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NEBRASKA HERALD.

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Governor's Proclamation.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the State of Nebraska provides, that "the Legislature may, on extraordinary occasions, be convened by Proclamation of the Governor and when so convened, shall transact no business except such as shall be to the object for which they were so convened, to be stated in the Proclamation of the Governor;" and

Therefore, In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and by virtue of the authority vested in me, I, David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, do call upon the members of the Legislature of the said State, to meet at the Capitol, in Lincoln, on Thursday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1870, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking action upon the following subjects of Legislation:

FIRST—The Ratification of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SECOND—To provide for the erection of the Penitentiary.

THIRD—To authorize the County Commissioners of Cuming County to issue Bonds, amounting to $5,000, for Bridge purposes.

FOURTH—To extend the Jurisdiction of Probate Judges, in civil cases.

FIFTH—To provide for the care and custody of State prisoners.

SIXTH—The passage of a Militia Law.

SEVENTH—The encouragement of Immigration.

EIGHTH—The relinquishment of State Jurisdiction over lands where the General Government have erected or propose to erect public buildings.

NINTH—The Amendment of Section 2 and Section 5, of the act entitled "An act to enable counties, cities and precincts to borrow money on their bonds, or to issue bonds to aid in the construction or completion of works of internal improvement in this State, and legalize bonds already issued for such purposes," approved February 11th, 1869, so far as said sections provide for the annual payment of any portion of the principal of bonds so issued.

TENTH—To provide for relief in cases where counties have voted or levied taxes in pursuance of the act last above mentioned for the annual payment of a portion of the principal of bonds issued in pursuance of the said act.

ELEVENTH—To amend the act entitled "An Act to amend Section 1, of an act to provide for the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court and for the payment of the Reporter," approved Feb. 15th, 1869.

TWELFTH—To ratify and confirm a certain contract made by the Governor for the conveyance of certain lands to Isaac Cahn and John Evans, to aid in the development of the Saline interests of the State.

THIRTEENTH—To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate cities of the first class, in the State of Nebraska," approved February 8th 1869.

FOURTEENTH—To amend Chapter 58 Revised Statutes entitled "Towns."

FIFTEENTH—To make appropriations for necessary incidental expenses of State Officers.

SIXTEENTH—To provide for transfer of State Capital Fund.

SEVENTEENTH—To amend the act fixing the time of holding District Court.

EIGHTEENTH—To make appropriations for the mileage and per diem of the members of the Legislature and the incidental expenses of the Session.

NINETEENTH—To divide the State into Congressional Districts.

TWENTIETH—To correct clerical errors made in enrolling and reporting the acts of last Session.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln, this 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, of the Independence of the United States the Ninety-fourth, and of this State the Third.

By the Governor: DAVID BUTLER

T. P. KENNARD, Sec. of State.

THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

J. Sterling Morton Denounced by his own Party in His Own City.

The Mayor of the City Presiding at the Meeting.

The "Standing Candidate" Laid Away to Dry.

Sterling Morton has long been known as one of the most corrupt and unprincipled politicians in the State—one who has often declared his willingness to see his own party and all there was of its people claimed for it to accomplish his own individual aggrandizement—and the honest people of the State, of all parties, will be pleased to learn that his own party has become so disgusted with his political rottenness that they have spewed him out and denounced him by resolution in a democratic meeting, and that such honored and prominent democrats as W. E. Dillon, Mayor of Nebraska City, are prominent in this denunciation. It appears that the "straw which broke the camel's back" was the detection of Morton writing editorial articles for the Nebraska City *Press* (a republican journal) denouncing a prominent member of his own party whom he could not use for his individual purposes. While we have no objection to seeing Sterling pitch into his own party friends—as it gives strength to the Republicans of Otoe—yet we can despise, in common with honest minded Democrats of Otoe and elsewhere, the man who would resort to the low down trickery for which Sterling has so long been noted. Last week Sterling was detected in writing editorials for the *Press* denunciatory of a prominent democrat of Nebraska City, and the democracy could stand it no longer. The democrats of the first ward assembled, with Mayor Dillon in the Chair; speeches were made by a number of prominent and active workers in the democratic ranks, among them Messrs. Calkins; Ex-Marshall, A. H. Hickey; Ex-Alderman, Mart. Hawley; and others, and after a full discussion of the matter the following withering resolution was adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we the Democracy of the First Ward, in mass convention assembled, *denounce J. Sterling Morton as a renegade from his party and unworthy the support of the Democracy of this city, county and State.* That he has lent himself to the *Press* of this city, in denouncing an esteemed Democrat.

We know that Sterling is brassy—he wears of brass, talks of brass, and what little of prominence he has heretofore maintained has been in consequence of brass—yet we doubt if he has sufficient of the article to face the storm of indignation which now rings in his ears at Nebraska City, and is being taken up all over the State.

In some German towns men who take a license to get drunk, can't get a license to get married.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The world moves. Ten years ago any person who would have predicted the calling of a special session of a Legislature to make the negro in this country equal, before the law, with his white fellow citizens, would have been deemed insane; and yet this morning a host of good and true men left this city for the State capital, all eager to cast their voices in favor of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the Union. Republican principles enlarge men's ideas; the narrow gauge upon which democracy run her race has rusted out, and been melted away before the vivifying influence of progress. Amen, so be it, and so mote it be.

Nebraska Soldiers.

A grand re-union of the soldiers of Nebraska will take place at Lincoln on the 4th day of July, 1870.

We don't understand the exact nature of the organization, but judging from what we have heard, the "re-union" will be a gathering of the "Squaw-Veterans," etc., who "fit so nobly" during the late unpleasantness.

The State of Nebraska did little during the war deserving of praise, and considering the fact that the majority of the soldiers from this State enlisted in neighboring States, there is nothing to call forth a hullabaloo about the Nebraska soldiery.—*Rulo Register.*

The above may be taken as the deliberate and candid opinion of an unrepentant rebel. Of course *he* can see very little merit in anything done by *union* soldiers. We believe the Nebraska soldiery stood high in the good opinion of such men as Gen. Grant, and were several times publicly complimented for their bravery. Some of Dr. Brooks' friends down south who had the courage to face the Nebraska soldiers on the field of battle have more respect for them than does Dr. Brooks. *They* do not term them "Squaw Veterans." Probably such men as the editor of the *Register* may think "the State of Nebraska did little during the war deserving of praise"—in fact, she did not expect praise, but rather curses from such men as Brooks; but she both deserves and *receives* praise from every loyal heart in the whole land.

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE.

A Handsome Compliment to Plattsmouth and the Herald.

We clip the following items from the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* of last Saturday.

The Nebraska *Herald*, published at Plattsmouth is a wide-awake enterprising sheet, full of enthusiasm over the completion of the B & M. road, and the future prospects of Plattsmouth.

The Great Through Route of travel East and West will be by the Chicago, Burlington, Plattsmouth and San Francisco line. The Nebraska *Herald* in discussing this point says:

We have contended for a long time that, as soon as the B. & M. in Nebraska was completed to a connection with the U. P. at Ft. Kearney, the bulk of the through trade between the east and west must pass over this line, via Plattsmouth and Burlington. The following item from the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* shows what it thinks of it:

"As it is well understood that the present management of the U. P., the B. & M. and the C. B. & Q. Roads are acting in harmony and representing interests very closely allied. It will be readily seen that a very heavy proportion of the traffic of the Union Pacific will, at no distant day in the future, be carried over these roads via Burlington."

The HERALD takes especial delight in assisting to build up Plattsmouth and the entire region of country between Plattsmouth and Ft. Kearney, including the fine town of Ashland and surroundings, and in calling attention to the great inducements of that country to emigrants. In noticing the city of Plattsmouth and the Nebraska Extension of the B. & M. road it says the population of Plattsmouth has nearly or quite doubled since they have had a Railroad, and real estate has more than doubled in value.

According to the Albany correspondent of the Buffalo *Express*, the following bill is to be offered in the New York Legislature:

SECTION 1. Any female of chaste character, under the age of seventeen years, who shall, with evil intent, winningly, winsomely and wilfully, decoy and seduce from his domestic duties a married man (he being the father of a family and having children over ten years of age), and by artful wiles draw him away from his family, shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned in a house of refuge for not less than two days. If, on the trial of such young and artful female, it shall be shown that the married man so seduced and enticed away is a minister of the Gospel, in good standing, the offender shall in like manner be sentenced to not less than one hour nor more than two hours' imprisonment in the county jail.

THE B. & M. LANDS.

Hon. M. H. Sydenham, editor of the *Central Star*, published at Ft. Kearney, writes in his paper as follows concerning the Reports of Messrs. Stocking and Warner on the B. & M. Rail Road Lands:

The reports of Messrs. Moses Stocking and L. R. Warner are published in full, in the Plattsmouth HERALD of January 27th. These reports are to Mr. Cyrus Woodman, Managing Director of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, in relation to the fitness of the lands in Kearney and Adams counties east of them, for farming purposes. Both of these gentlemen have made very able reports, and truthful too, in every respect. They report that the soil of Kearney and Adams counties is equal to any other two counties in the eastern part of Nebraska. It is by such reports as these that Kearney county will be brought to the eastern people in its true light. It will not be long before we see the pleasant plains around us covered with thriving villages and farmers homes. The good time is coming.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: "Compositors in the New York *Tribune* office are fined ten cents for each profane word uttered on the premises, the money so gathered being given to the poor. Some of the paupers of that city are growing rich from the funds so collected from compositors who set up Greeley's manuscript."

Beecher on Behavior in Church.

Mr. Beecher is making a very lively paper of the *Christian Union*. Here is a paragraph on behavior in churches, which has a secural application:

We may classify the petty indivilities of church life thus:

1. *Smells.*—Violent perfumes, especially those containing musk, are disagreeable to most persons, and to some positively distressing. There is no smell so universally pleasant as *no smell*. Never scent yourself when going in to a crowded assembly. The same is true of the residuary smell of tobacco which hangs about the garments and afflicts the breath of those who habitually smoke. But tobacco almost invariably makes men self-indulgent and regardless of others' convenience. More brutal yet are they who go to church reeking, like a Dutchman's soupe, with the smell of onions. There are scores of people who have lost all profit of a Sunday service by the sickening smells which surround them.

2. *Sounds.*—Whispering in church during the service is an affront to politeness. Much of the coughing which goes on in church arises from the poisonous effluvia which exists in unventilated churches. But the power of the will over the muscles which do the coughing is very great. A heedless person will cough twice as much as is needful, will cough at the worst time possible, will cough plump upon the necks of those before him, instead of embalming the sound in his handkerchief, as, with a little skill and politeness, he might easily do. We would not forbid men who cannot sing to "make a joyful noise"—but it should be a softly noise. In all cases when it is a man's duty to sleep in church, it is his duty to snore with the soft pedal down.

3. *Sight.*—Every one likes to see the minister. It cannot be done through your body. True, you cannot help being before somebody unless you are on the back seat. But, with a little thought you may very much help those behind you. Any conduct which shall divert the attention of others from the service, such as ostentatious playing with a watch or opening and shutting it, reading books or papers, looking about inquisitively, is impolite.

Many churches have the Ten Commandments set up upon the wall, in sight of the whole congregation; although not one of the sins reprobated therein is likely to be committed in church time. Would it not be well to have another tablet enumerating the sins which men are prone to commit in church time?

FISH BAR AND RAILWAY CHAIR.

Trial of a New Patent Yesterday.

[From the Omaha Republican.]

On yesterday morning quite a number of officials connected with the Union Pacific Railroad, proceeded to a distance of about three miles from this city, for the purpose of testing "Pierce's Patent Automatic Fish-Bar and Railway Chair." The experiments were made under the inspection of Assistant Superintendent Veatch, and were witnessed by James E. Boyd, President of the Omaha and Northwestern Railroad and several others.

The circulars of the general agents of the patent, Messrs. Sherman, Marsh & Steel, of Chicago, claim for it the following advantages:

1st. It is self acting, and works tight in-stead of loose by passing trains.

2d. It does away with the necessity of punching, drilling or slotting the ends of rails of either steel or iron.

3d. It requires neither bolts nor nuts for fastenings.

4th. The rail does not need to be moved from the tie to put it down.

5th. Broken rails can be repaired with them at any point, giving the same strength as before being broken.

6th. In the yards they are invaluable for repairing track.

7th. They can be laid in one-fourth of the time required in placing the present joint in use.

8th. It holds the end of the rails perfectly vertically and laterally, presenting the same plane as at the centre for the wheels to pass over.

9th. It saves the battering of the ends of rails, and guarantees greater wear and saves the rolling stock.

The new patent was put to a severe test, and proved satisfactory in every respect. The Company proposes to furnish the road with the improvement for a mile or two, and, should it prove a success, the road will be furnished with them from Omaha to sidney Station where the fish-plate commences.

A Colony of Soldiers.

From the Detroit Post.

Some of the veterans of the National Military Asylum at Daton Ohio, propose to form an agricultural colony in the West. Their scheme is to collect twenty-five young, healthy, maimed veterans who draw $15 monthly pensions. The colony will therefore be composed of those who have only one arm or one leg. Great care and discrimination will be exercised in selecting men "equal to the situation," which will be in some western wild along the B. & M. railroad. They intend asking Congress for a grant of land in such a locality, and expect in a few years to procure from the generous soil a home which each may call his own. The physical disability of these maimed colonists is more apparent than real, and in co-operative labor of this kind each night supplement the deficiencies of the other.—The man with two arms and one leg could do work which the man with one arm could not do. In return, "Two legs" could do what "Two arms" could not. It would be better than the old story of the blind man who carries the cripple on his shoulders while the lame one points out the way. These two after all, did only the work of one man; but two maimed men, by dividing their work properly, might do the work of two whole ones.—In the asylum refered to, men with artificial legs can do as much work as any able bodied men. Most of the labor of that institution is done by disabled veterans. One legged men plow, ride horses, load cars, drive wagons. And if they can do it in the asylum in Ohio, they think they can do it just as well out west while trying to earn a hearthstone and homestead of their own. Besides, they have $15 per month from the government, which is six per cent. interest on a capital of $3,000 to start with. They will make better citizens, and be more manly and independent, while earning and accumulating for themselves, and with some object in view, than while living an aimless life in an asylum. We hope the scheme will be successful.

The attempt of James Fisk, Jr., and his co-schemers, to implicate President Grant in the gold panic has miserably failed; the result of the investigation completely exonerates Grant from the remotest complicity, while Fisk would be lower in the public estimation, were such a thing possible.

WOMEN IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives an account of the difficulties encountered by a young English lady and an American one in prosecuting their studies at the great Medical College at Paris. It is said that the American lady had tried for admission to the medical schools in New York, failing in that she tried Paris. She is described as small in person, and dressed without a single gewgaw of finery. She applied to the professor for admission to the dissecting room, and was informed that she could attend, but in male attire. This was by letter. She afterward met him in the street and received the same answer, when the little student looked up at the Professor, who is a very large man, and spreading out her arms exclaimed, "why, Monsieur, look at my littleness! men's clothes would make me appear still smaller. Nobody would ever take me for a man, even if I dressed as such; and it would only tend to make my position more unpleasant, and attract more comment."

The Professor, pleased with her earnestness to obtain knowledge, and probably with the truthfulness of her reply, consented to admit her.

After that, through the same Professor, she made application to the medical school, was admitted, and at the fourth examination stood ahead of all competitors. She and the English lady and two young men were examined in one class. The decision on the young men was "passable," the lowest certificate of approval; the English girl received a higher graded certificate, and our little girl the highest that is granted at any time, and the first one of the kind granted this year. Long may she flourish!

It is said that at the Medical College in Philadelphia, young ladies in attendance were hooted at by the thick-headed male students. But it is but the dying growl of the monster, and in a few years we will have as many females in the profession as males, and possibly more, for it seems an occupation more particularly adapted to the character of the former. And just think what a run of business! Why the "Bachos" of any little town would support half a dozen single female doctors, and larger towns in proportion. Mr. Ebenezer Sly has taken a severe cold and sneezed several times, and forthwith sends for Dr. Mary ——. She jumps in her little carriage and is by the side of the sick Ebenezer in half the time it would have taken an old masculine to fill his pipe and growl over the unpleasantness of being disturbed every hour of his life. Arrived at the sick room, her little gaiters click across the floor more rapidly and with less noise than a clock beats seconds, and Ebenezer, that never dared look a woman in the face, and would as soon think of approaching a hyena, finds one—a lady, not a hyena—standing at his sick bed with her lovely hand kindly laid on his forehead, and her gentle voice asking where his pains are. Where! why, it hurts him all over, and though the sneezing may indicate but a slight cold, yet there are unmistakable symptoms of an approaching heart disease.

Her quick wit, comprehends the case at once, and administering a pill of bread to be taken immediately, followed by powders of chalk, to be taken in water, every two hours, she leaves the sufferer, with the promise to call the next day.

The next day Eb.'s cold is better, but the other disease sensibly aggravated, and after a few months of suffering and expense, he concludes to hire a doctor for life.

Men are useful enough at building railroads, ploughing, planting, etc., and as a matter of economy and to keep them out of mischief, it would be well enough to let them work, even if the position could be better filled by the better half of humanity; but for physicians and preachers give us the women every time, and all the time. With an intelligent, eloquent and lovely lady preacher in the pulpit, what a rush there would be among the "Bachos" for the "anxious seat," and we fear it is about the only thing that will save some of them.

X.

The Burlington and Southwestern Railway.

Judge Tracey, president of the B. & S. W. Railway, who has just returned from Nebraska, announces the completion last week of the first ten miles of track in Nebraska, in compliance with the Nebraska land grant act donating 100,000 acres of land to each of those roads which built the first fifty miles of track. The law required the construction of ten miles by the 15th of February, 1870. Six roads have so complied—among them the Burlington & Southwestern. The land grant is thus secured and the success of this enterprise made certain. The company and the contractors have displayed great energy and good judgment and proved themselves equal to every emergency. They encountered great difficulties. The season of the year was unfavorable. The iron had to be hauled over land seven miles on wagons, then crossed over a precarious ferry. The track was laid *without the aid of a locomotive*—the iron being hauled upon hand cars, and in this way the first ten miles of track was laid upon the Burlington & Southwestern Railway—a feat, considering the difficulties surrounding it, fairly rivaling the construction of the Union Pacific road. The work of construction was under the immediate supervision of Mr. S. K. Hornish, of the Burlington & Southwestern construction company.—*Hawk-Eye.*

An enterprising Missourian cut out a sheet of ice 250 feet long and 100 feet wide, and ten inches thick, and started to raft it *en masse* down the Mississippi to St. Louis 100 miles distant. One end of the field was shaped to serve as a bow, and the other rounded for a stern. A skiff was fastened to each side to give the requisite sheer when necessary, and a cook stove and provisions were taken on the ice. After a prosperous voyage of twenty miles the concern unfortunately ran into an ice-bound point of land, and broke into three pieces. Although it was dark at the time, all the men and the stove and provisions were saved, but the ice broke up rapidly, and disappeared in the darkness. The projector of the scheme will try it again, and is confident he can do better next time.

The advice of a Pennsylvania suicide to his brother was, "Willie don't go with fellows who have more money to spend than you have."

In Boston it is said that the color of a certain clergyman's eyes has never been determined; when he prays he shuts his own, and when he preaches he shuts other people's.

ASHLAND LETTER.

Correspondence of Daily Plattsmouth Herald.

ASHLAND, Feb. 4th 1870.

TOWN ITEMS.

Since Ashland is a point of considerable importance, in view of its Railroad relations, and consequent growing prospective future, we are inclined to "go through" the town occasionally, and give your readers a gratuitous peep at the daily improvements in this the leading city of the Salt Creek valley.

This beautiful spring like weather is very favorable to the prosecution of outdoor business. The most extensive improvement, and that which has required a great amount of labor and expense, is the large brick block of Snell, Bro. & Co.—It is fast approaching completion. The roof, tin, is but recently finished, the doors and windows which were made to order in Chicago, are received, the latter are in place; the plasterer commenced operations on the main walls to-day.

The printing office building is gaining a little every day, and we are sure that Matthews is spoiling for lively *Times* in Ashland, and we are looking forward to the auspicious day which shall entitle us to a niche in the history of our country to a position of merit and solid wealth, unsurpassed by any interior town of our State.

And in this connection we would suggest to non-resident, as well as resident owners of town property, who contemplate building, to employ Ashland mechanics.

It may not be generally known that we have mechanics who can knock a building "daily west" in no time; but such, is the fact.

From the competent architect, down to the patient hod carrier, we have enough in numbers and energy to build up the waste places, only send forward your lumber and your stamps.

The huge pile of rock on Court House square is an indication of something more soon.

An agricultural warehouse is among the recent *on dits*. Dr. Bunnell and T. Saunders are now building a drug and grocery store, on Silver street, just west of the Snell building.

The Livery stable of Iddings & Johnson, referred to in my last, is a great addition to the appearance and business of Ashland. Its dimensions, 30 by 72, and two stories high, look rather venturesome for a small town like ours, but one of our brother Buckeye boys, from the beautiful "Forest City" holds the ribbons just now. The Western Stage Company's horses now find a comfortable home under its spacious roof.

Numerous improvements are being made, or in contemplation, of which you will be advised in due time.

CALABOOSE.

That we are "Metropolitan" is evident from the fact that we are in need of Metropolitan institutions, such as we have not ate dy; and this evening the city "dads" met at the lumber office to take into consideration the subject of erecting that modern bastile, a calaboose. We will agree to sing the song of Miriam on the completion of this much needed adjunct to our city.

The work upon the B. & M. has thrown into our midst a floating population, who are proverbially fond of benzine, and while under its influence our nights are rendered, and the Sabbaths' too, disgusting. The Calaboose will just be a love of a place to chew the bitter cud of reflection, and Sheriff Whitlock will with pleasure escort to its cozy retreat, any one who falls in his way who may have departed from the path of rectitude.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Luther Whitlock, a lad of fifteen, met with a serious accident, this afternoon. While driving a two horse wagon some portion of the gearing broke causing him to be thrown upon the ground, and one of the wheels passing over his arm broke it above the wrist.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

The Masonic Fraternity will hold a festival, on the 22d inst., in the Snell block. We are expecting a grand time on that occasion. Speeches, toasts, music, and a grand supper will be the order of exercises. The Fraternity elsewhere are cordially invited to participate.

Yours truly,

MALAKOFF.

New Railroads in Nebraska.

During the past week Gov. Butler and suit have been extensively engaged in making excursions over and examining new Railroads in Nebraska. The Omaha and North-western, Omaha and Southwestern, the Burlington and Missouri river road, from Plattsmouth, and the the Midland Pacific from Nebraska City. Judging from the press of these points, the roads have given entire satisfaction; in fact, have passed muster. They will undoubtedly be inside the land bill and receive the just reward for the energy of their constructors. Omaha, Plattsmouth and Nebraska City have labored faithfully and persistantly, early and late, and will this season receive their reward in the prosperity and thrift that is sure follower in the wake of railroad improvements.—*Bonneville Advertiser.*

John Hancock's Signature.

Here is the reason why the famous John Hancock wrote his signature to the Declaration of Independence in so large and bold a hand. It is known that the British Government offered thirty five hundred dollars for his head, and when he appended his name to the Declaration, he did it as though he wished to dash his whole soul into it. Rising from his seat he exclaimed: "There! John Bull can read my name without spectacles; he may double his reward, and I will set him at defiance."

February.

Josh Billings says this month has but 28 days; the extreme kold weather that prevails haz puckered up the month.—Once in fore years there iz a big melt, & then the month swells and has 29 days. This month iz looked upon az unpleasant, and it iz unpleasant for digging out woodchucks; but for setting in front uv the fire skining apples, and throwing the seeds at the gals it kant be beat.—The name uv this month iz derived from an old Chinese word (now lost) which means *kondema hold.*

Prince Arthur, the royal boy, is being dined, and wined, and petted by our Senators, and Representatives, as humanities generally; what real occasion there is for it is not easily known, for he is not large in any real or assumed royal estate, and as he is *not* the Prince of Wales, and is not likely to be, our natural characteristic of making fools of ourselves over all foreigners has a fine exemplification in these extra attentions to the boy. Hon. Senator Sumner and his co-senators must have enjoyed the table courtesies.

PERSONAL.

Catherine Callahan, aged 103 years, died in Philadelphia, Thursday.

The initials of George A. Sala's name are said to illustrate the quality of his late writings.

Wendell Phillips contributed $250 to the National Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary, and Gerritt Smith gave $20.

Who is the straightest man mentioned in the Bible? Joseph, because Pharoah made a ruler out of him.

Mr. V. B. Bennett, late of Iowa, and a Democratic speaker of some note, proposes starting a newspaper at Oswego, Kansas.

Mrs. Sarah Peter, of Cincinnati, was recently permitted to enjoy mass in St. Peter's Cathedral, at Rome, being the first woman to whom the privilege was ever accorded.

The inventor of the autographic telegraphic instrument is a Jesuit of the Jesuit's College in Rome. The instrument has been worked on lines between Paris and Lyons for two years past, with entire satisfaction.

Gov. Washburn, of Vermont, was engaged, when death overtook him, on a work of great importance to the courts and the State—a digest of his own reports, covering a period of eight years—and had already gone through and rewritten thirty-eight of the forty volumes.

Dr. Robert Emery, of Longwood, Mass., who has made experiments upon himself with poisonous drugs, has consented to try the effects of intoxicating liquors upon himself, that the State Board of Health may have the benefit of the scientific information to be obtained.

NOTICE.

Doom, Brothers & Co.)
vs
L. Morris.

To L. Morris: You are hereby notified that an attachment was issued by me in favor of Plaintiff and against the above named defendant for the sum of ten dollars and twenty-five cents, and trial set for the 4th day of April A. D. 1870, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at which time judgement will be rendered against you, if you do not appear and show cause to the contrary.

A. L. CHILD, Probate Judge of Cass County Nebraska.

Plattsmouth, Feb. 14th 1870. feb17 wk

Fruit Trees For Sale.

With near Twenty years experience in fruit growing and Nursery Business in Iowa, and recent observations in Cass county, Neb., I am satisfied that with the right varieties and proper care you can succeed. My trees are apple and cherry. I make the apple and cherry a specialty and will fill all orders with hardy varieties.—Orders may be left with Wm. Elkenberry, two miles south of Plattsmouth, or with Dr. W. S. Latta, at Rock Bluffs. I will furnish them at the following prices:

APPLES—Two and a half to three and a half feet high 30cts; 3 to 4 feet high 12½cts; three year olds 4 to 5 feet high 15cts; 4 to 6 feet 16⅔cts; Siberian Crab 3 to 5 feet 25cts.

CHERRIES—May Cherry 3 to 5 feet 25cts each; English Morellos, 25.

Delivered free of charge on the cars at Fairfield, Jefferson county Iowa. A moderate charge made for the material for boxes.

R. M. MOYER, Baker.

feb17wtf. Jefferson county, Iowa.

To The Public.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to trade for the following notes, as they were fraudulently obtained, and will not be paid by us:

One note given by W. J. Linch to Kirkham & Cone, for $100, due April 1st 1870.

One note given by B. Sicbold to Kirkham & Cone, for $50, due April 1st 1870.

We understand the above notes have been offered for sale by some person unknown to us by name, and we take this method of warning the public against a swindler.

W. J. LINCH.
BEIBEROLD.

feb17w3t

Dissolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between L. W. S. & J. A. Latta by mutual consent is this day dissolved. Persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle immediately as the books must be squared up.

W. S. LATTA.
J. W. LATTA.

Rock Bluffs, Feb 1st 1870 feb105w

Sheriff's Sale.

Adolph Cohen, vs. T. D. Crook, and A. G. White.
A. Gardner & Co., vs. T. D. Crook and A. G. White and W. C. Berry, Jr., Co. vs T. D. Crook, and A. G. White, defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction, for cash down, at the front door of the court house in the city of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1870, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day the following real estate, to wit: The northeast quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter (¼) of section two twenty-seven (27) in township No twelve (12) north of range No thirteen (13), east of the sixth principal meridian, situate in Cass county, Nebraska, taken as the property of said defendant A. G. White, on three executions, to wit: one in favor of Adolph Cohen, one in favor of A. Gardner & Co., and the other in favor of W. C. Berry, Jr. Co., all issued by the Clerk of the District Court within and for the county of Cass, in the State of Nebraska and to me directed as Sheriff of Cass county, Neb.

Given under my hand this 16th day of February, A. D. 1870.

J. W. JOHNSON,
Sheriff of Cass county, Neb.

STEVENSON & HAYWARD, Att'y's for plaintiff.

feb17wtt

Sheriff's Sale

Bryant Cobb, Administrator of the estate of Wm. R. W. Cobb, against Robert A. Chandler.

IN pursuance of and by virtue of a decree of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, made in the above entitled cause, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Neb., on the third day of March, A. D. 1870, at one o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: The southwest quarter (¼) of section No fifteen (15) in township No twelve (12) north of range No thirteen (13) east of the sixth principal meridian, situate in Cass county, Nebraska, to be sold as the property of said defendant, Robert A. Chandler, to satisfy said decree, the amount of which is $2,000 00, and interest on the same from the date of said decree, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and costs of sale, amounting to $15 98 and costs of sale.

J. W. JOHNSON,
Sheriff Cass county, Nebraska

STEVENSON & HAYWARD, Att'ys for plaintiff.

feb17 wtt.

Sheriff' Sale.

Bryant Cobb, administrator of the estate of Wm. R. W. Cobb, against Robert A. Chandler.

IN pursuance of and by virtue of a decree of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, made in the above entitled cause, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Neb., on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1869, at one o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of section two (2) in township No twelve (12) north of range No thirteen (13) east of the sixth principal meridian, situate in Cass county, Nebraska, to be sold as the property of said defendant, Robert A. Chandler, to satisfy said decree, the amount of which is $2,000 00, and interest on the same from the date of said decree, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and costs of sale, amounting to $15 98 and costs of sale.

J. W. JOHNSON,
Sheriff Cass County, Neb.

STEVENSON & HAYWARD, Att'ys for plaintiff.

feb17wtt

Sheriff's Sale.

Bryant Cobb, Administrator of the estate of Wm. R. W. Cobb, against James H. Thomas.

IN pursuance of and by virtue of a decree of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, made in the above entitled cause, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Neb., on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1870, at ten o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of section two (2) in township No twelve (12) north of range No thirteen (13) east of the sixth principal meridian, situate in Cass county, Nebraska, to be sold as the property of said defendant, James H. Thomas, to satisfy said decree, the amount of which is $2,000 00, and interest on the same from the date of said decree, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and costs of sale, amounting to $15 98 and costs of sale.

J. W. JOHNSON,
Sheriff Cass County, Neb.

STEVENSON & HAYWARD, Att'ys for plaintiff.

feb17wtt

PRE-EMPTION CIRCULAR.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEB., Feb. 15, 1870.

The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska expects to receive early next summer, patents from the United States for all Lands to which they may be entitled, lying East of and including Range Six, East of the Sixth Principal Meridian.

When title shall be obtained, the lands will be for sale as below stated and illustrated:

On Long, or Ten Years Credit.

The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska will sell Prairie Land on a long credit of ten years, with six per cent. interest, and sell Prairie and Timber Lands on a short credit of two years, with ten per cent. interest on balance unpaid, or for cash. The short credit and cash price is twenty per cent. less than the long credit price. To make the terms and practical results of these different plans of sale perfectly plain, let the following examples be considered:

Long Credit Illustrated

Say that 40 acres of land, at $10 per acre=$400, is bought on long credit of ten years, on April 1, 1870. The payments will be due and payable as follows:

		Interest.	Amount.
April 1, 1870, pay 6 per cent interest on $400		$24 00	$24 00
April 1, 1871, pay 6 per cent interest as before		24 00	24 00
Then one-ninth of principal, as follows:			
April 1, 1872	$44 44	$21 34	$65 78
" 1, 1873	44 45	18 67	63 12
" 1, 1874	44 44	16 00	60 44
" 1, 1875	44 45	13 33	57 78
" 1, 1876	44 44	10 67	55 11
" 1, 1877	44 45	8 00	52 45
" 1, 1878	44 44	5 33	49 77
" 1, 1879	44 45	2 66	47 11
" 1, 1880	44 44	.....	44 44
	$400 00	$144 00	$544 00

If 80 acres is bought at $5 per acre, or if 160 acres is bought at $2 50 per acre, the payments will be due when and for the same amounts as on the above forty acres at $10 per acre.

Short Credit Illustrated.

Say the same 40 acres as above is bought on our short credit of two years, the price will be $8 per acre, 20 per cent less than the long credit price—$320, payable as follows:

April 1, 1870, one-third of principal		$106 67
" 1, 1871, " "		106 67
" 1, 1872, " "		106 66
Total		$320 00
April 1, 1870, ⅓ of principal,		$106 67
" 1, 1871, interest 10 per cent,	$21 34	128 01
" 1, 1872, "	10 66	117 32
Totals	$32 00	$352 00

On final payment of either kind of contract, the buyer is entitled to a general warranty deed giving a *perfect title.*

For Cash, or the Company's Bonds, in full at date of purchase, the same forty acres as above can be bought at $8 per acre=$320, and then get a deed.

The Bonds of the Company will be taken at their face and accrued interest in payment for land if the purchase is large enough to cover the full amount of the bond.

By the first of April next, a valuation will be fixed on all lands which the Company expects to get lying east of Range Five East, and south of the Twenty mile limit of the Union Pacific Railroad.

As the Company may not get title until after the season for breaking prairie shall be far advanced, it will, on and after the first day of April next, as below stated, offer a pre-emption right to the same. It may require, within the limits named, to any person who will pay in cash six per centum of the valuation price of the land that he chooses, upon the terms and conditions below named, to wit:

Conditions of Pre-Emption.

1. The Company will grant pre-emptions as follows:

In Ranges Six and Seven East, on and after April 1, 1870.

In Ranges Eight and Nine East, on and after April 5, 1870.

In Ranges Ten and Eleven East, on and after April 8, 1870.

In Ranges Twelve, Thirteen and Fourteen East, on and after April 15, 1870.

Opportunity will be given on each of said days for any two or more persons who may want the same land to bid therefor. The pre-emption will be granted to the one who will pay the much and forthwith pay in cash, 1/4 per centum of the price, as in other cases.

2. In no case will a pre-emption right be granted to one person for a piece of land upon which another person is residing, or has any improvements, unless the facts in relation to the existence of improvements of such person are fully stated in the applications and any omission or false statement in this respect will work a forfeiture of the money that may be paid, and will cause the pre-emption to be treated as null and void.

3. After the Company shall have obtained title to the land, which it will be granted, it will give public notice thereof in newspapers printed at Plattsmouth, Lincoln and Nebraska City, and of a certain fixed day when it will be prepared to sell and receive proofs for settlers lands. It will also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice to those who may take pre-emption, that they must, within sixty days after the day so fixed for selling, enter into contracts for the purchase of the land for which they may have applied. Special notice of said day will also be given