The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY,.....MARCH 3 1870

DAKOTA CUT-OFF.

A bill to annex that portion of Dakota Territory, lately thrown on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River, to this State, was introduced by Mr. Dyer, of Missouri, in the House of Representatives, and under a suspension of the rules was passed.

This territory occupies fractional sec. 36 t. 89 n. r. 48 w. and fractional secs. 1 and 12 t. 88 n. r. 48 w. of the Dakota surveys.

The accretions consequent on the abandonment of the old channel of the Missouri will probably contain the equivalent of four sections or something between 2,500 and 3,000 acres of uncovered bottom lands, which we are informed are being equally divided between the surveys of this State and of Dakota, the surveys not according, as they originated from different bases and meridians.

The propriety of this measure was urged by Hon. Jno. Taffe, our representative in Congress.

PROTECTION.

Not high tariff protection, but protection to our frontier settlements is imperatively demanded. Every spring we hear of settlers being murdered and driven in, off the Little Blue. Hardy pioneers nevertheless keep pushing west ward along that stream, and homesteads have been taken as far west as Kiowa station. We call on the press of the State to urge immediate protection to these brave families. If this matter is put off too long, another Indian raid will drive them in; and discouraged in their attempts to keep a foothold in the rich valley of Little Blue River, these hardy settlers will abandon that country to the aborigines who travel under the Quaker flag; while if the military authorities will send troops down there before these raids occur, and not after them, as is usually the case, a few years will see such an increase of settlements in that locality as will insure security without military protection. Gen. Augur has placed the people of Nebraska under repeated obligations to him, for prompt aid, and while we know that he has very few troops to spare for outposts of this character, we nevertheless entertain the hope that he will see the importance of establishing a small post in the neighborhood indicated, *before the Indians make their appearance.*

LARKS!

We have, in a pretty long experience, frequently seen our pointers and setters make a mistake in the field when hunting prairie chickens. We have seen a goodly crowd of excellent shootists holding their shooting irons in readiness, each one expecting the first shot, and all advancing stealthily toward the supposed game, when with a "spiert"—whirr—away flew—not a prairie chicken—but an insignificant meadow-lark; then there would be a universal shout of "larks," "Pont!" and angry shouts of disappointment at being led on the wrong scent by a poor nosed canine. We incline to the belief that some of our solons, at Lincoln, are playing this part, and that some poor "smellers" will be shouted at and scolded when the birds flush. We look upon the action there as entirely uncalled for, while, at the same time, as there is a cry of "wolf" raised, it might perhaps be better for all concerned to see who is right and who wrong. It is a maxim made holy by acquiescence, through long ages, "that a man shall be held innocent till proven guilty," and therefore, we hope that the action of our legislators will be calm, dignified and impartial. It would be wrong to enter upon so momentous an investigation as that proposed in any other spirit. After the slanderous reports which have been so extensively circulated by the enemies of the Commissioners, we deem it the duty of these last to demand an investigation and clear their skirts of the shameful stories which have so long been circulated against them. If they are innocent, they will put to shame the instigators of the smelling business, and if there are no "larks," but real "birds" before the smellers, why we expect they'll get winged. From all we can learn we expect that the Commissioners will be able to make a satisfactory exhibit of their management, and will be enabled to explain anything the smellers cannot distinguish between "larks" or "birds."

Reduction of the Taxes.

When we say that the great mass of the American people have made up their minds that taxes must be reduced by Congress, we feel convinced that we expsess the deliberate conviction of a very large preponderating majority of the nation. We are now paying at the rate of between $80,000,000 and $100,000,000 of the principal of the public debt, annually. This fact shows that there is a wide margin for the reduction of taxes. There is now the most conclusive proof that, under present statutes, revenue is produced much in excess of what is required for the current expenses of Government, and for the payment of interest upon the National debt. The present generation expects to pay a reasonable portion of the principal of the general indebtedness; but it is too much to ask that generation to discharge the debt within twenty-four or twenty-five years.—Should the present pay the principal of the public debt at the rate of $25,000,000 annually, that is all that can be expected reasonably. Taking this rate as a basis, it is clear that we can dispense with all taxes requisite to pay off a larger portion of the principal. It is plain, then, that National taxes are at present imposed, not only to meet the ordinary cost of government, but to assist largely in discharging an accumulation of debt, contracted in preserving the Union. Is it just to ask the present generation, or even the present and the following generation, to foot the entire cost of preserving civil franchises and political liberty intact?

The proposition of the Committee on Ways and Means, to cut off taxation to the extent of $30,000,000 yer year, will not begin to satisfy the demands of the people for, if we can reduce the public debt to the extent of $80,000,000 or $90,000,000 per year, it is clear that we can reduce taxation to a similar extent, should it be so chosen. This, however is certain, we can reduce the aggregate of National taxes some $55,000,000 to $65,000,000, yet leave enough to bring down the principal of the public debt by a very large figure.

We can dispense with two-thirds of a hundred million dollars taxation, yet annually reduce the public debt $25,000,000. This is all that should be required of the present. The inquisitorial, unpopular income tax can be remitted entirely, with various vexatious taxes of a minor character.

The policy of Secretary Boutwell, in advocacy of a continuous reduction of the National debt, on the general scale of past transactions, is not endorsed by the masses of the people. The Union has been saved for the benefit of future generations, as well as for the benefit of the present. It is not right that the present should be charged with the cost of preserving liberty for the future.—Coming generations have a stake in the achievement, and should pay their just share of the expense.—*Chicago Republican.*

[From the North Platte Independent.]

Stock Raising in the Platte Valley.

Before introducing the subject of Stock-Raising, we will say a few words about the great river of these western plains—the Platte. It was named by the early French voyageurs, who called all the vast country through which it now flows, the *Plat*, or (feminine) *Plate*, which in a geographical sense means 'plain.' The second *t* in the English word Platte was probably added to make the pronunciation unlike that of our word 'plate,' a dish.

The general character of the Platte, together with its branches, is unchanged throughout its course, until it enters the mountains. Its banks are usually well-defined, and from two to six feet above high-water mark. An overflow seldom occurs—only when the channel becomes gorged with ice. The river spreads over a great surface, is not deep, excepting in certain places, but has a bottom of shifting quicksand. It is interspersed with many islands, some of them several miles in extent, wooded and productive.

More than three hundred miles from its mouth, and only a short distance east of this place, the river forks into the North and South branches, and the valley widens. The two rivers are only from four to eight miles apart, for a distance of about sixty miles, when they begin to diverge to the northeast and to the southwest. At Julesburg, eighty-five miles west of this town, the railroad leaves the South Platte fork, which it has hitherto followed, and winds up the valley of the Ledge Pole. The plain between the two rivers at North Platte is unobstructed for eighteen miles, or as far as O'Fallon station, where a ridge or bluff commences which makes a permanent separation of the Plattes.

We have thus given a general outline of the character of the Platte and its branches, and shall now speak of that portion of the valley which we can recommend above all other portions as the best for stock-raising.

We think, and not without reason that North Platte is the center—notof, the globe, like Jerusalem, nor of the United States, like Ft. Kearney, which wants to get the National Capitol, but of a Mild Weather District, whose eastern limit is at, we may say, the one hundreth degree of longitude, where it crosses the railroad between Willow Island and Plum Creek—and its western extremity near the one hundred and second degree of longitude, near Ogallala station. We cannot, of course, draw fixed boundary lines. A certain variability may extend the eastern limit, at times; as far as Elm Creek, or the western to Julesburg, or more rarely to Sidney.

No persons have a better knowledge of the mild temperature existing between these parallels than the employees of the railroad company. They are daily passing along this warm belt, and their testimony confirms all we have stated. Old ranchmen residing here, who are thoroughly acquainted with the whole country between the Missouri and the mountains, say they have seen the Elkhorn frozen solid and the streets of Omaha covered with snow, which extended west beyond Kearney, while the Platte River in this vicinity was open, no snow to be seen, and the temperature like that of a fall month.

In the warm tract described, the mercury seldom falls below zero. There are at times, some very cold days, like that of the 6th of January last—felt all over the country—where the thermometer marked early in the morning, 10 degrees below zero, but such a day is of rare occurrence. Last winter, at Ft. McPherson, seventeen miles east of this place, the mercury did not once sink to zero.

Very little snow falls—never enough for good sleighing; consequently the dried grass of the prairie does not rot and become worthless, but continues to be quite nurturitious throughout the winter. Cattle and sheep like it. They even reject the cut hay of the stack, when they can have free access to the natural grass. Besides, during the mild weather, such as we have had for a few weeks past, the old roots put out new shoots which are eaten by the stock with much relish.

No shelter is ordinarily needed to protect animals from the cold. When storms set in, the cattle are driven to the neighboring canyons or to the thickets on the river islands, where the force of the wind is greatly broken.

The Platte River and its numerous tributaries always supply an abundance of pure water, one of the first requisites to successful stock raising.

Without the facilities of a good market, the raising of stock, like every other branch of business, would fail to thrive. Here, along the Pacific Railroad, are the best arrangements for shipping animals. Probably at every station of any importance stock-yards will, in time, be constructed by the Railroad Company. At this place, there is already every convenience for shipment of cattle.

Messrs. Keith & Barton have commenced, and will continue for the present, to ship one car load of stock weekly to Omaha. When the bridge across the South Platte is completed, increased means will be afforded for bringing safely to a good market the cattle which are raised on the south side of that river.

Mr. M. H. Brown is, we believe, the first person who brought to this place a herd of Texas cattle. The herd consisted of 800 head, and were driven from the Washita Mountains, in northern Texas, and arrived here in the fall of 1868. Last fall he drove another herd numbering 1,700 a large portion of which he sold to Messrs. Keith & Barton, who have them feeding on the prairie near O'Fallon station. This firm, and various individuals in the neighborhood of North Platte have about 2,000 head of cattle, and 200 sheep. In the vicinity of Ft. McPherson there are 1,800; at McPherson station, say 200; at Plum Creek, Mr. Daniel Freeman has nearly 500; at Ogallala, the ex-telegraph operator and his partner have 200—mostly young cattle; Moore & Bro. at Sidney have 2,000 head of cattle and sheep—mostly the latter.

To sum up: there is between Plum Creek and Sidney stations, an aggregate of nearly 7,000 cattle and sheep, which all—or nearly all—herded on the plains, without shelter excepting that which nature affords.

This is a good beginning, when we consider that the U. P. R. R. has not been completed to Promontory one year, and to North Platte scarcely three years.

SPEECH OF SENATOR TIPTON.

Delivered Feb. 11th, 1870.

Mr. Tipton. Mr. President, I expect to vote for the bill for the admission of Mississippi; but I do not understand that it is necessary in doing so that I should investigate the past legislation of the country for the purpose of settling any question of consistency. I have never understood that the Republican party of this country was pledged to any system on that question. They have never been pledged to the details of any system on that question.

When the new State of Nevada came to be admitted she came in here with a constitution that knew nothing whatever in regard to this question of impartial or universal suffrage. When the State of Nebraska came here we had taken one step forward; the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution had been adopted; and then as a party, having no established policy on this subject except that within the Constitution of the United States, intended to protect the loyalty of the country, you required of Nebraska what you said had become necessary in our onward progress toward the consummation of our reconstruction.

Then, when another State from the South presents herself, and the question is how shall she be admitted, shall she be admitted as Nevada? Perhaps so; that will depend upon the circumstances.—Shall she come in as Nebraska? Perhaps so. Who knows? You do not know, sir; I do not know; no man in this Chamber knows until he investigates the circumstances under which she makes her application; and then, without any precedent to bind us on the subject, we within the pale of the Constitution desire to do what is necessary to accomplish the grand object of final and triumphant reconstruction.

No man, therefore, in this Senate Chamber can talk to any of us with regard to preserving our consistency in what we shall vote for Mississippi. I vote in regard to Mississippi to-day as my judgment dictates, and I would apply no part of that principle to Texas tomorrow unless I thought it absolutely necessary; but when Texas comes here if her case is peculiar, standing on its own individuality, I will vote for something so unheard of as perhaps to astound you if I believe it is that which is necessary to bring her in, tie up the interests of her people, and guaranty to them a republican form of government.

So much on the point of consistency. You ask me to impose upon the members of the Legislature of Mississippi today an oath which is set forth in this document before us. I will not attempt to do that, but if it is put upon the bill I will take the bill as thus amended. I will not vote upon that proposition, and then when it is carried abandon the bill. I will not stand here in my place and advocate amendments to a bill, and after the bill is consummated with those amendmen s then turn upon the amendments and the bill, abandon them entirely, and leave them to whatever fate may overtake them. I shall under all circumstances vote for the bill for the admission of Mississippi when the hour comes. I protest against imposing this oath upon her Legislature, because already an oath as strong has been imposed on the members of that Legislature. They have swern in the presence of the Almighty God that they were not disqualified as members of the Mississippi Legislature by virtue of anything in their State Constitution or the Constitution of the United States; and the Constitution of the United States, by reason of the fourteenth amendment adopted, rules them every one out if they have been guilty of the crimes specified in that fourteenth amendment.—When, therefore, a member of the Legislature of Mississippi takes that oath prescribed by the State, he takes an oath, a searching one, which will admit of no evasion on his part. I say, therefore, that the oath I hold in my hand as being the oath administered to the members of the Legislature has already purged that Legislature of a few men, or rather perhaps, more properly speaking, there were some men offering themselves as members who could not take their places under that oath of their own, so broad, so comprehensive, so practical.—I am willing, then, to leave the interests of Mississippi and the loyal people of Mississippi to that oath which they themselves have incorporated into their Constitution.

Now, Mr. President, in regard to the question of voting, it is proposed to put in this bill a restriction upon them providing that they shall never hereafter in all coming time change their Constitution from the basis on which it rests to-day on the question of the right to exercise the elective franchise. What have they done on that subject? They have declared, in the spirit of the fourteenth amendment, that every man born in the State of Mississippi and living there, and every citizen of the United States residing there a certain time, shall have the right of exercising the elective franchise. That they have guaranteed. What else have they done? They have adopted the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and by that they have declared that neither the constitution of the State, nor the Constitution of the United States shall ever be amended so as to abridge the right of exercising the elective franchise. Could they have gone further? Then they would have been compelled to go further, and reaching to eternity, stretch their limitation beyond the confines of time. They have not only said that in regard to the exercise of the elective franchise, but they have thrown the door open, and in the State Legislature at home have perhaps thirty colored men as representatives of that people in the Legislature of the State of Mississippi. Will you be satisfied with that?

Are they honest on that subject? They have adopted the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and if that to-day is a fundamental law, if twenty-eight States of the Union have voted for it—and within ten days the 29 will be registered, for Nebraska will set her seal to the principle within ten days from this hour—the State of Mississippi is bound by it until it is stricken by a constitutional amendment out of the Constitution of the United States. Is there any strength in that? Suppose that is not the fundamental law, then what? Then it is the deliberate expression of the people of Mississppi as a pledge to you. It was a condition precedent that you required of them before they should come here and occupy their place in the sisterhood of States. They complied with it; and if it is not yet a constitutional amendment by a sufficient number of States voting for it, it is still a condition-precedent on the State of Mississippi to-day, and you cannot make it more binding by saying that it shall be considered a condition-precedent two, three or four times over.

You ask me to repeat it on Mississippi I am satisfied that she has h rself made it condition-precedent, and that is what I am concerned to know. If you want a condition precedent, you have got it. If you want her under the power of the Constitution of the United States, you have it, if the Constitution is really amended in that behalf.

Is she honest? She seems to act very much so. What else do you want her to pledge herself to? She has shown not only her desire to gratify the extreme of radicalism on this question, but she sends here what Massachusetts cannot do and what Ohio cannot do; she sends here a representative of the colored race as a Senator. Is that mark enough for you? Can you stand that, or do do you desire something else and after she has done all that? She has lifted up the race, placed them in her legislative halls, sent them here and installed them in the Capitol of the nation; and yet you say to her. "Are you in earnest? We doubt you. You seem to act rather plausibly on the subject; but really we think we will pile up some fundamental conditions on you to hold you." You are afraid to trust thirty thousand colored majority in the State of Mississippi, for fear hereafter they will refuse to send you other representatives of their race, forsooth! What would you not distrust if you are not already satisfied on the basis of what the State has already done for you?

Then you say that in some future time, some time intervening between now and the sounding of Gabriel's trump, you are afraid Mississippi will undertake to change her law on the subject of education. Is that any of your basiness? Can you say to my little State of Nebraska that she shall never change her laws on the subject of education? She may change them when she pleases, and she will ask nothing of you or this Congress, and after she has changed them she will be amendable only to the Constitution of the United States. And if thirty thousand majority of colored men—if a colored party in Mississippi linked hand in hand with a large white vote as Republicans—if they with thirty thousand colored majority are not able to take care of their educational interests, then appoint an administrator for them, and leave the State out until she can take care of herself.

No, sir; it is a magnificent farce; it is a consumation of radicalism run mad to say that you will not trust a people who have done everything and a little more than some of you desired them to do. I welcome here on the basis of her radicalism; I welcome here her representatives of both races. I claim that it is an insult to her to talk to her in regard to the probabilities of her going back upon herself, of these men there going back upon themselves. Therefore I would leave in her hands to-day the interests of the State and the destiny of her people, and take her as an ally in the future march for the consumation of all that we have politically desired in this matter, rather than doubt her for one moment when she has done everything you required her to do, and when in your law you pledged yourselves to her that when she presented herself here, having done that, she should be admitted.

You claimed no control over her further than that, and simply desired to look into her action to see whether she had acted in accordance with the law. The law said "Adopt the Fourteenth Amendment." She has done it. The law said "Adopt the Fifteenth Amendment." She has done it. The law did not ask her to go so far as she has gone in showing that she is in earnest and honest in regard to this matter by sending here the joint representatives of the two races, but she has done that; and now, forsooth, because you thought Georgia had gone back upon you, therefore you thought it necessary to put a certain bill with its conditions upon Virginia, and now to be consistent the truly loyal State of Mississippi is to be put through the same process.

I vote first against the conditions proposed, believing them to be unnecessary, but if they shall be adopted by the Senate I shall yield to them, and vote for the bill for the admission of the State of Mississippi.

"Hot-House Industries."

The free-trade wit against "hot-house industries" has grown dull with use. Thrust at Thiers in the commercial treaties debate in the Corps Legislatif, that statesman thus parried the idiotic pleasantry: "A hot-house industry!—Well, gentleman, what nations are those which seek to develop labor within themselves? They are the intelligent and the free nations. The nature of a free and intelligent people is such, that when any product—for example, a woven stuff—is brought among them from another country, after using it for a time and proving it, they endeavor to imitate it, to produce it among themselves. What nations are they which never feel this desire?—They are the barbarous and indolent nations of the East. Did any one ever hear of Turkey or Persia creating manufactures to rival the products of France and England? No, never! On the contrary, it is the first instict of intelligent nations to endeavor to make for themselves that which comes to them from abroad, and not to buy from strangers what the nature of their climate does not prevent them from making for themselves."

Pawnee County Moving—$100,000 aid to B. & S. W. R. R.

Notwithstanding the sudden change in the weather on the 16th inst., there was quite a large attendance of citizens met to consider propositions from the B. & S. W. R. R. Company, which was well represented by J. K. Hornish, Supt. of Construction, W. D. Scott, Gen. Agent, Mr. Sherrer, Treas., and M. Gerry, Engineer.

Great interest was manifested by people from every part of the Country, almost every one expressing his sentiments freely, and when the vote was taken there was not a dissenting voice.

That the B & S W R R Co. mean business there is no longer any doubt. The Superintendent assured us that it was very probable that the road would be completed to this place in less than one year.

Our railroad prospects are now clearly defined, for there is scarcely a doubt but that the people of Pawnee county will accept the proposition.

As will be seen in another column, a meeting of the County Commissioners is called for the purpose of submitting the proposition to the people.—*Pawnee Tribune.*

A New Jersey girl asked her friends to help her make a rag carpet; and when at the end of a busy day, the carpet was completed, she sent every body off without supper, because 'the hired girl had a lame back.' A New York paper is inclined to carp at this generous proceeding, and says: 'If such a thing had occurred in the United States, how the Jersey papers would have blowed about it.'

The following "floater" may be relied on as a correct statement:

3 right smarts make a heap.
4 heaps make a pile.
3 piles make a lot.
4 lots make one gob.
8 gobs make one scad.
3 scads make one oodle.
5 oodles make a dead load.
2 dead loads make more'n a mule can carry.

The semi-annual payment of pensions is to be made next month, for which Secretary Boutwell must provide $15,000,000 in greenbacks. The Treasury now holds about $13,900,000.

Bankers, brokers and insurance companies appear to have arrived at a common understanding that they shall not take advantage of the recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to contracts and mortgages.

Legislative Proceedings—6th Session.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23. 1870.

Mr. Goodwin presented the petition of J. T. Davis and three others of Washington county for extension of the Jurisdiction of Probate Judge. Refered to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stephens reported back substitute to H. 11, an act regulating the jurisdiction of Probate Courts in civil cases recommending that the bill and its substitute be considered in Committee of the Whole.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

H. R. 14 (Substitute) correcting clerical error in an act to establish a system of public instruction for the State of Nebraska. Read second time and referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Frost by consent introduced S. B. 9, an act to provide means for the support of the State government and to redeem the outstanding matured bonds of the Territory of Nebraska. Rules suspended, bill read 2d time by its title and referred to Committee of the Whole and made special order of this afternoon at two o'clock.

Mr. Hathaway, by consent introduced H. B. 10, to provide for the election of an additional Congressman. Rules were suspended, bill read 2d time by its title and refered to Committee of the Whole.

S. R. 3 was taken up and the House amendment thereto was disagreed to.

Mr. Gere, from Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that the act granting jurisdiction to the United States over lands for a military post at Omaha had been presented to the Governor for his signature.

Senate took a recess until two o'clock p. m.

HOUSE.

House assembled at 10 o'clock. Mr. Rathman presented the memorial of German citizens of Omaha praying for an appropriation for the encouragement of German immigration.

Mr. Church from committee on enrolled bill reported H. R. 12. Correctly reported.

Mr. Stewart introduced a resolution declaring it is an instlt to the people of the State that "death and damnation" should be dealt out in the Capitol Building in the shape of intoxicating liquors and demanding the immediate removal of the nuisance. Considerable debate ensued over the wording of the resolution which was finally amended so as to read 'death and destruction" and passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Shook introduced a resolution that the House adjourn at midnight Friday *sine die* which was indefinitely postponed

Mr. Rhodes introduced a bill to provide for the organization of the State militia. Referred.

Mr. Rathman introduced a bill providing for the encouragement of Foreign Emmigration. Referred.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The bill authorizing the Auditor to require the contractor to furnish new desks for the use of the members of the House was taken up and passed.

Mr. Gardner from Judiciary Committee reported H. R. 9 an act authorizing the Secretary of State to remove from his files an act declaring section lines public roads in certain Counties, with amendments. Also S. B. 5, providing for the punishment of offenders against morality and chastity, without amendment. Both bills taken up and passed.

A communication was received from the Senate announcing that it refuses to concur in the House amendmet to S. R. No 3.

House then went into Committee of Whole to consider the resolution with reserrence to the Commissioners of Public Lands and Buildings.

Upon motion the resolution was amended, and the Commissioners were invited to speek to the Committee upon the charges.

Gov. Butler appeared and made a lengthy speech, when the Committee rose and asked leave to sit this afternoon which was granted

House took recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE.

By consent H. R. 17, instructing the Auditor to require the contractor to fulfill his contract by furnishing desks before the next session of the Legislature was read 1st and 2d times by its title and referred to Committee on Expenditure.

Mr. Stevenson by unanimous consent reported from Committee on Immigration, S. 11, a bill for an act to encourage immigration, read 1st and 2d time, and ordered printed and referred to Committee of the Whole and made special order for two o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Hathaway by unanimous consent introduced S. R. 4, a resolution relative to a postal telegraph. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Porter the Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the Penitentiary bill. Committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Gere, from Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported S. R. No. 8 and S. R. 1, correctly enrolled

Senate took a recess till four o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Senate met, and on motion, went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Fulton in the chair, to consider the Penitentiary Bill. After some time spent in consideration, the Committee arose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Frost introduced a joint resolution, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to include in the Appropriation Bill, the sum of thirty dollars due to Chauncy Wiltse for certain maps of internal improvement lands.

On motion of Mr. Dailey, the Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Fulton in the chair.—After some time spent in consideration of the bills on the third reading, the Committee arose and reported.

Mr. Stevenson, from Committee on Judiciary, reported H. R. 11, to provide for the election of two Congressmen.

Bill read second and third time by its title and passed.

Adjourned.

House called to order at two o'clock. Mr. Church from Committee on Enrolled bills reported H. R. 6, correctly enrolled.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the Penitentiary bill. The consideration of the first section relating to the location of the prison was postponed until the other sections are disposed of.

At three o'clock committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Granted.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the House went into a committee of the whole, to consider the case of the Commissioners. Mr. Seybolt in the chair.

Messrs. Hagood and Griffen were appointed a committee to wait upon the Secretary of State and Auditor and inform them that the House was ready to hear them. Secretary Kennard appeared and made some lengthy remarks endorsing Gov. Butler's speech and denying the authority of the House to appoint an investigating committee. Auditor Gillespie made a very brief speech in which he said he feared nothing from an investigation of all his official acts.—The clause in the resolution providing for the appointment of Hon. J. F. Gardner, Hon. Dan. S. Parmelee and Hon. C. A. Speice, as managers on the part of the House was then stricken out.

The Committee then rose, reported back to the House and recommended that the consideration of the resolution be immediately postponed. Adopted by a vote of 23 to 13.

Mr. Griffen rose to a question of privilege, and offered a resolution that as Gov. Butler in his speech this morning assailed the character of Hon. Dan. S. Parmelee, a committee of three be appointed to investigate the charges so made and report at this session.—Adopted, and Messrs. Gardner, Speice and Hagood were appointed as such Committee, and House adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

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Chancery Sale.

A. F. Posey, vs Imle Colson and Artemus Sabler.

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 and bearing date on the 3d day of November 1869, I the subscriber being appointed special Master in said cause in said court; will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on Monday the 7th day of March 1870, at one o'clock, P M of said day the following discribed real estate to-wit: the south east quarter of section no twenty in township twelve, north of range twelve, east of 6 P M To be sold as the property of said defendants above named, to satisfy said decree, the amount of which is $622 99 and interest on the same from the date of said decree at the rate of 10 per cent, together with costs of suit and sale.

JOSEPH W JOHNSON, Special Master in Chancery

MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, Attorneys for Pl'ff

feb3w5t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The undivided half—or the whole if desired—of the

ROCK BLUFFS GRIST AND SAW MILL:

24-horse power engine and boiler, 2 pair of 3 foot burrs, 56 inch circular saw, two story mill house, 30x50 feet; everything in good running order.—Also a

GOOD DWELLING HOUSE,

of four rooms and cellar. For particulars enquire of. C. SCHLUNTZ,

apr22tf.] Rock Bluffs, Cass county, Neb

$20,000 worth of Property FOR SALE.

Consisting of farms, with timber adjoining, near Plattsmouth, property in Plattsmouth City, horses, cattle, wagons, etc.

For further particular enquire of or address GEO. W. COLVIN.

SEWING MACHINES.

F. P. TODD, AGENT,

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA

A good assortment of Machines on hand. als keep Thread, Oil, Needles, &c.

Machines to rent by the month.

CoOffice North side Mainstreet, with Hamburger

PLATTSMOUTH MILLS.

C. HEISEL, Proprietor. Having recently been repaired and placed in thorough running order, 100,000 Bushels of Wheat wanted immediately for which the highest market price will be paid. aug25w1f.

THE

MISSOURI VALLEY

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000.00

GENERAL OFFICE:

No. 70 DELAWARE STREET, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

BRANCH OFFICES:

St. Louis, Mo.,
Chicago, Ill.,
Memphis, Tenn.,
Indianapolis, Ind.,
San Francisco, Cal.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITING.

Dividends on the Contribution Plan,

Securing the Greatest Pecuniary Advantage to the Policy Holders.

REASONS FOR INSURING IN THIS COMPANY:

1st. This is a Western Company, managed by Western men, whose known finanancial character, ability and position, afford ample guaranty for its careful and successful management.
2d. Its Polices are all **non-forfeiting.**
3d. Premium all **cash.** It receives no notes and gives none. Policy holders have no interest to pay, and no outstanding notes as liens upon their policies.
4th. Dividends and losses are paid in cash.
5th. It insures at lower rates than any Eastern company.
6th. Its risks are in the West, where the rate of mortality is lower and the rate of interest higher than in the East; hence the accumulation of dividends to the policy holder is greater than in any Eastern Company.
7th. It has no restriction upon travel.
8th. Its dividends are made upon the contribution plan.
9th. Its business is exclusively life insurance.

DIVIDENDS

Are the accumulations of interest upon premiums paid, hence the Company that loans its assets at the highest rate of interest can give you the largest dividends. Eastern companies invest their moneys at 6 per cent., while this makes its investments at twelve per cent. or more.

The advantage of Western investments to the policy holder appears in the following startling figures: The amount of $1,000, invested for fifty years at

6 per cent.	compound	interest,	is		$ 18,420.14
8 "	"	"	"	"	46,901.61
"	"	"	"	"	117,390.85
12 "	"	"	"	"	318,005.06

OFFICERS:

H. D. Mackay, President,
E. Henseley, Vice-President,
Geo. A. Moore, Secretary,
E. W. Eaves, Treasurer,
D. M. Swan, General Agent
J. L. Wever, M. D., Consulting Physician.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

H. D. Mackay, George R. Hines, E. Henseley,
H. Edgerton, D. W. Eaves.

This Company Insures at lower rates than any Eastern Company.

AUDITOR OF STATE OFFICE.
TOPEKA, KANSAS, February 26th, 1869.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENCE: That I, A. THOMAN, Auditor of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the

Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company,

organized and doing business under the laws of the State of Kansas and Missouri, has furnished the undersighed satisfactory evidence that it has invested One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of its capital in United States Government Bonds, of the denomination of Five-Twenties (5-20s) and are possessed of the same. And I do further certify that said Company has set apart One Hundred Thousand Dollars of said United States Bonds for the benefit of ALL POLICY HOLDERS of said Company: and that I hold in trust and on deposit for the benefit of said policy holders the security above mentioned, and I am satisfied that such securities are worth One Hundred Thousand Dollars lawful money of the United States of America.

In witness where I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

{Seal of Auditor of State.} A. THOMAN, Auditor of State of Kansas.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY TO DO BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, That the Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, a Life Assurance Company, organized under the laws of the State of Kansas, and its principal office located at the city of Leavenworth, has complied with the requirements of the thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-fourth sections of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Life Assurance Companies," approved March 10th, A. D. 1869, so far as the said requirements are applicable thereto. And pursuant to the thirty-sixth section of said Act, the said Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company is hereby authorized to do business as a Life Assurance Company within the said State of Missouri, subject to the several provisions and requirements of the Act aforesaid, until the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy.

In testimony whereof, I, WYLLYS KING, undersigned, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of Missouri, have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal of office, at the city of St. Louis, Missouri, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1869. {Seal of Insurance Department of State of Missouri.}

[Signed], WYLLYS KING,
Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of Missouri.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

(To expire on the 31st day of January, 1870.)

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR.
LINCOLN, Nebraska, April 1, 1869.

WHEREAS, Abram B. Covalt, State Agent for the Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, located at Leavenworth, Kansas, has filed in this office a copy of the Act of Incorporation of said Company, and a statement under oath, showing its condition, as required by the fifth section of a law of the State of Nebraska, entitled "An Act in Relation to Insurance Companies," approved February 15th, 1864; approved February 12th, 1866; and whereas, said Company has furnished the undersigned satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars

of actual capital, invested in the stocks of at least par value, or in bonds or mortgages on real estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and whereas, said Company has filed in the office a written instrument, under the seal of the Company, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, authorizing the said Abram B. Covalt to acknowledge service of process for and in behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, according to the laws of this State or any other State, and waiving all claims of error by reason of such service; and whereas, Abram B. Covalt has furnished satisfactory evidence that he is the authorized Agent of said Company.

Therefore be it known by these presents, that in pursuance of the aforesaid Act, I, John Gillespie, Auditor of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that Abram B. Covalt, Esq., has full authority to act as State Agent for the said Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, in the State of Nebraska, and to do and perform all acts for and in behalf of said Company authorized by his appointment as such agent, and by the laws of this State, until the 31st day of January, A. D. 1870.

In witness whereof, I have subscribed my name, and caused the Seal of the Auditor's office to be affixed this 1st day of April, A. D. 1869.

[L. S.] JOHN GILLESPIE, State Auditor.

GOOD TRAVELING SOLICITORS WANTED.

A. B. COVALT,

State Agent for Nebraska and Northern Kansas.

J. W. MARSHALL, Agent.
R. R. LIVINGSTON, Med. Examiner, } *PLATTSMOUTH.*