

Nebraska Herald.

"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot."
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1869.

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THE HERALD

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Wines and Liquors,
Also a very choice selection of
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STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

January 26, 1869.

Senate opened in usual form. Reavis of committee on Judiciary, reported back bill to provide for the appointment of Notaries public and to define their duties, without amendment and recommended its passage.

Clerk of the House reported that the House had passed Joint Resolution and memorial of the Senate, to Gen. U. S. Grant, President elect of the United States.

Stevenson of Special Committee of Otoe county, reported bill to vacate Alley, &c. in Nebraska City; with recommendation that it pass. Rules suspended and bill passed.

Gere of Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled bills, reported S. R. 18, correctly engrossed.

Chapin of committee of Conference, reported substitute for House amendment to S. B. No. 1.

Reavis introduced S. B. No. 30, for an act to create a Board of Incorporation.

Porter introduced Senate Bill No. 31, "An Act to amend Section 39, of Chapter 25 Revised Statutes, entitled 'Incorporation.'" Rules suspended; bill read second time by its title and referred to standing committee on Incorporation.

Taylor, by leave, introduced Senate Bill No. 32, An Act to provide for the sale of unsold lots and blocks on the town site of Lincoln, and for the location and erection of a State Lunatic Asylum, State University and Agricultural College.

On motion of Majors, rules were suspended, bill read second time by its title and referred to standing committee on Public Buildings.

Majors gave notice of bill for an act to amend Section 1, of an Act to restrain Swine from running at large in the State; also, of a bill to provide for the Register of voters.

Gere of the committee on Engrossed and Enrolled bills, reported H. R. No. 29, presented to the Governor for his approval.

Chapin, by leave, introduced S. R. 7, Joint Resolution relating to certain claims of the State of Nebraska, against the General Government.—Read 1st and 2d time.

House Roll 7. An act to amend sections 1, 3, 20, 21, 22 and 28 of an act to incorporate Nebraska City, read 2d time by its title and referred to special committee from Otoe County.

Were taken up as follows: Senate No. 1, read 2d time; Senate 28, read second time and referred to Judiciary committee. Senate 26, read second time and referred to Judiciary committee; Senate 24, read second time and referred to committee on Counties; Senate 13 reported back from committee on Agriculture with amendment with a recommendation that it pass.

Taylor of select committee of Douglass county reported back Senate 21, and recommended its passage without amendment—ordered engrossed for 3d reading to-morrow.

Taylor reported also Senate No. 22 and recommended its passage; it was ordered engrossed for third reading to-morrow.

Majors of committee on Military Affairs reported back Senate 29 an act making appropriation to pay militia claims with a recommendation that it pass without amendment.

On motion of Gere the bill was ordered engrossed for third reading to-morrow.

Hathaway by leave introduced a petition of J. T. Hoover and 49 others, in Class county, asking for a Herd Law; referred to the committee on Agricultural.

Mr. President read a communication from the Secretary of State transmitting the annual report of the Auditor, which, on motion, was laid upon the Table.

On motion of Chapin the Senate went into committee of the whole upon

BILLS ON 3d READING.
Bills on 3d reading were taken up, and Senate No. 18, an act to provide for refunding to the tax payers of Ellis City, in Richardson county, a special Bridge tax heretofore levied and collected therein, was passed.

House Roll 30, an act to vacate the alley in Block No. 1, as designated upon the original plat of South Nebraska City, read 3d time and passed.

Senate Bill No. 1, an act to transfer sinking and Military Fund to General fund, read 3d time and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

January 26, 1869.

Rhodes presented a petition from 22 citizens of Johnson county for a herd law.

and per diem of the members, properly enrolled.

Fitchie offered the following:
Resolved, That a box with a lock be furnished each desk, in which to keep the mail of absent members. Some discussion arose in which Griffin, McCarty, Zimmerman, and Fitchie took part, after which on motion, the further consideration of the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Tullis gave notice of a bill for sale and disposition of the saline lands of the State.

Parish of a bill to amend chapter forty of the revised statutes, entitled "roads."

Shook offered a bill entitled "an act to license and regulate the sale of liquors."

Stout introduced H. R. 50, an act to regulate the passenger fare and carriage of freight on all railroads in the State of Nebraska.

Read a second time and referred to a select committee consisting of Furay, Stout and Tisdell.

Frewater introduced H. R. 51, an act to authorize G. W. Bridges and H. H. Shields to erect a mill dam across Blue river.

BILLS ON 2d READING.
House Roll No. 4, an act authorizing County Commissioners to pay back pay and fees to officers in criminal cases.

In the absence of Parmele the consideration of this bill was postponed until to-morrow.

House Roll 28, an act to amend chapter 53 Revised Statutes, entitled "Towns."

Referred to a special committee of five for revision.

H. R. No. 40, an act to amend section 592, title 16 of the code of civil procedure. Indefinitely postponed.

H. R. 41, an act to amend section 60, chapter second, title 16 of the code of civil procedure. Indefinitely postponed.

H. R. 43, an act for the relief of John Dea. Ordered engrossed.

H. R. 43 joint memorial and resolution to Congress asking for the removal of the Pawnee Indians from their present reservations. Read 2d and 3d time and passed.

BILLS ON 3d READING.
House Roll 44, an act for a herd law for Oak Creek precinct, Saunders county. Re committed to the committee on Agriculture.

House Roll 17, an act to repeal section 9 on page 272 of revised statutes.

H. R. 19, an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on days of election. Passed.

Spiece voted "no," but explained his vote.

Seybold reported back the memorial and joint resolution to Congress asking for the Otoe and Missouri Indian reservations, without amendment, and recommends its passage. Passed.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

January 27.

Senate opened in usual form. Goodwill presented petition of Samuel S. Spott and 36 others, asking for a herd law in Butte county. Referred to committee on Agriculture.

Chapin presented petition of A. Towner and forty others, asking for a State Road from Lincoln to Oak Grove, thence via Ulysses, Peppersville across the Platte, opposite Columbus, and the appointment of three Commissioners to run and locate the same.

Majors presented petition of Wm B. Phelps and fifty others, asking for a law to prevent Swine from running at large in Nemaha county. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

Cunningham presented petition of James R. Cain and 20 others remonstrating against the removal of Hon. O. P. Mason from the first Judicial District.

Reavis of Standing Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Roll No. 1, A bill for an act for holding term of Supreme Court, reported it back with recommendations that it do pass. Also, Senate No. 33 for an act to amend Sec. 10, Chapter 16 of Revised Statutes and moved suspension of rules, that bill be read second time and referred to committee of whole, which was agreed to.

Frost of committee on Federal Relations, reported back Memorial and Joint Resolution Praying Congress for a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Yankton to Columbus, recommending its passage.

Hathaway introduced Senate Roll No. 8, Joint Resolution appropriating \$300 to assist in the organization of a colony to settle upon the Republican River, and moved suspension of rules, and bill read second time and referred to special committee from Cas county.

Frost moved an indefinite postponement, which was agreed to.

Stevenson of committee on Incorporations reported back bill for an act to incorporate cities of 1st class, and recommended its passage with amendment.

Parish presented two petitions from constituents for a general herd law.

Fitchie presented a remonstrance of W. Walter and others against a herd law in Otoe precinct, Otoe county.

Stewart from the committee on Enrolled bills reported bill for mileage

Resolution relative to a treaty for the purchase of Reservations of Otoe and Missouri Indians.

Reavis of Judiciary committee reported back Senate No. 26 to fix the time of holding Courts in Lincoln county, recommending its passage without amendment.

Taylor moved that rules be suspended and Senate No. 30, an act to create a board of Emigration, be read 2d time by its title and referred to Committee of the whole. Carried.

On motion of Hathaway, Senate went into committee of the whole on bills on second reading.

The bill for the abolition of the death penalty was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Reavis, Harroun and Gere in favor of, and Frost against the bill.

Committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

Senate took a recess until 2:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Senate met and went into committee of the whole upon Bill on 2d reading and resumed the discussion of the bill to abolish the Death Penalty. Messrs. Cunningham, Harroun and Messrs. Stevenson, Majors and Frost against it.

Committee rose and reported the bill back to the Senate with a recommendation that it do not pass.

The report of the Committee was adopted by the following vote:
Yea—Messrs. Ashton, Chapin, Frost, Goodwill, Hathaway, Majors, Porter, Stevenson and Mr. President.

Nay—Barnum, Cunningham, Gere and Reavis.

The bill was indefinitely postponed.

The President signed the bill to vacate Alley in Nebraska City.

Gere of committee on Engrossed and Enrolled bills reported Senate No. 1, Senate No. 4, Senate No. 29, and Senate No. 24, correctly engrossed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Jan. 27.

Rhodes of Johnson county presented petition of George Delons and 221 other citizens of Johnson county praying for a herd law for that county. Referred to committee on Agriculture.

Blakely presented a remonstrance against a herd law in Gage county.

McKennon presented a petition from Mr. Hopkins and 78 others for a State Road from Ashland to Nebraska City. Also, W. P. Spill and 50 others for the same.

Furay presented a petition of W. P. P. St. Clair and 79 other citizens of Platte county, praying for the formation of a new county to be called Colfax county.

Seybold presented petition of W. H. Fuller and 200 others of Seward county, for an act allowing the people to vote on the relocation of the county seat of said county.

Rathmann presented a petition for a general herd law.

Spiece presented a remonstrance of Charles H. Wheeler and others against detaching any portion of Platte county to form a new county.

Crow from the committee on accounts and expenditures, reports Senate 19 and recommends its passage.

Fitchie offered the following:
Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to furnish each member of the House with a pen knife to be accounted for as stationery and postage.

Seybold gave notice of a bill, supplementary to an "Act entitled an Act for the revision of the School Law."

Also, a bill to create the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Also, a bill creating the office of County Superintendent of Schools, and define duties of same.

Spiece offered a bill for a State road from Columbus, Platte county, to St. Helena, in Cedar county.

Fitchie offered a bill to amend the Register Law of Nebraska.

Zimmerer offered a bill regarding the protection of all kinds of wild birds in Nebraska.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.
Stewart offered H. R. 52, "An Act to dispose of the State Lands granted to Nebraska for works of internal improvement."

Rules suspended, read a second time by its title and referred to a special committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Seybold, Stewart, Loveland, McCarty and Parish.

Tullis offered H. R. 53, "An Act to restrain stock from running at large in Lancaster county." Referred to a special committee of five.

H. R. 55, "An Act to restrain stock from running at large in Stafford Precinct, Sarpy county." Referred to committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Strout introduced H. R. 36, "An Act to locate a State road from Blair in Washington co., to intersect the Territorial road from West Point, Combing co., to North Fork, Madison co., at or near Plum Creek in Combing co."

Referred to Special Committee of three.

Mr. Parmel offered H. R. 57, "An Act to prohibit the introduction of Texas or Cherokee cattle into the State." Referred to committee of the whole at two o'clock this afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Seybold the House went into a committee of the whole on bills on 2d reading.

The committee took up H. R. 57, "An Act to restrain stock from running at large in the State of Nebraska."

The first five sections were taken up and discussed and amended after which

the committee rose and at 12 o'clock the House took a recess till 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House reassembled at two o'clock and immediately went into a committee of the whole on bills on the 2d reading—Griffin in the chair.

A whole afternoon was taken up in discussing the general herd law, and every section was amended and recommended and finally reported back to the House with a recommendation that it pass.

The House ordered it engrossed for a 3d reading to-morrow.

RESEARCHES AT JERUSALEM.

A correspondent of the New York Times writes from Jerusalem as follows:

The discoveries made hitherto may be summed up briefly. The south wall of the sacred area. Haram el Sherief, within which stood the temple, has been explored to the very foundations. It is found that in one place the wall was not less than one hundred and eight feet high. At the lowest point of the wall, which is now determined to be also the lowest point of the Tyropoean valley, he discovered a small passage, which he explored for some one hundred feet, of very ancient construction, and evidently intended to carry off the superfluous water. Previous to this discovery it had been supposed that the lowest point was the southwest angle of the wall where was the great arch, known as the Robinson Arch. Visitors to Jerusalem will remember the spring at the old arch at this point. They will be gratified to learn that all the conjectures with reference to what formerly stood there have been abundantly verified. Not only was there a splendid arch crossing the Tyropoean valley at this point—the span of which was forty feet across—and the voussoirs and ruins of which now lie buried in the debris; but beneath the old arch, covered with a pavement, built presumably to cover the same, lie the stones of an arch older still, perhaps the arch built by Solomon himself. The complete investigation of this arch has been a long and costly undertaking, but its importance is very great.

On the east side of the Haram wall lies the valley of the Kedron. Lieut. Warren, by a series of shafts and borings, has ascertained that the present bed of the stream is not less than forty feet higher than the old bed—the bed having been raised by the enormous masses of debris and ruins that have been hurled over into it. By the last letter from Jerusalem we received a plan of the system of chambers discovered at Wilson's Arch high up on the western wall, near the "Wall of the Jews." Lieut. Warren has discovered, at a depth of some fifty feet below the surface of the ground, a vast system of chamber and passages. These chambers, whose use has not yet been decided, are mostly about twelve feet square, vaulted and filled up with rubbish or water. About eighteen have been opened, of which it is conjectured that two or three are of Saracenic origin, and the rest of Jewish. They branch off right and left along a great passage. This has been followed up to a distance of two hundred and fifty feet, its destination being yet uncertain, and its use problematical. Perhaps however, it was a secret passage for troops. The discovery is intensely interesting, and may lead to singular and most important results.

NEBRASKA.

We publish the following extract from a letter signed by numerous citizens of Otoe county to Rev. R. Wake, of Wilmington, Ill. This gentleman was the leader of a large colony of English immigrants that settled in Palmyra precinct, Otoe county, about three years since. This testimonial in honor of his services in locating them in so favored a section of our free country, shows their appreciation of Nebraska:

"Whilst we express our acknowledgment of their valuable services, gratuitously rendered, we must not omit the opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the magnanimous policy of the United States government, in opening up the public domain alike to the foreign, as well as the native born citizen."

"To place an alien on perfect equality with a native, is an act of noble legislation unparalleled in history."

THE FAR WEST.

A correspondent of Pomeroy's Democrat, published at New York City, contains the following interesting items in relation to our city and surrounding country; it also speaks very highly of Capt. Murphy's Colony scheme.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA,
Dec. 22, 1868.

After roving around the mountains in the Bear river country, at the terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, and traveling thence eastward south of that line of road, through the Indian country, and on through unsurveyed Western Nebraska, along down the Republican river, the finest valley of land we have ever seen, to the western terminus of the Atchison Railroad; diverging at this point, and wandering along in a northwesterly direction till at last we "brought up" at this beautiful little town of Plattsmouth, situated on the west bank of the "Big Muddy," four miles south of the junction of the Platte and Missouri rivers. Nestled down among the hills, with a commanding view of the Missouri river and many miles of the valley lands of the Missouri slope, on the Iowa side, a varied and picturesque scenery on all sides makes this really an attractive place. Two thousand souls call it home; and a representation of fifty business houses in all branches, two grist and two saw mills, four churches, substantial structures, all of them, a fine brick court house, school houses in abundance; a county newspaper, which is as black as the heart of even a Thad Stevens' Radical could wish; and last, but not least, the cosiest, most home-like hotel we have found in the West.

Altogether, you have a sketch of a lively, go-ahead little "burgh," which will soon boast of a railroad both East and West.

A vast amount of agricultural lands among the best in the State, are tributary to this point, making it an advantageous one for capital seeking to invest their surplus cash in Time—and not far in the future, either—will develop his into a busy, humming town, full of life, energy, and wealth, or else we are mistaken.

BUILDING RAILROADS.
We have seen many things of interest—have seen men lay seven and three quarters miles of railroad track in twelve hours—have seen a railroad under construction during the moonlight hours—have seen unceasing herculean labor performed hour after hour, night and day, for weeks; and that, too, in a country full of danger, novelty and newness. Thousands of miles in the interior of this vast continent are hundreds of miles of land awaiting the benevolent eye of the land company, the building of an intercontinental railway of such proportions as to dazzle the mind.

SIGHTS TOWARDS SUNDOWN.
We have seen various tribes of the poor "Lo" family, and discovered no romance about them; nothing but brutality, degradation and murder in their appearance. We have seen immense forests, gigantic trees, snowy peaked mountains, beautiful valleys, great and small rivers, mountain springs, cold and sparkling, filled with speckled trout, some of which weigh six pounds; have seen and sported among the buffalo, the antelope, the black tailed deer, the elk, and many coyotes and numerous amounts of the feathery tribe. It is a great, glowing, beautiful country! We have visited the mining districts, and have seen the bright shining gold separated from its rocky tomb to gladden the heart of man; we have seen men hung by the one, two, and three at a time; have seen one man shoot another across a dining table, while partaking of a repast—And we have seen, in a crowded room, many derringers in sight, and heard the sharp r-r-r of d bullets passing freely around, strong men drop dead in their tracks without a moan or a groan, some with many curses abouting as they staggered away with the arms of death about them, others with a death wound, wildly flinging their arms in the air, vainly clutching for life, and breathing out blood with every blasphemous word uttered, fall away and pass to their long home, unheeded and uncared for. Many very many things have we seen that we have no time to note or space to spare, but which some day we will give to your hundreds of thousands of readers.

WESTWARD HO.
As the minds of a vast majority of people East of the Mississippi River, even down to the Atlantic Coast, those of whom are readers of the *Zenon*, are tending Westward, and are gathering all the information possible from this section, we will give them a bit of information that will interest many and may benefit some.

We refer to the organization of colonies in this section for the purpose of moving on still farther Westward. In order to give the reader a general idea we will refer to a case in point; and as we receive direct and from the best authority, our information can be strictly relied upon. Capt. E. B. Mur-

phy, of this place, a gentleman who has spent a number of years in the far West, an old pioneer, a man well known hereafter, of strict integrity and upright character, gives us the following information:

He will start on or about the first of April next, from Plattsmouth, with from one hundred to two hundred men, fully equipped and provisioned for a year, for a section of country lying in Southwest Nebraska, on the Republican river—an unsurveyed range of country, but the most beautiful in all respects in the new Northwest. The section chosen lies seventy five miles south of Plattsmouth, the nearest station on the U. P. R. R., 325 miles east of Denver, 300 miles west of the Missouri river, and about an equal distance from Omaha, Plattsmouth, and Atchison. From the latter point a railway, in full operation, reaches 120 miles up the Republican river, and will run directly through the section we refer to in about one year or eighteen months from the present time.

The soil is of the best known, the climate mild and steady; the health perfect, as it is in all that region of country; the water pure and sweet, no alkali lands or water existing there; way; one of the best grazing countries in the West; heavy timber, the predominant varieties being oak, walnut, ash, hickory, and cottonwood; coal is found in abundance; mill privileges and water power excellent. In fact it is as complete in all its bearings, as any section of the country we have seen, and we have traveled hundreds of miles in this great West.

The colony will be systematically organized before leaving the rendezvous; and each man will pay into the treasury of the company two hundred dollars. This fund will be used in the purchase of a general outfit for the colony: The State furnishes artillery, and such other arms and ammunition as may be necessary for protection in case of trouble with the Indians; but as there are no Indians in that section, no danger is anticipated. Each man is to provide himself with a good rifle, revolver, and ammunition for a year. The Indians have been removed to reservations hundreds of miles away, and will be kept there. All the precautions will be taken and all the preparations made, that many years of experience are able to suggest, and it rests with the colony whether or not success shall attend their venture and efforts. We thus particularize in order that your many readers can form a general idea of the plans of colonization in the West.

WANDERER.

An Irishwoman, who is always at war with her neighbors, and whose troubles are never at an end, was complaining to her milkman the other morning about everything rising to such high prices. To show her that such was not the case, he said, "Madam, the price of milk is not rising."—"No, indeed," she answered, "for the cream may stay."

Under "Wants" in a city daily, a lady advertises that she "wants a gentleman for breakfast and tea." This fearful propensity to cannibalism accounts in some degree, for the decrease of marriage, for, if such a woman didn't finish her man the second meal, what would become of him by supper time?

THE IRON BAR.—A bar of iron worth five dollars worked into horse-shoes is worth ten dollars and fifty cents, made into needles, it is worth three hundred and fifty-five dollars; made into pen knife blades it is worth three thousand two hundred and eighty dollars; made into balance springs for watches, it is worth two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A Kentuckian who had, after a protracted courtship, made up his mind to propose to a young lady, carried his resolution to effect. The lady with some hesitation replied: "I am partially engaged, but mother wants to marry."

It is a frequent thing now for the English to get their most important news from China by way of America and through the telegraph from New York. Recently, they have in this way been getting the latest news of the movements of their own fleets in Chinese waters.

A scholar was turned out of one of the district schools in Sutton, Massachusetts, the other day, because he was forty-eight years old, and had a family, including two or three grown children. He said "his boys and girls had more learning than he had, and he wanted to keep up with 'em."

Idaho amuses herself with foot-races between miners and Snake Indians, in which the Indian, to avoid a drubbing, generally allows his competitor to win.

A correspondent writes that "it is remarkable how the number of scholars in a Sunday School increases when a holiday Christmas tree is announced."

A writer in the Western Rural denounces the Early Goodrich as the poorest potato root, with one exception, the Black Californian.