurer at a late hour jects of unceasing congratulation. last evening, I am unable to speak

der the provision of the Constitution in eration and fullness which I could de regular session Previous assemblies sire. bave been called together for such | Covering a period of two years, in the transition from a territorial to a dependence upon the General Governadmission into the Union, in no in- legislation, judicial and executive exstance have they met in regular ses penses to a state of independence and sion. They have been confined to the self support in our local government, consideration of specific subjects Their the exhibit is highly satisfactory. It action, for the most part, has been re- shows a surplus in the treasury of quired to meet the exigencies of the \$4,340 59. The estimates of the Autively free from such restraints. From months previous to the admission of the the nature of its subjects, its influence will be traced throughout the future history of this portion of the country. PLATTSHOUTH, - . NEBRASKA It falls upon you to determine the policy of the State upon several highly important questions. That policy will, in its turn, contribute largely to fix the future social, moral, industrial, financial and political character and standing of the State.

As individuals you have personal interests; as representatives of locali- your consideration. your onths you become efficers of the State. The citizen becomes a law giver. Personal and local interests Plattsmouth Wills. sink in relative importance and should tutions. They bring with them a limbe subordinated to the interests of the

whole community. However important our personal or ocal interests may seem, we cannot take advantage of official position to secure them at the expense of the publie at large. To do this would be to pervert a delegated power and would justly subject us to the reprobation of Other States have their chartered imthe present generation and of posterity. I believe that you, gentlemen of deeply impressed, than does the Exec-

I cannot proceed to the enumeration claim your attention, without first allu-We would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Plattamouth and vininity, that we have just specified a large and well selected stock of Winter thoods, emissing of Flowers, Ribbons, velvats, dress trimmings, &c., &c. We will sell the chaspest goods ever sold furtherity. We can accommondate alrour old customers and as many new ones as will favor us with a call. All kinds of work in our line done to order. Perfect satasfaction given or no charges, mystf ding to the peculiar circumstances with rie, and to day contributing directly and indirectly, to the prosperity of an area of more than ten thousand square miles. This has been accomplished, without cost to the State or to individuals. It has contributed to the enrichment of both. It has added to the point, is destined to aid, to a considerable extent, in determining a system of tioned here. railroads, which, among its other results will tend to invite foreign capital and retain our accumulating wealth erto almost entirely unemployed, are Our own arms should not be listless. I Wines and Liquors, honestly and strongly doubted the wis- and their value is being surely estab. ces seem to require will be left undone.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of cured to the State without cost. From of fuel and a removal of one of the in the absence of military organization, in teaching than in any other depart

it, this building, the plan of which was the settler. In the name of the honorable body designed and the construction superin tended by Mr. John Morris, fellow of as one of the executors of the will of the Royal Institute of British Archithe Representatives of the people upon tects, has been erected and partly finwhom devolved the task of putting in ished. Although from circumstances motion the machinery of State, I cor- beyond the possible toresight or condially welcome you to the new sent of trol of either contractor or commission. ers, and from necessary changes made Removed from its former location; after the contract was let, the aggrein obedience to the voice of the major- gate expense reaches about seventyity, but in opposition to the strongly five thousand dollars, still it is less than expressed preferences of certain local- the amount derived from the sale of tties, the site of the Capitol was fixed lots. When the causes which led to here, under curcumstances that for a this are shown and explained, as they time made the success of the enterprise will be in the report of the Commisappear doubtful to its most ardent sup sioners, to be laid before you in the dices engendered by the bitterness of that the acts of the Commissioners, in local controversy and the heat of ear entering upon this extra expense, will

sustained by proper vouchers. The Contractor, Mr. Joseph Ward, for his ago, you will of necessity find this a faithful, honest and untiring services type of all new western towns, and during fourteen months has received not by any means free from inconve- nothing. In the quality of his work and his unceasing devotion he has been true to his contract, and faithful to the many of the means of entertainment interest of the State, but from circum controlled, it has been at his own loss.

I would, in this connection, recomsale of the remaining lots. So much With devout sentiments, I would ex- of the proceeds as may be necessary press my gratitude to God for the con- for that purpose, should be appropriatinued manifestations of His goodness led to the construction of the dome inevery department of industry, the gen menting of the grounds, and the vailing throughout the State, the social for the State University and Agricul-

tural College. In consequence of receiving the You are assembled at this time, un- of the State finances with that delib-

specific action as became necessary, in which has occurred the transition from State government, but since the State's ment for an appropriation to meet ime. Your action will be compara- ditor and Treasurer made several State into the Union were below the actual expenses. This however is due in great measure to expenditures outside of the ordinary expenses of the finances, in his report which is quite full and explicit, makes several very valuable suggestions. I heartily con-

Thousands are constantly swarming from the different countries of Europe. to find homes in this land of free instiited amount of capital, but what is more important to a new State, whose fertile soil is teaming with ready wealth, they bring with them productive industry.-It is desirable that we should secure as large an influx of these people as pos sible, and with it receive the rich freight borne by this human tide.migration societies and their salaried agents furnished with ample means. whose business it is to make known the advantages of their respective States, utive, with the importance of these con- to give the immigrant correct information as to routes and localities, to aid him in securing direct and cheap conof the different subjects which will revance, to guard him against the frauds and extortions of unprincipled men, and to direct him to favorable localities in which he can find a home for his family and an open field for his labor. Nebraska, with millions of undeveloped wealth, in her soil and minerals and with climate and commercial facilities unsurpassed by any new and inland State, has done almost nothing. If not due to the immigrant himself, at the least, it is due to our present population, that immediate and efficient measures be taken to avail ourselves of this most effectual and desirable means for the early developement of our minwealth of the State, not less than five eral resources. The fame of our lic benefits been yet fully measured .- our caule, have gone out to the world, The location of the Capitol at this and our almost unlimited power of production, certainly need not be men-

stands the town of Lincoln, was se- mines give good promise of an ample mity demand this. It cannot be done Division of labor is a greater economy the proceeds of the sale of one half of most serious difficulties encountered by

duction of salt, that little has settled office of Adjutant General be created by entrusting it to hands which are not care which exclusive attention and exbeyond question, if indeed further proof and provided with a suitable salary .- at the same time burdened with other perience alone can give, has increased was needed, that we have within sight I have been obliged to employ an extra official duties. The local as well as ed rate. Within that time eleven new of this hall, a rich and apparently inex- clerk for this work during the past the general superintendence of the subjects at an average expense of about haustable supply of a pure and easily eighteen months and ask the legisla- schools and their interests, should be \$225 have been sent to the lows Hospimanufactured article. It will be di- ture to make an appropriation to com- made independent offices. To the lat- al at Mt. Pleasant. These cases of inrectly and indirectly, a source of pensate him for his services. wealth to the State, whose great value no one can fully estimate

Prompted by a sense of the impor Mr. Tichenor assigned to the Nebraska to retain able counsel. Salt Company of Chicago. This company from want of means, or some ernor to employ counsel in behalf of obligations undertaken in their pur- availed myself of the valuable services chase. So far has it failed that the of Hon. C S. Chase. In consequence local demand for salt has not been of there being no appropriation to covunable to supply even a single bushel come before you. for home consumption. It is creditly represented that this company has re fused to pay the debts which it has such is the state of things with this works, any required sums, afthe oppor-

tunity is presented them. meeting the liabilities of the company, has a considerable amount invested in opment of the productive capacity of these salt springs to allow them to lie greatest possible extent.

force near to protect or to avenge them. Driven from their homes, they have traveled the long distance to the capital of the State, and with tears rolling down their cheeks, have pleaded with the Executive for protection. But those fiends in human form had come and gone. There being no military organization all that the Executive and advise them to organize, that they might be better frepared to repel any future attack.

Acting upon this advice, in the fall of 1867, a company of velunteers, con-sisting of those who had been plunder ed of their stock-stripped of all their goods, and compelled to abandon their homes, was organized. This company service about two months, patrolling the country and guarding the settlements against attack. I feel assured that the legislature will have no hesiation in making an appropriation to expense during that period.

Thanks to Generals Custar, Sheriand his barbarous code of indiscriminate vengeance.

Notwithstanding the promptness with which Gen Augur, commanding the department of the Platte, rendered every assistance that was at the time in his power, and of whom, on every suitable occasion, I desire to express my high apprecation, still the experience of the past has taught that it is the General Government alone to fur-Our minerals although lying hith- nish protection to the frontiersman .-within the State. Those who once receiving the attention of citizens, and trust that nothing which the circumstan-

The care and preservation of the military affairs, the care of the ord-Although comparatively little has nance, atmis, and amunition, belonging ful without constant and efficient su | well as benevolent motives has undertakbeen accomplished in the, actual pro to the State make it necessary that the pervision. This will be best attained en to provide that superior treatment and

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Important questions which can be settled only by legislation, and in which tance of the early development of this the State has important interests, have interest I gave to Mr. A. C. Tichener been suffered to lie, because there was a lease, conditioned upon the approval no appropriation made to defray the of the Legislature, of one section of the expenses attending their adjudication. salt lands belonging to the State. One A sufficient sum should be set apart for General Assembly, for the completion half of his interest in the lease was by this purpose, that the State may be able of the Norman School Building at Peru, victims to increase the number.

Under the law authorizing the Gov. unknown reason has failed to fulfill the the State, I have in several instruces supplied, and that, at times, it has been er these expenses, his bill for fees will

A balance of the demand against the contracted among our citizens. While General Government, for military ser efficiency in this branch of our educa- control and within the borders of their vices, amounting to about fifteen thous: | tional system. company, experienced min declare and dollars, remains unadjusted. An their readiness to invest in these agent should be sent to Washington to procedute the claim. He should also The original lessee, in a suming and which is, nearly twelve thousand dol that of the former class, has accepted of the act of Congress giving to the buildings and other works adapted to State five per cent. of the receipts from their friends, to the long separation ne the prosecution of successful manufac- the sale of the public lands within its cessary in going out of the State is the ture. He as managing agent for the boundaries, for the support of common cause of this or whether it is an indicompany has been fauthful, though he schools. The settlement of this claim cation of the small number in the State has failed to receive the support which was secured by your executive, who who need this aid, is worthy of inquiit was the duty of the company to ren wert to Waslington at his own ex- ry. Should the first be found true, it the cells are underground, badly ventilader. He should not by any action of pense for that purpose. The amount will move you to provide institutions ted, damp and unwholesome. The treatpublic interest is, at too great an extent, the reason that no one has been author last be true, the knowledge of it will their employment at such labor as would involved in the speedy and full devel. | ized by law to receive it for the State.

Again the members of the Legislatheir kindred slain, scalped and bar complete in all its parts, and as a whole desirable.

cor with him in commending them to barously mutilated, and no military harmonious. SCHOOL BUILDING FUND. Whether it is not necessary to a per fect free school system, to provide a there are frequently coming to us reschool building fund, which shall be quests for the Reports of Nebraska .could do for these injured men was to tioned in equal sums which shall not cales a distrust of our own juridical lands: The speedy or slow development furnish them with arms and amunition exceed two thirds or three-fourths of ability. This should not be. With a of our growing wealth or its retention by of the fund. Such a fund should se-

made by the school law passed at the embarrassed in the administration of tration on the part of the States as will by my order, was mustered into the May session in 1867, injustice was laws, from the difficulty of ascertaining ture prosperity, will secure the end sought done in many cases. A return now to what are the decisions made in the by the grant, and fulfil the tacit obligaprecinct taxation would in some in- superior courts. stances, increase that injustice. Under the former law the whole precinct was taxed for the erection of the school building in each sub-district. Since compensate them for their time and the passage of the present law, new citizens of Omaha to be used by the ter courses and draining of swamps. Of districts the inhabitants of which had borne their share of those burdens. dan and Sherman, there is a prospect now, as independent districts, must, that the Indian will be taught that the unaided, bear their own. A general white man will not abide his thieving, fund for that purpose, would remove in bonds which have been redeemed. his treachery, his disregard for life, the evil, and under proper restrictions might become an important part of a free system.

SCHOOL REPORTS. It is worthy of inquiry, whether all that is necessary, has been done to secure reports that are sufficiently full and explicit to furnish such complete and accurate statistics as to give a definite idea of the condition of the Schools and the efficiency of the system not the part of prudence to rely upon These resorts and statistics are indispensable to intelligent legislation as well as to efficient superintendence.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

ment of industry.

No school system will prove successsufficient to secure the constant services of our best men. This want has been too long and generally felt to need

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The three thousand dollars approriated at the May session of the last has been expended for that purpose .-The institution is now in successful operation. I would refer you to the report made to the State Auditor by its Board of Education, for more definite incurred in conveying patients to the information and also for such sugges. Hospital gives a present annual expense tions as they, in the course of its min agement have by experience found to be necessary. I cannot urge too strong. ly upon you the necessity of full provision for successful management and

THE DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND. in our statutes, for the education of Insane be authorized to receive the amount, those unfortunate classes, one only, and lars, that is due to the State by virtue the bounty of the State. Whether a te a source of satisfaction.

STATE LISEARY

An appropriation should be made in the hands of those who from lack of ture have come up from the different for the purchase of volumes to fill out energy or means shall fail to work portions of the State with complaints the sets of law reports, parts of which them to their full extent. Though the of the inefficiency and injustice of our we already have. This branch of the Government should not take possession school laws sounding in their ears .- library is continually increasing, and of the works built by Mr. Tichenor, These complaints are frequently far excepting in a few cases of loss in without making full compensation, the from being just. Often they are but transportation, it is, for the most part Prosecuting Attorneys, and many of the General Assembly should at least take expressive of prejudices; arising from kept complete in the current publica such action as will soon result in secur. the influence of former associations: tions by the system of exchanges which ing the manufacture of salt to the As individuals we are frequently too has grown up among, and is fostered cases it was for the purpose of restoring prone to approve or condemn, as the by the States. The vacancies caused civil and political priveleges, forfeited law agrees or disagrees with the law by those occasional I sees and the int That provision be made for the en- in the State of our nativity or former bility of the States to supply can at rollment and organization of the State residence. It is also by no means rare present in most instances be surplied Militia, I would strongly urge upon that the law failed to meet some pecu- at reasonable cost, but as the editions Young, James Harris, James Brash and you, the hostility of the Indians, and liar circumstances, its general adapta- shall become exhausted, the difficulty Benjamin H. Reems have been made their occasional depredations upon our tion is overlooked, and it is subjected and expense of procuring them will be subjects of executive elemency. Once, fellow citizens on the frontier, though to unmerited condemnation. These greatly increased. There are many in the case of David R. Rogers, this powthere were no other considerations in complaints are so numerous that the valuable and recent works on elemen er has been exercised to relieve from deits favor, would seem to require his feeling prevails that we have no estabgovernment. The Treasurer, with The hardy pioneers who form the van- li had public school system, nor even branch of the library. To the miscelthat superior ability which has charact guard of civilization, should be fully settled policy of public instruction. It laneous department, limited additions good citizens, minor fines have been reterized his administration of the State supported. Repeatedly on the south- therefore devolves upon you to give to of standard works should be made from western borders, they have been the Sate a school system, that shall be time to time, as the progress of art has erred, it has been from no wish to attacked and their property destroyed, in its operation equitable and efficient, science and literature shall make them interfere with the administration of jus-L'W REPORTS OF NEBRASKA.

From the different States which izens of the community in the midst of send to our library their own Reports.

distributed to all districts which shall To our mortification we are obliged to ted to the hands of any Legislature than have occasion to erect school houses, reply that no Nebraska Reports have to-day rest in yours. The present and should be made a subject of careful yet been published. The whole truth of the State mainly depend upon wealth consideration. If deemed advisable to is that we have no effectual provision and population The early or late settlecreate such a fund, it should be appor- to secure them. Apparently it indi- ment of our inviting and frantful public the minimum cost of the building of bench, occupied by judicial ability that our own people, our grasping the helm lowest grade, to be fixed by law, that is recognized by all, and from which of commerce or letting it pass from our shall entule the district to the benefits shall entitle the district to the benefits are pronounced opinions that will com- subject of internal improvements. pare favorably with those reported in The National Government, by gener cure in every district a school house, other States, effective measures should ous grants of the public lands to the sev that would be creditable to the State. | be taken to secure their publication .- | eral States, seeks with impartial liberal By the change from precinct to inde It would supply a want long felt by our ity, to utilize to the fullest extent, all pendent management of the schools, lower courts. They frequently are our national resources. Such administration on the next of the States as will THE OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

state house stands was given by the bridges, cana's and improvements of wa-Territory for the erection thereon of these there are but two which will re the Capitol. In addition to this the quire any considerable aid from the city gave toward the completion of the public treasury-viz : bridges and railbuilding about thirty thousand dollars | waye. On the fourth of March next the State will have removed from them all its cannot be mentioned without awakening movable property and have ceased to every American citizen, the Union Pacifoccupy them for the purpose originally ic Railroad running through the middle designed. I recommend that they be of the State, and its entire length yields granted to the city of Omaha to be used but little more than one half the advanfor a High School, on the condition tage to the interior which should be dethat when they shall no longer be rived from it Running along the north used for that purpose, they shall revert to the State.

I am constrained to recomend the erection within the next two years of suitable residence for the use of the Executive of the State. This is urged not for the across that river at favorable roints. advantage of the present incumbent but, would, in some measure, secure those It is important that more positive en- that of his successors. The present niea- advantages and yield continual profit. down of the removal of the Capitol, will lished. The recent discovery of coal Those who go out upon the frontier couragement for the establishment of ger salar; allowed by the Constitution It would also tend to annihilate the lad soon become thoroughly satisfied with fields in the southern and middle por- should be made to feel that the strong graded schools be extended to those is quite insufficient to defray their neces- influences of a geographical division of soon become thoroughly satisfied with fields in the southern and middle por- should be made to feel that the strong graded schools be extended to those the State, which are yielding a sary expenses. No citizen, if not blessed the State, which are yielding a sary expenses. No citizen, if not blessed the State, which are yielding a sary expenses. No citizen, if not blessed the State, which are yielding a sary expenses. No citizen, if not blessed the State, which are yielding a sary expenses. No citizen, if not blessed the State, which are yielding a sary expenses. No citizen, if not blessed the State, which are yielding a sary expenses. The same of the State will be swift and con- districts in which the number of chill with wealth, who resides away from the evil from the day of our organization. Main street, second door east of Seymour House, Nebraska City, Neb

less they are ready to make a considerable pecuniary sacrifice.

THE INSANS The number of this unfortunate class, for which the State from prudential as ter should be attached an ample salary, sanity have been confined to no one district or neighborhood, so that they should indicate that this fearful malady has been induced by local causes. Nemaha, Richardson, Johnson, Otoe, Lancaster, Case, Douglas, Washington, Dodge and Platte counties, have each furnished one or more. The apparent causes have also been widely different. Drunkenness, grief at the loss of property, disease, fear and vice, have all contributed from their

The average annual expense at the Hospital, is two hundred and eighty dollars, making for the present numbernineteen patients—an aggregate of 5 320 dollars This increased by the expense to the State of about seven thousand one

hundred and fifty dollars. These facts suggest that the time has arrived when economical considerations alone will require that these unfortunate people shall find an asylum under the own State. I recommend this subject to your considers ion, suggesting that provisions be made for the erection within Notwithstanding the provision found the next two years, of a Hospital for the

The construction of a Penitentiary is a public necessity that long has been felt repugnance felt by themselves and and admitted by all good eitisens. Until within a very short period, such was the frequency of escapes from the places of imprisonment that the sentence of imprisonment was little more than a farce. At present the State convicts are confined in overcrowded county jails. Frequently Platte Valley House eral health the peace and quiet pre- remainder to the erection of a building the State convicts should include prohtable to the State. I recomend that the Legislatute take such actions as may be necessary to effect the early. building of the Penitentiary, and that the State convicts be employed in the construction.

> PARDON OF CRIMINALS. Having in my official term, in thirteen instances on the application by petition and the representation of Judges, Jurors,

> best citizens of the State, this extraordi nary power has been exercised. In seven by their crimes, to those who had undergone nearly the full extent of their penalty. These cases are those of William Seeber, J. D. Lewis, Lloyd Thomas, Geo warrant it and at the prayer of many mitted. If any instance the Executive tice, but he has been moved thereto by representations and earnest petitions sighed by a large portion of the best cit-

the offence was committed.

No greater interests have been commit

tions assumed by accepting it. The objects of internal improvements The grounds upon which the old to which the net proceeds of the lands can be applied, are roads, railways,

That great national enterprise which feeling of just satisfaction and pride in bank of the Platte river, whose quicksands, and wide, shallow and treacherous waters prove a great barrier to com munication. This road loses to a great extent its possible benefits to a rich coun try, many thousands of miles in extent The construction of several bridges