THE NEBRASKA HERALD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
H. D. HATHAWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ Office corner Main and Second streets, second story.
TERMS:—Weekly, $2.00 per annum if paid in advance.
$2.50 if not paid in advance.

NEBRASKA HERALD.

VOL. 6. PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1870. NO. 10

PLATTSMOUTH HERALD
IS PUBLISHED DAILY BY
H. D. HATHAWAY
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ Office corner Main and Second streets second story.
TERMS:—Daily $10.00 per annum, or $1.00 per month.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the City of Lincoln, on Wednesday, the 10th day of August, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination one candidate for Member of Congress, one candidate for Member of Congress contingent, candidates for Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Prison Inspector and Attorney General, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The delegates present from each Judicial District will nominate a suitable person for District Attorney or their respective districts.

The counties are entitled to delegates in the Convention as follows:

Burt	4	Lincoln	1
Butler	1	Ka-ne-qui-Court	1
Dodge	4	Madison	1
Cuming	2	Merrick	1
Cass	9	Nemaha	11
Cedar	2	Otoe	11
Clay	2	Pawnee	6
Dakota	2	Platte	3
Dixon	2	Richardson	10
Dodge	5	Saline	1
Douglas	20	Sarpy	4
Gage	4	Saunders	3
Hall	3	Seward	3
Hamilton	1	Stanton	1
Jefferson	2	Washington	6
Johnson	4	York	1
Lancaster	5		

It is hoped every county will be fully represented, as it is all important that good men be selected for the various offices, and that harmony prevail in their selection.

By order of the Committee.

H. D. HATHAWAY, Chairman.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., May 27, 1870.

☞ Republican State Papers Please Copy.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

The members of the Cass County Republican Central Committee are requested to meet at the Court House in the city of Plattsmouth on Saturday, the 18th day of June, 1870. The following are the members of the Committee:

Plattsmouth—Isaac Wiles, W. W. Erwin.
Rock Bluffs—J. B. Moore.
Liberty—Samuel L. Chenoweth.
Mount Pleasant—L. G. Todd.
Avoca—L. Sheldon.
Weeping Water—Samuel Rector.
Local Mile Grove—J. P. Ruby.
Elmwood—S. Orton.
Stove Creek—D. L. Clapp.
Tipton—H. Peet.
Greenwood—S. L. Thomas.
Louisville—J. V. Carnes.
South Bend—J. E. Crawford.
Salt Creek—Joseph Arnold.

It is hoped every member of the Committee will be present.

ISAAC WILES, Ch'n.

Plattsmouth, June 6th 1870.

PALMER NOMINATED.

At the Congressional District Convention held in Council Bluffs last Friday, Hon. Frank Palmer was re-nominated on the first ballot by the decisive vote of 60 to 28 for Kasson.

ASSIST THE CENSUS TAKER.

The people can greatly facilitate the labor of the census-taker by having their statistics in readiness when he appears. Farmers, especially, who may be in their fields at work, would expedite the census report by figuring up their products and leaving them at the house in readiness for the Marshal. The information required should be given for the year ending May 31, 1870.

These are questions which will be asked:

Name of every person; sex.
Profession, occupation or trade.
Value of real estate; personal estate.
Place of birth.
Father of foreign birth.
Mother of foreign birth.
Married within the year.
Attended school within the year.
Persons who can't read and write.
Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict.
Male citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age and upward.
Male citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age and upward, whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion or other crime.
Acres of land improved.
Acres of land unimproved.
Value of farming implements and machinery.
Horses, mules and asses, working oxen, milch cows and other cattle, sheep and swine.
Value of live stock.
Value of animals slaughtered during the year.
Wheat raised during the year.
Indian corn raised during the year.
Oats raised during the year.
Tobacco, pounds of; wool.
Beans and peas, bushels of.
Buckwheat, barley, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes.
Wine, gallons of.
Value of products of market goods.
Butter, pounds of; cheese.
Value of orchard products in dollars.
Hay, tons of.
Clover seed, bushels of.
Other grass seeds.
Hops, pounds of; hemp, flax.
Flax seed, bushels of.
Maple sugar, pounds of.
Molasses, gallons of.
Honey and beeswax, pounds of.
Value of home manufactures.
Name of corporations, company or individual producing articles to the annual value of $.000.
Name of business; capital invested; kind of motive power used.
If steam or water number of horse power, name of machines.
Number of machines.
Males above 16 years employed.
Females above 15 years employed.
Children and youth employed.
Amount paid in wages during the year.
Number of months in active operation during the year.
Kinds of material used.
Quantities of material used.
Values of material used.
Kinds of production.
Values of production.
Names of persons died during the year. Age. Sex. Color. Married or widower. Place of birth.
Father of foreign birth.
Mother of foreign birth.
Month in which person died.
Profession, occupation or trade.
Reason or cause of death.

A Multiplicity of Names.

The thirtieth day after the birth every Japanese citizen receives his first name; on attaining his majority he takes a second, a third on his marriage, and fourth on being invested with any public function, which he changes upon attaining each higher grade, and so on to the name given to him after his death. The last is engraved on his tomb, and he is known by it to succeeding generations, says M. Brumbert, the Swiss Minister at Jeddo.

Business men troubled with loafers under their average—that is, the business men of the East—rid themselves of the crowds before their doors by nailing up a sign in the shady spot: "All loafers will please stand here."

A Chicago Police Justice makes loafers "dust out" of his court by dusting the stove with Cayenne pepper.

THE CENSUS.

Full Statement of Information Required by the Government.

On the first day of June the census takers began their rounds in their respective subdivisions, visiting each dwelling house, whether in city or country, and each manufacturing establishment, as also such other places as may be necessary to obtain information from. Beginning with the population he puts certain questions which are printed on pages of paper marked "Schedule 1." His first duty is to number the dwelling houses in the order of visitation, and to number the families contained therein in like manner. Let us suppose that house No. 1 contains one family. The census taker, who is an employed assistant of the United States Marshal, upon which official devolves the duty of taking the census, records the name of every person whose place of abode on the 1st day of June, 1870, was in this family. A description of each person is recorded, and includes his or her age at last birthday, but if under one year, the months are simply given. Furthermore, the sex must be stated, if male with the letter "M," if female with the letter "F.", The color of the person is thus recorded: If white with a "W," if black with a "B," if mulatto with an "M," if a Chinese with a "C," and if Indian with an "I." The importance of the questions are self apparent. They enable the Government to ascertain the name, age and color of every person, from infancy to old age, and it is therefore imperative upon the people to answer each question truthfully. Maiden ladies and widows of doubtful ages should not confuse the Government and render its census tables unreliable by insisting upon their being not more than twenty-five years old, while old beaux of sixty must honestly say sixty and not stick at forty.—Reliablity being the aim and desire of the authorities, all citizens will perceive the necessity of answering truthfully.

PROFESSIONS OCCUPATIONS AND TRADES.

In the foregoing six questions the number of persons in each family is obtained, and strictly speaking, the census of population is there. But it is desirable that the profession, occupation or trade of each person, male or female, shall be obtained, and to this end a question concerning this desideratum will be put. If the person is a lawyer, a shopkeeper or a carpenter, he simply states the fact for record. Where there is no business the answer is "none," except in cases where some aristocratic individual desires to inform the Government that he is a "gentleman," which means everything, from the person who lives on the income arising from his property to one who spends his time in fighting the tiger. Seriously, however, it being desirable to learn what the various occupations of the population are, this inquiry should be fully answered.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The eighth and ninth inquiries refer to the value of real estate and personal property owned by each person—not the value assessed by Government for taxes, but the value put upon such property either by the owner himself or by the market. For example: a person may own a house and lot worth $1,000. He should report the value at the first named figures to the census takers, so that it may be ascertained what was the cash value of all the real and personal property in the county, State and throughout the Republic on the 1st of June of the present year.

PLACE OF BIRTH, PARENTAGE, &C.

The next inquiry of importance is the tenth, which requires the place of birth of each person; if a native of the United States, the name of the State or Territory must be given; if of foreign birth, the name of the country in which born. Inquiries eleven to seventeen, in schedule one, relate to parental, social, and educational matters. The eleventh and twelfth require the information whether the parents of the person were of foreign birth, and are under two lines, one being for the father and the other for the mother, so that in cases where one parent was born, say in Europe, and the other was a native, the fact may be recorded appropriately. Where the person was born within the year the month should be given (January, February, &c.), in answer to inquiry thirteen, and if married within the year, the month when this interesting event took place should also be stated. In this connection, we would call attention to what seems to be an omission in this schedule. No inquiry is made as to the social condition of the person, except where he or she has been married within the year.—This is an important fact to ascertain.—When the last census was taken, all persons were required to state whether they were single, married, or widowed.

Inquiries fifteen, sixteen and seventeen refer to attendance at school within the year and to want of educational attainments, as whether the person cannot read and cannot write. Inquiry eighteen is whether the person is deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, to which we trust there will be a negative answer.

CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS.

Under this head are the nineteenth and twentieth inquiries, which conclude all to be answered in schedule one. The one requires information regarding the male citizens of the United States of 21 years of age and upward. This is a very proper inquiry as it enables the Government to ascertain the voting population of the republic at the present time, and, as regards New York city in particular, will set at rest the charges of fraud in connection with our election. The pertinence of the twentieth and last inquiry is not so apparent. It requires information regarding "male citizens of the United States of 21 years of age and upward, whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion or other crime." This doubtless includes persons living in States where a property or educational qualification is demanded by their constitutions, and persons incapacitated by reason of aliments, such as madness, &c., and in this respect is proper. It would also be interesting and important to learn how many persons are denied the right to vote because of "rebellion or other crime."

QUESTIONS NOT TO BE ASKED OR TO WHICH THE ANSWERS ARE OPTIONAL.

It seems, from a note at the top of Schedule 1, that the inquiries relating to profession, occupation or trade, and to educational attainments "are not to be asked in respect to infants." It would also seem to be optional to persons whether to state if their parents were of foreign birth, if they attended school within the year, if they can read or write, and what their constitutional relations are, because the note states that these inquiries are to be answered by an affirmative mark, as |, if at all. We may, however be in error, and, as refusal to give the information involves a heavy fine, we would advise everybody to reply to all the inquiries without exception.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Schedule No. 2 is devoted solely to a list of persons who died during the year ending June 1, 1870. As in the first schedule, the number of the family is given; then follows the name of every person who died during the year whose place of abode at the time of death was in this family. The age at last birthday (where an infant the number of months), the sex, color and condition—that is, whether single, married or widowed.—Also the place of birth, whether foreign or native, naming the State Territory or foreign country; the nativity of the parents, the month in which the person died, the profession, occupation and trade, and the disease or cause of death. This table will prove of great value to medical men and to science in general.—The inquiries are simple and will be readily answered, and being divested of the formidable disquisitions on "zymotics" which Dr. Harris used to indulge in weekly, will prove a source of much interest and instruction to all concerned in the health of our population.

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE.

The third schedule is devoted to the rural districts, and is full of inquiries of importance. It requires the name of the agent, owner, or manager of the property, the number of acres of improved land, and the number of acres of woodland, and other unimproved. Next in order, inquiry is made of the present cash value of the farm, and the same of the farming implements and machinery. By way of ascertaining the expenses incurred in working each farm, inquiry is made of the total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board. Under the head of "Live Stock, June 1, 1870," are spaces in which must be written, under their appropriate sub-heads, the number of horses, mules, and asses, milch cows, working oxen, other cattle, sheep, and swine, and the value of all live stock on the farm on the date mentioned.

Next in order, and of much importance, is the produce of the farm during the year ending June 1, 1870. This includes the number of bushels of spring and winter wheat, of rye, Indian corn, oats, barley and buckwheat, pounds of rice and tobacco, bales of cotton, estimate 450 pounds to the bale; pounds of wool, bushels of peas and beans, and of Irish and sweet potatoes. In addition, the products of the orchard must be given in dollars, the number of gallons of wine produced, and the amount in dollars of the produce of market gardens. In the matter of dairy products, butter and cheese must be recorded in pounds, and milk sold in gallons. Hay must be given in tons, and of seed clover and grass in bushels. Of the other productions of a like nature, hops must be reported in pounds, hemp in tons, flax in pounds, flaxseed in bushels, and silk cocoons in pounds. Sugar comes under a separate sub-head, and must be reported so as to give that manufactured from maple by pounds, and that from cane by hog-heads of one thousand pounds each. Molasses is to be reported by gallons. The products of bees, comprising wax and honey, must be stated by pounds. Forest products, value of home manufactures, value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter it is necessary to report in dollars. After all these inquiries have been answered, the estimated value of all farm production, including betterments and additions to stock, must be given in dollars. For the purpose of enabling the reader to clearly understand how the third schedule is to be filled up, we subjoin the following table. Let us suppose that the production of the farm for the year was of rye 240 bushels, of Indian corn 965, of oats 730, of barley 215, and buckwheat 194. These figures will be recorded as follows:

Rye	Indian Corn	Oats	Barley.	Buckwheat.
240	965	730	215	194

Of course the products of the next farm, of the same articles, would be recorded on the line next to that on which the products of the farms already visited are recorded.

PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY.

Next in importance to that of agriculture are our industrial products, and to these are devoted the fourth schedule. As with the other the inquiries refer only to productions during the year ending June 1, 1870. To begin with, the name of the corporation, company or individual producing the value of $500 annually is required, and after that the name of business, manufacture or produce, and the capital, whether real or personal or both, invested in the business. Under the head of "Motive Power" it is desired to know what kind of power is used, whether steam, water, wind, horse or hand, and if steam or water the number of horse power. If machines are used their name or description and the number in operation are necessary. To ascertain the extent, cost and amount of labor of such business inquiry will be made of the average number of hands employed, including males above 16 years, females above 15 years and children and youth; also the total amount paid in wages during the year and the number of months in active operation, reducing part time to full time. To ascertain the materials used in the business, whatever it may be, and including mill supplies and fuel, the kinds and quantities and their values, omitting fractions of a dollar, must be stated. There remains, then, nothing more on shedule four to answer but the inquiry regarding production, including all jobbing and repairing, which must be reported in kinds and quanties and in value, omitting fractions of a dollar, substantially as in the case of materials.

SOCIAL STATICS.

Schedule 5 is devoted to social states, and is of great importance as showing the financial, moral and intellectual progress of the people. It begins by inquiring of the valuation of real and personal estate, how they are valued and their true valuation. Next inquiry is made of the public debt, including the county debt, for which bonds have been issued, all other county debts, town, city, township, parish, (civil) or borough debt, for which bonds have been issued, and all other town, city, township, parish (civil) or borough debt. Third in order is taxation (not national), and this includes State taxes of all kinds; county of all kinds, town and other local taxes, with the total amount of the whole. After these separate statements have been made the principal kinds of taxes included in them must be indicated. The fourth inquiry in this schedule relates to pauperism and the information to be given is what was the whole number of paupers supported during the year, with the number of native and foreign birth; the whole number supported on the 1st of June, with the number of native white, native black and foreign, and the annual cost of support. Inquiry five relates to crime, and requires the whole number of criminals convicted during the year, and divided into native and foreign; the whole number in prison June 1, 1870, divided into native white and native black, and foreign.

LIBRARIES, NEWSPAPERS, AND PERIODICALS.

The sixth inquiry in this schedule is devoted to libraries, of which the kind and number of volumes must be stated. These include State libraries, town or city, libraries of courts, church libraries (pastors), Sabbath school libraries, circulating (subscription) and private libraries, including those of lawyers, and clergymen.

As regards newspapers and periodicals which comprises inquiry number eight, it is necessary to state their names and character, how often they are published and their average circulation. Editors who are in the habit of claiming a circulation of several thousand more copies than their papers actually possesses are requested to be honest for once in their lives and answer this inquiry truthfully.

WAGES.

Under the head of wages, which, from the seventh inquiry, it must be stated what are the average wages to farm hands per month, hired by the year and boarded; average wages of a day laborer without board, and the same with board; average payment of a carpenter per day without board; average wages to a female domestic per week without board, and the average price of board to a laboring man per week; the whole, of course, to be given separately in dollars.

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND SCHOOLS.

The information required respecting our educational institutions can be readily given, involving as it does but few inquiries, and those of a very simple order. It is necessary to state the average number of teachers, male and female, the average number of pupils of each sex and the income for the year ensuing June 1, 1870, for endowment, taxation, public funds and from other sources, including tuition. The character, rank or kind of the school must be given under the following heads: Classical, including universities, colleges and academies; Professional, including law, medicine, theology, technological, schools of mining, schools of art and music, commercial and military. The public schools must be reported whether normal, high, grammer, graded common or ungraded common. The private schools must be reported whether day or boarding. To these educational institutions are added inquiries respecting parochial and charity schools. This part of schedule 5 appears to us very full. Nothing is left undone towards obtaining full and accurate information of our public schools, and if the persons called upon for such information reply fairly to each inquiry a vast amount of interesting facts will be gathered together on one of the most important of subjects.

RELIGION.

Very little is demanded under this head. The inquiries are confined to the number of church organizations, number of church edifices, the denominations, the total number of persons which the churches of each denomination will accommodate, and the value of the church property. At the time the Census bill was before Congress it was suggested that each person be requested to state what his religious belief was, or rather what religion he professed, but the suggestion was rejected on the ground of its prying into the human conscience. So that it was finally decided to ignore the spiritual part of religion and confine the inquiry to the material part, in the shape of churches, their accommodation and value.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

[Correspondence Detroit Com. Advertiser.]

Leaving Nebraska City, described in our last, a ride of twenty-five miles brings us to Plattsmouth, Neb., at the mouth of the great Platte, a thriving city of some thirty five hundred inhabitants, situated upon bluffs and hills, at whose very base winds the Missouri, while over "the old muddy" and the "bottom lands" to the east, some five miles, is seen Pacific Junction, at the base almost of the eastern bluffs, where, when the spring floods from mountain snows raise the Missouri and Platte, the waters stretch at times from bluff to bluff, and passing away leave their deposit of mud and sand on the lands over which they run, making a soil of extreme richness, and now but occasionally flooded, as year by year they are rising higher and higher, and the most luxuriant crops of grass are growing upon them, where hundreds of cattle roam, growing fat upon the richness of their own favorite food.

"Tis but rarely, now, that "an old Indian" is found who remembers the traditions of his fathers, that the great Missouri once ran all over these lands from bluff to bluff, and could be waded from shore to shore, a shallow stream of water from five to ten miles wide. The silent forces of nature at work. All is change. But a few more years will see upon the bluffs of Plattsmouth splendid residences—for the site is a very fine one—where the view for miles will take in the Missouri in a permanent channel, and these "bottom lands" a garden of agriculture as far as the view extends. The completion of the Burlington & Missouri River, the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads, within a short time, making direct communication with Southern Nebraska by way of Plattsmouth, must in a few years make it a very important railroad point. The great event of the day upon which our visit was paid to this "smart town" was the grand opening ball and banquet, given to some five hundred invited guests by the Messrs. Higby, formerly of Detroit, proprietors of the new and fine hotel, the "Brooks House." Guests were conveyed by the B. & M., and C. B. and St. Joseph Railroads, and their connections terminating here free of charge. This is a specimen of western enterprise. By the evening of the reception day, all the hotels and many private houses of Platt-mouth were filled with invited guests from many of the towns along the lines of road, and many from a distance, among whom was the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and your humble servant.

No Foundation.

We are informed by a letter from president Savage, of the Q. M. & P. railroad, that there is no foundation whatever for the report, which is so industriously spread by Nebraska City parties, that it is contemplated to change the terminus of the road to any other point than Brownville.

It is a perfectly settled point in our mind that the road will be completed from Quincy to Brownville in a shorter time than any road of similar length was ever built between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.—*Brownville Democrat.*

Old maids are remarkable at least for one thing—they carry out a single purpose in life.

Shall we Williampenatize or Sheridan-ize the Indians?

[From the Chicago Republican.]

The prospects now are that we are soon to have a very great Indian powwow at Washington. Several noble red men are already at the capital, among whom we notice the name of Spotted Tail, or, after the style of white men who go to Washington, "Hon." Spotted Tail. He is accompanied by several other noble red men who have won renown by butchering our frontier settlers. They are strutting about Washington in fancy breech-clouts, and armed with revolvers of the best pattern. Hon. Red Cloud, chief of the Sioux, accompanied by twenty "warriors," is also on his way to Washington. As these "warriors" have achieved their notoriety by bloody deeds, it is fair to presume that they have done their share of scalping and murdering defenseless settlers, and that they have on Indian festive occasions adorned themselves with their scalps—Possibly they will come into the presence of the "Great Father" in these identical adornments. These scalps dangling at their belts would show that great injustice has been done to the Indians; for, unless they had in some way been annoyed, they never would have scalped white settlers, and worn their scalps as ornaments. The pistols, guns and knives that these poor innocent red men carry in the streets of Washington are also indicative of injustice to them; for, why should the poor Indians otherwise go armed in the streets of our capital? No other plenipotentiaries are obliged to go armed in Washington; this conclusively shows that the Indian has been treated with gross injustice by our Government. The coming pow-wow must right all these matters. They must be talked over by the Great Father, Hon. Spotted Tail and Hon. Red Cloud, and the other Hon. Indians who are a part of this "Lo" delegation. If past precedents should be followed, the Great Father will give the noble red men more guns, more pistols and more knives, on condition that they will butcher no more white people on the borders, providing the white people do not go near the borders. With these fresh supplies of arms and ammunition, the Hon. Indians will return to the scenes of their hunting, their scalping, and their outrages upon white women, the wives and daughters of the settlers. This mode of settling the Indian question may not send a thrill of satisfaction through the hearts of the settlers on the Indian borders; but what of that? They have only to be just to the poor red man and send him presents, and allow him to steal their cattle and horses, and when he comes along set the best in the house before him. He is easily satisfied. All he wants is what a settler has; he only takes scalps when a man's other possessions are insufficient to satisfy him. It is well, then, for the settlers to understand that the poor Indian may sometimes be persuaded to forego the scalps in a whole family, by simply turning over to him the entire property, real and personal. How much more peaceable this is than to go and kill the poor red man. It amounts to a comfortable living for the "noble savage," not being obliged to work he has ample time to reflect on the goodness of the Great Spirit in thus making the white men so useful for his support. By a long course of such treatment of the red men of our Western Territories, they would come to be as peaceable as are the Indians in Canada. Our white settlers might hope that such chiefs as the Hon. Spotted Tail and Hon. Red Cloud would consent to matrimonial alliances between their Pocahontases and our Captain Smiths on the borders, who are always on the point of having their heads scalped, if not broken, by the Indian "braves." How much more comfortable it would be to marry Princess Spotted Tail than to be scalped by the Hon. Spotted Tail. This point will no doubt be discussed at the coming pow-wow in Washington, and may be made a powerful element in the peaceable settlement of all our Indian difficulties. The poor, innocent red men scalp each other when there are no white settlers to scalp. How can they do such things on the principles of the Indian Peace Commission? Yet they do, and the Peace Commission never lecture them on the error of their ways. They send no missionaries among them in time of Indian wars, to remind them that they are the poor Indians who "see God in the clouds and hear Him in the wind," and they allow them to butcher each other to extermination without going among them from their headquarters in the East, or sending them so much as a tract or a picture of William Penn under the big elm. But let a white settler, or a miner, or Gen. Sheridan send one of them to the happy hunting-grounds, and the Peace Commission are immediately in a high-pressure state of work. Lectures, perambulating the Eastern and Middle States, dwell on the injustice of the white man to the poor red man. Solemn essays are circulated, lauding the nobility of the Indians, and the cruel wrong that has been done to them in driving them from the soil. This lasts till a family or a whole neighborhood are massacred by these God-seeing in the-wind demons. If the Commission say anything at all, it is that the poor Indian has been badly used, and these things are, after all, no more than white people deserve. This is, substantially, our "Indian policy" as carried out, and to it may be attributed the horrible Indian massacres which have disgraced our Government and still disgrace it. And now, these savages—some of them reeking with the blood of innocent women and children—are to be ushered into the presence of our Chief Magistrate to obtain a new lease for the commission of their atrocities. But this is a great and noble government, and can treat with distinguished consideration a company of savage, lousy, dirty, blood-stained murderers, though it seems to be powerless to protect its own citizens.

"Dr. Mary Walker," says a Brenham (Texas) paper, "made her *debut* in the court house to lecture upon her favorite theme, the equality of the sexes. Only one lady was in attendance. The speaker after a few preliminary remarks, became so offensive—predicting that, in the social and political developement of the age, ladies in the south would soon think nothing of marrying negro men, and especially those who had been elevated to official positions—that at this part of the programme four fifths of the audience left in disgust. The door-keeper, too, having imbibed too much 'tangle-foot,' was about this time *non est inventus*, and there was a general 'confusion worse confounded.'"

A man might as well climb a forty foot ladder, turn it over on his shoulder and go down the other side, with the ladder resting against nothing, as to turn a woman against the "fellow she goes with." Woman's affection once fixed is like the hub of a wagon wheel, it keeps going around the same spot, however it may wabble and squeek.

Indians and Woman's Rights.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican*, writing from Denver says:

"The North American Indians, so far as I know, are the only practical believers in woman's rights. Their women (?) are living proofs of the *superiority*—not to higgle over mere *equality*—of the sex. They raise all the corn—that they don't steal; build all the fires, break the ponies, prepare all the food, tan all the buckskins, manufacture all the clothing, gather fuel, build wigwams, carry luggage, bear all the papooses, and bring them up in the way all Indians ought to go—according to their best light, no doubt. In short, they are the mainstay of every tribe, and do not quibble about "spheres" when it comes to handling the battle club and scalping knife. In every close engagement they are found fighting as bravely and as efficiently as the best of their lords. Nor do they neglect the adornment of their tawny persons. Their straight, black, horse-tail hair is kept in strict accordance with their traditional rules of greasiness, and their faces are painted with as unvarying uniformity as those of your set-flower supernumeraries in bare-legged ballet tenets.

Talk about "sharing the burdens while enjoying the blessings" of life—these brawny-armed, broad shouldered, and baggy-bosomed representatives of American fashions (after the decadence of fig leaves and before the reign of French leaves)—not only assume the major part of the burdens, they also forego all claim to the compensating benefits of life!—No; there is one burden they have not been called upon to bear. It is the civilized (!) curse of manners. If to enlighten them is to make them amenable to the inexorable law of "enlightened" fashion, then in Heaven's name, let them remain the tiger-jawed animals they now are! The civilization will not be worth its cost; for with it they must needs accept spinal complaint, and chlorosis *propapsus uteri* and palpitation! So, there is some recompence for the poor, "wronged" squaws, after all. They know very little of music, but they have splendid muscles. They are not much in the waltz; neither do they wilt after a walk of half a dozen squares. If they are utterly ungainly in form and universally hideous in feature, there is the less danger of being seduced, run away with or quarreled over."

Daring Voyage Across the Atlantic.

A vessel is about to start from Liverpool for New York, where it is expected to arrive within the next forty days, which measures only twenty feet from bow to stern, and will be manned by two men—the owner Captain Pinorez, and Captain J. C. Buckley—whose skill is expected to guide the frail craft safely across the Atlantic. The only other living thing on board is a newfoundland dog. The tiny vessel is called the City of Laguesa, and is rigged as a yawl, capable of spreading about seventy yards of canvas. There is also a two-bladed propeller, which can be worked by hand in case of necessity, but which may be hoisted out of the water so as not to be a drag when the wind is favorable. The vessel is covered throughout its whole length and lined inside to the flooring, and has a cockpit amidships. The limited space below is fitted up with as much comfort as circumstances will allow. There is a patent cook-stove on board, and provisions for three months. A snug sleeping place is furnished for the skipper, when not on watch. The tanks of the vessel are capable of holding one hundred gallons of water, which can be allowed to escape in case of necessity, and the working of the propeller acts as a pump to keep the hold dry. The owner of the Laguesa and Captain Buckley have carefully studied their course, and feel confident of reaching New York in safety.

To the People of the State of Nebraska.

As may have been observed, officers were elected at an informal meeting, for a Nebraska State Historical Society. So far the project is well received, and meets with the hearty commendation of the people. The officers and friends of the enterprise are in earnest, and determined to make it a success. The necessity of an organization of the kind is obvious. Materials for interesting history abound in all the confines of the State. But at present only in the memory of many, or "on the voluble tongue of tradition." The object of this Society will be, to collect these scattered facts; arrange, classify and preserve them in permanent form with the archives of the country, and accessible to all. At this time it is possible to do so. But further delay, every year will increase the difficulty of securing material. Men and women will pass off the stage of action, emigrate to other countries, be lost to sight in the seething, surging current of change and travel. We, therefore, call upon every patriot, every man, woman and child that has the welfare of the country at heart, to contribute whatever of interest they may have in their possession. We have men that have made reputations, both State and National; younger men, who are achieving success, and whose names will appear on the pages of our country's history. Almost every forest, stream, ford, prairie, town, city and hamlet have some incident, produced by some one, been the theater of some action, the locality of a story, tradition or superstition, that would be of interest to men *now living*, and of deeper interest to *succeeding* generations. Will you assist us by collecting geological, mythological, "aboriginal," mechanical and biographical facts, and send them to either of the secretaries, Hon. B. F. Lashbaugh, Omaha, Nebraska, or Frank S. Howard, Nebraska City, Nebraska. We would prefer that you write the account in your way, in your own style, in your own language, with your signature appended. If you desire that it be done for you, send a synopsis, the salient points, dates, figures, correct spelling of names of what you know, and gentlemen competent to do the particular kind of writing will be detailed to arrange it for publication. In both cases each will receive proper credit for the contribution.

As soon as may be convenient, a regular meeting will be held, constitution and by-laws adopted and established, permanent officers elected, committees appointed, and the organization developed to perfection. In the meantime, however, everything will be attended to as faithfully as if acting under an organic act. Gentlemen of ability and means assure us of their mental and money aid, both of which will be acceptable. The latter we do not now solicit.

H. H. Waters, President, Nebraska City, Nebraska.
Frank S. Howard, Recording Secretary, Nebraska City, Nebraska.
B. F. Lashbaugh, Corresponding Secretary, Omaha, Nebraska.

The amount paid out for beer and ale each month is about $80,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.

Returns from the Oregon election give but meagre indications. The Legislative contest is close. Grover the democratic candidate for Governor, is probably elected by 400 majority.

A Portland telegram says the election passed off quietly. The city and county went Republican by about 300. The State is considered close.

The Republicans gain several counties.

COLUMBUS, O., June 7.

The Republican State Executive Committee to-day issued a call for a Republican State Convention, to take place on the 10th of August, to be composed of four hundred and seventy-three delegates.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Interior Commissioner Parker, General Smith, and Messrs. Collyer and Brunot, met Red Cloud and the other Indian delegates to-day in grand council.

The Indians were rigged in finery, and seemed impressed with the importance of the council.

Secretary Cox made a long address to the Indians on behalf of the President, assuring them that if they would go to their reservations and keep all the rations and goods promised them by the Government would be sent them, and an agent sent them to see that they get everything.

In regard to giving them arms and ammunition, the Secretary said they would not be given at present, but after they have kept themselves peaceable on their reservation for a time they would be furnished.

Red Cloud replied, saying that the white people had crowded the red man. That the Great Father may be good and kind, but "He didn't see it." That the people of the Great Father had left them nothing but an island. He said blood was on the grass about the line of Fort Fetterman. Tell the Great Father to remove that fort, then we will be peaceable and there will be no trouble. He wants no roads on the Black Hills or on the Big Hora Moustains and wanted the stakes now there, removed. He demanded ammunition, asking if this great nation was afraid of him. He only wanted it to kill game. He supposed he must go to farming but don't want to just yet. His remarks elicited commendatory grunts from Indians present. Little Bear followed, complaining of bad treatment. Secretary Cox promised their complaints should be attended to by the Great Father.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, June 7.

Flour—Active and firm and tending upward; sales of unsound spring extras at $3 90@4 35; sound do, $4 50@5 50.

Wheat—Active and excited; No. 2 opened at $1 07½, selling up to $1 10½ for fresh, receding and closing easy at $1 07½, cash, seller losing about 1½c; No. 1 sold freely at $1 15@1 16; No. 3 active at $1@1 01; rejected closed at 88c.

Corn—Fairly active and ruled higher; No. 2 sold at 46½c, and closed quiet and easier at 85½@85½c; rejected quiet, closing at 79½c; no grade nearly nominal at 67@69c.

Oats—Rather quiet but firm and a shade better, closing weak at about 51½c.

Rye—Active and higher, No. 2 closing at 85c and rejected at 78c.

Barley—Dull but firmer. No. 3 sold at 50c and closed with buyers at that price.

Whisky—Closed dull at $1 00@1 01, according to cooperage.

Provisions—Rather more in demand and prices firm.

Pork—Quotable at $29 50@30 00; shoulders 11½@12c; short ribs 15½c

Lard—Nominal at 15½@16c.

Butter—Choice, quiet and firm at 18@20

Eggs—Firm and higher 16@17c.

Cattle—Quiet; quality rather poor; good cattle sell rapidly at full prices; good to choice steers range from 7@8½c, with some extra lots at 8½c.

Hogs—Moderately active, and closed quiet; receipts, 7326; prices unchanged, and selling at $8 00@8 30 for common; $8 40@8 60 for porkers; a few choice brought $8 90@9 15.

Spotted Tail and Red Cloud.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Spotted Tail to-day informed the Secretary of the Interior that his people were poor and in want of clothing and ammunition.

The President gave a reception to Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and other chiefs, to-night. The entertainment was as elegant as that given Prince Arthur. Mrs. Grant, the members of the Cabinet, and the British, Russian and other ministers, with their families, were present.

Spotted Tail remarked to his interpreter, during the feast, that white man had a great many more good things to eat and drink than they usually sent out to Indians.

The interpreter replied it was because he had quit the war path and gone to farming.

"How," exclaimed the Chief, "I will quit the war path and go to farming, if you will always treat me like this, and let me live in as big a house.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.

Flour in better demand and firm; fall supplies at 4 15@4 25, extras at 4 40@4 80, XX at 4 70@5 15. Wheat firm and higher, No 2 spring at 95. No 2 red fall at 1 05@1 18, choice 1 27@1 35. Corn lower and quiet, mixed and yellow at 90@96, choice to fancy white at 1 05@1 07. Oats dull at 57@58. Barley small sales of prime Minnesota at 99. Rye dull at 76@78. Whisky easy at 1 04@1 05. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Cattle active at 4½@7½.—Hogs steady at 7½@9.

Struck by Lightning.

During the thunder storm of last Friday afternoon, Mr. Chas. Willard, the telegraph operator, Mr. Wadleigh and Mr. Yates were in the telegraph office, two of whom were sitting side by side while the third stood partially between them; the electricity passed into the room, passing off of the wire, struck all three with such force as to paralyze them somewhat and blistered the left arm of each one, above the elbow. It was certainly a narrow escape; what they denominated a loud call.—*Blair Register.*

Sidney Smith was once walking through the hot-house of a lady who was very proud of her large collection of rare flowers, and used, not very accurately, a profusion of botanical names. "Madam," said he, "have you the *Septimus pacificus?*" "No," she replied, "I had it last winter, but I gave it to the Archbishop of Canterbury; it came out beautiful in the spring." *Septimus pacificus* is the medical name for the *itch*.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A story and a half brick house, with out-houses, on an acre lot surrounded with shrubbery and shade trees, also containing bearing fruit trees, grape vines etc. Inquire at this office, or of Joseph Schlater, Jeweler, Main Street, Plattsmouth. a18dtf

FOR SALE.—Two lots in Glenwood. Cheap cents S. DUKE.

FOR SALE.—8¾ acres of land adjoining Plattsmouth. Enquire of sept8 S. DUKE

FOR SALE—The Subscriber offers for sale a valuable water power, two miles below Plattsmouth, near the Missouri river, with sufficient water and fall with economical management to produce power equal to a 40 horse power steam engine. The present owner is engaged in other business and cannot devote his attention to the business of milling, and will sell said water power for a reasonable price.

Plattsmouth, Dec., 21 1869. RICHARD VIVIAN.

Apply to MAXWEL & CHAPMAN. decl1dawtf

D. H. WHEELER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in Masonic Block, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. may31dtf

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