THE NEBRASKA HERALD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
H. D. HATHAWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Office corner Main and Second streets, second story.
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NEBRASKA HERALD.

VOL. 6. PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1870. NO. 11.

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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 for their respective districts.

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

Burt	4	Lincoln	1
Butler	1	L'Eau-qui-Court	1
Buffalo	1	Madison	1
Colfax	1	Merrick	1
Cass	9	Nemaha	11
Cedar	2	Otoe	11
Cumming	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. Cummon.
Mount Pleasant—L. G. Tood.
Avoca—L. Sheldon.
Weeping Water—Samuel Rector.
Eight Mile Grove—J. P. Ruby.
Elmwood—S. Orton.
Stove Creek—D. L. Clapp.
Tipton—E. Post.
Oreopolis—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.

A SLAP IN THE FACE.

The Council Bluffs Evening *Times* hits the bridge farce a square one between the eyes. If they only had "F. A. White, Esq., President, etc.," to take charge of that bridge they might do something:

"Another rumor to the effect that the U. P. bridge across the Missouri is to be built immediately, is gaining credence. This work has been started (?) at least one hundred times. Why it has not been carried through is easily explained—by the initiated. This, the one hundred and first, and we hope, last time, will undoubtedly bring about the consummation so devoutly wished."

BRIDGE WANTED.

The rise in the river during the last twenty four hours has been nearly three feet. The landings which have been built for the freight transfer boats, are all washed out, and yesterday no cars were transferred across either way.—There already accumulated nearly 400 loaded cars on this side of the river, and if the rise continues another day, and washes out the bank as bad as it has in the last twenty-four hours, there will be not less than six hundred loaded cars on this side of the river awaiting transportation. We hope that some arrangements may be consummated whereby the work on the bridge may be pushed forward vigorously, and completed in the shortest possible time.—*C. B. Nonpareil, 10th.*

All that difficulty and trouble will be done away with as soon as the great through route between the two oceans, *via* Plattsmouth and Fort Kearney is completed. It is now going westward at the rate of a mile a day. There is no difficulty in crossing the river here, and no difficulty in the way of building a *low* bridge, either.

THE R. R. LAND QUESTION.

The question of whether the Midland Pacific or any other State Railroad has any vested rights in lands beyond that secured for the ten miles already constructed, is attracting much attention among our Legislators. If our railroads continue at a "lock" until the next session, we have reason to believe an effort will be made to repeal the law.—*Neb. City Chronicle.*

If we are not mistaken a prominent lawyer of Nebraska City claimed, at the time of the passage of the bill granting those lands, that it did *not* give the company vested rights farther than they actually built roads in accordance with the provisions of the bill, and he was exceedingly anxious to have a *slight change* made so as to give them vested rights.—Should his idea prove correct (as the *slight* change was *not* made) a repeal of the law would stop all further subsidies under the act.

Nebraska.

The following is a letter clipped from the Toledo *Blade*, and as it contains just the facts we are most anxious to bring public attention to, we copy it:

NEBRASKA CITY, May 6, 1870.

EDITOR BLADE:—Of all the States in this Union of thirty-seven, to-day, none is more justly and deservedly claiming the attention of the landless and the homeless than Nebraska. With an area of over 75,000 square miles, or a territory a fifth larger than the six New England States, and capable of sustaining a population of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 inhabitants, a soil as productive as can be found between the two great oceans that wash the shores of this continent—and a climate unequaled for mildness and salubrity, Nebraska to-day presents the finest openings for immigration of any part of our wide-spread and attractive land.

Its central position in the country—its exceedingly rich and fertile lands—its ever flowing streams—its abundant supply of water and lime—its vast system of internal and railroad improvements and its educational and religious privileges—all these combine to make up a combination of advantages such as may not be found in any other State or country.

Other places may equal this in some single respect, but not in all. Kansas has as rich a soil but not as healthy a climate. Minnesota may have as fine lands, but her winters are cold and severe. Colorado may have as fine a climate, but not as well developed a country. Iowa may have a more fully developed railroad system, but her soil is less fertile, etc., and all in all, it would be a difficult matter to find a country, that in every respect, could be pronounced the equal to this.

The settler here can build his home and surround and furnish it with the comforts of life at less cost and in shorter time than almost anywhere else and it only needs a stout heart, patient and industrious hands for a man to speedily work his way to competence and ease. Everything here seems to favor the poor man striving for a home of his own. The cost of land is reasonable if purchased while thousands of acres are yet open to homestead or pre-emption, held in store by the government for the actual settler. The cost of cultivation is slight compared with other localities. Taxation is made as light as possible, there being no State debt whatever; while the laws of the State have been so carefully framed as to defend and protect the interests of the debtor rather than the creditor—aid the resident settler rather than the non-resident speculator.

To illustrate: In order to encourage as much as possible the settlement and improvement of this country, the law stipulates that for every acre of land planted in forest trees $50 shall be drawn from the amount of assessable property, and for every acre planted in orchard or fruit trees $100 shall be so withdrawn. Thus, if a man's farm be house, barn, etc., with ten acres planted to orchard, and the same amount in forest trees—the whole worth $4,000 yet so improved as to be valued at only the $11, with the additional advantage of $1,500 drawback, thus paying no taxes whatever in the rule, while the speculator owning property adjoining worth one-fourth as much pays taxes on the valuation, $11. Thus it is said that the laws of this State are arranged to favor the settlement of the country and discharge speculation in its lands to the injury and exclusion of Immigration.

A residence of nearly two years here has convinced me that thousands scattered throughout our country could do no better than to emigrate to this State. It is true that they might find themselves deprived of some of the comforts and luxuries of their Eastern homes, but a very few years of industry and economy would suffice to surround them with all and more than they ever possessed before. Under their own vine and fig tree, with a home of their own—free from the avaricе of landlords and the oppression of rich employers and soulless corporations, they can here secure what there so many dream of, the quiet and rest, the comfort and luxury of independence and a dignified manhood.

GEO. S. ALEXANDER.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The Plan Adopted—Building to be Completed within One Year.

From the State Journal.

The State Prison Inspectors, in accordance with the law, on Monday last examined the plans submitted in pursuance of their advertisement, and made the award to Mr. William Foster, an architect of Des Moines, Iowa.

The following are the general features of Mr. Foster's designs. Commencing with the Warden's house, we have a building 75x86 feet with basement and four stories. The basement contains kitchen, dining room, cellar, bath rooms, force pump, pantrys and closets.

On the first floor are fifteen rooms, embracing Warden's reception rooms, Warden's private room and office, clerk's office and room, armory, reception room and store rooms.

On the second floor are sixteen rooms among which are the parlor, sitting and bed rooms, a suit of four rooms for the Physician, and of five rooms for the Inspectors.

The third floor is devoted to the use of the guards, and contains fourteen rooms and eleven closets.

The fourth floor contains four bed rooms and four store rooms and water tanks.

On each side of the Warden's house is a wing 24x50 feet. The first floors of the wings are used for guard houses. The second floors for hospitals, the third floors for the female prisoners.

Extending right and left from these wings are the buildings containing the cells. These are each 50x223 and there are two rows of cells in each, 40 cells in a row and five tiers high, making 400 cells each, 800 in all. Each cell is constructed of stone and can accomodate two prisoners. Each tier of cells is surrounded by a balcony three feet wide, protected by an iron railing and connected by stairs at the end of the building. In the rear of the prison proper, are eight workshops, each 40x130 feet.

There is also a building 58x203 feet, the first floor of which is occupied by the prisoner's kitchen, dining room and bakery, and the second floor by the chapel, library, hospital kitchen, physician's office, hospital nurses' rooms and baths. A wing 40x72 feet affords a wash room and laundry.

A prisoner locked in his cell has three iron doors to pass before he gets outside the building, and the Warden's house is shut off completely from the prison proper by six iron doors.

Around the whole, distant forty feet from the buildings is a stone wall, six feet deep at the base and four feet at the top, and twenty-two feet high. At each angle of the wall is a guard tower, thirty-six feet in height. The space enclosed is 600x660 feet.

The buildings are heated by steam by direct radiation and thoroughly ventilated on the Rutter system.

Wealthy New Yorkers.

To be considered wealthy in Manhattan is to be wealthy indeed. Persons who thought to be very rich elsewhere are hardly regarded in comfortable circumstances here. When a man has an immense amount of property, as many of our citizens here, it is almost impossible to tell—he can hardly tell himself—how much he is worth. William B. Astor is declared by those who ought to know to represent $50,000,000: A. T. Stewart, $40,000,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, $30,000,000; Daniel Drew, $6,000,000; George Law, $6,000,000; August Belmont, $5,000,000; Samuel N. Pike, $7,000,000; James Fisk, Jr., $6,000,000; James Lennox, $5,000,000, and two or three hundred others, whose fortunes are variously estimated from two to five millions. It is stated that there are a thousand persons in New York who are worth, at the lowest calculation, $500,000 apiece. Men who have only $100,000 or $200,000 are considered so indigent in Gotham that they expect yearly to be magnanimously nominated as candidates for the poor-house. As to the $50,000 or $60,000 fellows, they are compelled to hide their poverty constantly, lest they be the recipients of pennies whenever they take their hats off on a warm day in the public street.

Whenever you hear a vain person continually talking about himself, you may make up your mind that he has not much to talk about.

An Infernal Crime.

The New York *Herald* says:

The crime charged against a man named Lange, a dealer in picture frames in this city, is one that should give him a pre-eminence in the criminal catalogue for diabolical intent. He shipped a box in April last, on the New Orleans steamer and secured an insurance on it of one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, and the box proved to have been prepared with explosive and inflammable material, and was only prevented from burning the ship by the watchfullness and activity of the captain. In the box were vessels of alcohol, gasoline and turpentine, and fire was apparently to have been set to these by a chemical that would explode with slight friction. The friction was provided for by mice shut in a box, who, in gnawing their way out, were to fire the train that might have destroyed the ship and all her company at sea. Here, then, is, if the charge prove true, a man who deliberately contrives that awful calamity, fire, on a ship at sea—contrives the possible frightful death of twenty or thirty persons—to secure the small prize of sixteen hundred dollars insurance money. He should be tried by a jury of sea captains and sailors. It is a remarkable coincidence that this crime was attempted against the steamer George Washington, while some years since a crime of the same nature was contrived in the shipment of goods on the Mississippi steamer Martha Washington.

The *Journal* had the honor of sending the first greeting over the telegraph lines to our sister towns Omaha and Plattsmouth. The line was finished on Sunday evening, through the energy of Mr. Shea, the accomplished telegraphist under whose direction it has been constructed in an incredible short time.

The Plattsmouth *Herald* responded to our greeting on Monday as follows:

PLATTSMOUTH, June 6, 1870.

To the Nebraska State Journal:

The HERALD sends greeting to the *Journal*, and expresses joy at the completion of the B. & M. R. R. Telegraph Line to the Capital of the State. May it prove a bond of friendship between the two cities which shall never be broken, and may it still more closely cement the allied interests of the State Capital and its river base. HERALD.

Thanks, Bro. Hathaway. The *Journal* feels sure that the comity of the two young and growing cities on the line of the B. & M. R. R. will long be preserved. Their interests are one, and may their progress never meet with an untoward check.—*Lincoln Journal.*

Kansas Ahead.

There is talk of introducing into the United States Senate a "machine for instantaneous voting." This wonderful apparatus is thus described:

"Each Senator will have before him on his desk two knobs, one marked yea, the other nay. Whichever he presses at the word "vote," will be marked by punching a hole on a roll at the clerk's desk, (on one side or the other of his name) and the number of ayes and noes will be indicated on dials visible from every seat."

A Democratic exchange suggests an improvement on this idea, and recommends that we have *gutta percha* Senators. The suggestion is worthy of consideration, and it is something to flatter our local pride that Kansas has already made some progress in that direction, having reached as far as the first syllable of the first word. Whether we shall complete the reform next winter remains to be seen.—*Kansas Commonwealth.*

Our Board of Immigration.

Why did not the gentlemen composing this honorable body refuse $150.00 for the advertisement of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad and tax the State appropriation with the amount?—This question is agitating the Omaha *Republican* and Rulo *Register*. They say the B. & M. R. R. map, is the only advertisement in the German and Scandinavian pamphlets issued by the Board, which is literally true. And why did they not insert more advertising? Simply because no other corporation or business firm offered to pay the rates asked for advertising in those pamphlets.—That they did not know advertising was solicited by the Board, is no excuse, for nearly every paper in the State published their circular number 3, entitled advertisements. Now, the great trouble with those croakers, is simply, as a gentleman suggested in our hearing, this: they are endowed with a spirit of low-bred "cussedness" that prompts them to abuse every honest man that goes about his business without asking advice of them.—*Falls City Journal.*

How a Woman Keeps a Secret.

It is an old quip upon women that they cannot keep secrets; but the fact is they are the only part of humanity that can. A wife keeps a husband's secret incomparably safer than he does hers. We calculate that there is one drunken wife to about four hundred and ninety-nine drunken husbands. In gambling, licentiousness, lying, cheating, hypocrisy, covetousness, there is pretty much the same proportion. Yet of the four hundred and ninety-nine wives, four hundred conceal, cover up, silently endure the terrible secret; while the one husband mourns over his wife's frailty in the study of his pastor, and to the ear of his friend, and probably complains of it to a court of law. It is the same between brother and sister. The secrets a woman talks about are of the kind that are unimportant and mostly agreeable to hear. But of serious secrets she is as reticent as the grave. That is our observation, and in our various relations of physician, minister, and unordained lawyer, we have had run for a great deal of observation.—*Baltimore Church Advocate.*

Lo! the poor Indian did not find much sympathy from General Washington, who in 1779 thus wrote to a Committee of Congress:

"My ideas of contending with the Indians have been uniformly the same. I am clearly of the opinion that the cheapest and most effectual mode of opposing them is to carry the war in their own country. * * * The object is to give peace and security to our frontiers, by expelling the Indians and destroying their principal points of support."

A certain merchant in Montgomery, Ala., recently hired a new clerk, and of course initiated him at once into the mystery of the "trade-mark." Shortly afterward the young knight of the yardstick was showing some goods to a lady customer, when she demurred at the prices. The feelings of the merchant may be imagined when the young man called out at the top of his voice:—"What shall I sell this for? It is marked four dollars and a half, and cost fifty cents."

The Herd Law.

An Act to prevent the trespass of domestic animals upon cultivated lands within the limits of Saunders, Seward, Butler, Washington and Pawnee, Salt Creek, Stove Creek, Elmwood and South Bend Precincts, in Cass County.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska*, That the owners of any cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, swine or other domestic animals within the above described limits, shall be responsible for all damages which any of said animals may commit upon the cultivated lands of another, whether such lands be fenced or not, and the person sustaining such damage may elect to proceed against the owner of said animals, by the ordinary civil action by statute provided, or may take up and impound said animals and have a lien on the same for the full amount of damage done or waste committed;

Provided, That the said trespassing animals be taken up and impounded, the owner thereof if known, shall be notified of the fact in writing, within three days, which notice shall also contain the amount of damages claimed, and in case the owner of said animals be not known, they shall be treated in all respects as estrays under the general estray law of the State.

SEC. 2. In case the said animals be taken up and the parties cannot agree as to the amount of damages, each party may choose a person having the qualification of Electors, and in case either party refuse or neglect to choose a person as aforesaid, then the nearest Justice of the Peace shall appoint a person instead, and in case the two persons so chosen or appointed as aforesaid cannot agree, they shall choose a third person, and the persons so chosen or appointed, shall proceed to assess the damages, receiving therefor one dollar each for their services, and the said Appraisers, or a majority of them, shall make an award in writing, which award shall be filed with the nearest Justice of the Peace, who shall thereupon enter the award on his docket, and render judgment and issue execution as in other cases; when the amount of damages exceed one hundred dollars, the award shall be filed with the Clerk of the District Court in the county where such action accrued; who shall have power to issue execution upon such award, as now provided by law for the issuing of executions upon judgments rendered in the District Court.

SEC. 3. Every judgment rendered upon such award shall conclude the rights of the parties thereto, unless the party feeling himself aggrieved, shall show to the Justice of the Peace or to the District Court, as the case may be, within ten days, that the said award was obtained by fraud, corruption or other undue means, and in that case the award shall be set aside, and the said court shall proceed to try and determine the case as if such award had never been made.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted that any other tract of land not exceeding eighty acres, which shall be enclosed with a growing hedge in good condition or shall have planted upon it five acres of forest trees in good cultivation shall be deemed cultivated lands within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 5. All animals which shall have committed trespass under the provision of this act, shall be liable to sell on execution for the amount of damages sustained, anything to the contrary in the statute exempting property from forced sale on execution, notwithstanding.

SEC. 6. All local and precinct herd laws within the district herein named, and all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed; nothing in this act shall be so construed as to apply to Wahoo precinct, in Saunders county.

SEC. 7. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 15, 1869.

[From the Falls City Journal.]

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Man in a Well for Five Hours under Twenty feet of Stone Wall—He is Rescued Alive.

About half-past six o'clock on Tuesday evening, Mr. A. Southard went down into Esquire Frank's well for the purpose of getting a bucket that had been in the water for several days, and when down about twenty feet the wall fell in and buried him. Two of Mr. Frank's family were lowering him on the well bucket, and as soon as the wall gave away, gave the alarm, and a large crowd of people were at the scene in a few minutes. At this time there was very little hope of rescue, although his voice could be distinctly heard from below. Judge Dundy and J. G. Good were first to go into the well for the relief of Mr. S., and were, when exhausted, relieved by others. The excitement was great, as would be naturally expected, but was greatly increased by the presence of his wife and children, who could hear his voice, without hopes of ever seeing him alive. All present, were of course beset by the most terrible apprehensions, though his voice could be heard distinctly, urging the workmen to relieve him, still the work went on, and about half past eleven the man was uncovered and drawn, as it were, from the jaws of a terrible death, and restored to his family. He declares that with the exception of a few ugly bruises, he is unhurt; and at the time of going to press is doing finely.

Mr. Southard is a relative of Esquire Frank's family, and lately arrived at this place from Pennsylvania, and has purchased a dwelling in town with a view to making it his permanent home.

It may not be improper to mention the names, as near as we can ascertain, of those who risked their lives to rescue their fellow man, for they were indeed in almost as much danger as Mr. Southard—they were: Judge Dundy, J. G. Good, Esquire Dorrington, A. Cunningham, J. D. Arbegast, Geo. Cresky, May, M. Forney, Camel Minnick and B. W. Smucker.

The two last named went into the well about half-past nine o'clock, and remained until the man was rescued, and in the hands of those most dear to him.

What Men Drink.

Hon. William E. Dodge, in a recent temperance address in New York, told of a single lot of five hundred casks of "New England rum," which was more than half water, colored and cooked up with colchicum, red pepper and various extracts on which the profit was $6,500. The *Times* thinks that if temperance societies would divert their time and patience from the question, "What are you coming to?" to the question, "What are you swallowing?" there would be more converts made. A man hears with equanimity Mr. Parton's query, "Will the coming man drink wine?" It is quite another matter to have it proved that the present man is drinking filth and poison.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Red Cloud Dissatisfied—Grant Don't See Things in the "Indian Light."

WASHINGTON, June 10.

Red Cloud and party, this morning, had a final council with Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker. The Secretary made a speech saying: Some requests had been made by the Indians concerning rations and allowing them traders would be acceded to, and the Government would do all in their power to make them comfortable and happy.—He announced that some presents in the shape of blankets had already been received, and they would receive more in New York, on their way home, and repeated what the President said concerning Fort Fetterman: It must remain, and they would be started on their homeward journey, which information was recived by the Indians with unmistakable signs of delight. Red Cloud spoke in reply, evincing most certainly his dissatisfaction at the determination of the Government not to remove Fort Fetterman, and said there was no necessity for its continuance; its presence was a useless burden and expense to the Great Father. He also took exceptions to roads running through his country, and intimated that, if trouble arose, it would be the fault of the Great Father.

Death of Charles Dickens.

LONDON, June 10, 3 a. m.—Charles Dickens died at twenty minutes past six last evening of paralysis.

Latter—The *Globe*, in its last edition this evening, startled the community with the announcement that Charles Dickens had been seized with paralysis and was laying insensible at his residence, at Churchill, near Rochester in Kent. The news spread rapidly and created a most profound regret, but worse was to come. Telegrams since received, announce the death of the great Novelist, a quarter past six last evening. Mr. Dickens was at dinner when he was seized with a fit. Dr. Steele, for many years family physician of Dickens, was immediately called in and remained till nearly midnight; considering the patient as getting worse and worse, it was deemed advisable to summon physicians from London. Telegrams were promptly dispatched, and this morning several London physicians arrived at Gadshill; a consultation was held and the case was at once pronounced hopeless. The patient sank gradually and died at fifteen minutes past six this evening. Dickens had been ill for several days but not seriously. He had even visited Rrochester and other points during the present week.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.

The car shops of the Kansas Pacific Railroad were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night, with three passenger coaches, three flat cars, one box and one stock car, belonging to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, and about fifty-five thousand feet of lumber was also burned. Loss to the company about $50,000. Insurance small. Most of the mechanics working in the shop lost their tools.

A very destructive hail and wind storm passed over St. Charles county, Mo., last Monday evening, destroying crops, gardens, vineyards, etc., to the amount of $25,000.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

There has been missed from the Treasury of the United States this day supposed to be stolen, a bundle of two thousand new legal tender United States notes of the denomination of ten dollars, the new series of 1869, having the head of Daniel Webster and numbered as follows: H 353000 asterisk to H 353200 asterisk, both inclusive, amounting to $20,000.

The President's Commercial Scheme—Red Cloud Speaketh Again.

WASHINGTON, June 12.

It is stated that the President has organized and is about to inaugurate a commercial policy which will tend to bring to the United States a vast trade of the Spanish American States which now principally goes to European ports. He designs to carry out the suggestion in his annual message making new treaties between the United States and these States, commercial and otherwise.

Senator Morrill, of Me., chairman of the committee of appropriation, and delegate Hooper, of Utah, had an interview with Red Cloud last evening, during which the Indian chief said there would be no war if the whites waited for the Sioux to commence it. His people having no food, go to hunt, and when they went out to kill game they were shot at. This made trouble, and the Indians get the blame, for they have no writers or papers.

Mr. Hooper told Red Cloud more than 80,000 Mormons had crossed the Sioux country in the last twenty-two years, and they never lost a life, an animal or a bale of goods until the railroad was built, since which they lost some property on the train.

Red Cloud said he knew the Mormons, they always talked straight and dealt fairly with his people.

The delegation start to-morrow noon for New York, where they remain a day or two and then proceed directly home.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Cole introduced a bill regulating the manufacture of brandy from grapes, apples, peaches and other fruit.

Mr. Tipton called up the bill granting lands in aid of the construction of a rail road from Brownville, Nebraska, to Denver, Colorado. Passed.

The apportionment bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole and the Senate committee amendments agreed to.—The bill was then reported to the Senate and the question being on concurring in the first amendment increasing the number of Representatives in the House from 275 as provided in the House bill to 300. A long discussion followed and the amendment was finally adopted by a vote of 31 to 21.

The amendment was also adopted directing a preliminary report of the Secretary of the Interior of the results of the enumeration of the population, and also providing that when in any State under the new apportionment there is an increase in the number of Representatives the additional number shall be elected to the Forty-second Congress on the general ticket unless said States otherwise provide.

CHICAGO, June 13.

Daniel McFarland, recently acquitted of the murder of A. D. Richardson in New York, is in the city. He stated yesterday to a reporter who interviewed him that he was about taking steps to have the divorce obtained in Indiana, by his wife, set aside, and was confident of his ability to do so on the evidence secured by him during his recent visit to Indiana.

HARISBURG, Pa., June 11.

The final meeting between Red Cloud, Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker took place to day. Red Cloud made a speech, in which he said before he left his country, the Chiefs held a council, and he had only spoken what they demanded.

Secretary Cox promised everything to advance their interests and make them happy.

Gov. Pitchyland, the Choctaw Chief, gave them some good advice, which they received with approbation.

Red Cloud declines going home via New York. He wants a straight line. He says he will not return angry, although it is evident the Indians are not well pleased with the result of their visit. They leave here Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.

The daily Times published its obituary this morning, after an existence of eight days. The New Albany Daily Commercial also suspended this morning.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

In the evening session of the Senate last night, the Representative apportionment bill was passed—yeas 30, nays 10—after the rejection of an amendment to prevent the bill going into effect until March 1873.

CHICAGO, June 14.

A. J. Knisely, residing on West Twelfth street, was awakened last night by a burgler who endeavored to enter the house through the window. He waited till the burglar had cut away the lower part of the blind and was about to remove a pane of glass, when he fired through the window. The thief, with a cry of pain, ran and jumped over the fence and fell dead on the other side, the bullet having passed through his neck.

The Republican Judicial Convention to-day nominated for Judges of the Circuit Court, W. W. Farwell and Henry Booth.

Washington specials say Banks' speech in the House to-day created a great sensation—particularly the pointed insinuation that the President's Cuba message was written by Caleb Cushing.

CINCINNATI, June 14.

The whole city is already in holiday attire for the grand Saengerfest to begin here to-morrow. Large numbers of strangers have already arrived. The reception concert takes place to-morrow evening. Over two thousand reserved seats were sold this evening.

The news of the defeat of the Red Stockings produced a great sensation here. During the progress of the game the people gathered by hundreds in the streets around the *Gazette* office, watching with interest like that manifested during the war when waiting for news from the front. The excitement at the close of the ninth innings was intense.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, June 14.

Flour quiet; held firmly; sales at unchanged prices. Wheat active, prices irregular, but closed higher; No 2 to seller, last half, opened at 1 07¾, advanced to 1 12, and closed at 1 10⅞ cash; No 1 quiet at 1 18; No 3, 99@1 00; rejected, 86@88. Corn moderately active, but weak, closing lower at 80½ for No 2 cash; no grade nominal; No 2 canal corn sold at 82@83 afloat. Oats moderately active at 49@49¾. Rye fair demand; No 2 84. Barley good demand; No 2, 95. Whisky fair demand and firm at 1 00@1 01. Provisions quiet and nominally unchanged. Cattle sold at 8 90@9 00; steers 7 00@7 50; butchers' stock sold at 5 40@600; stockers 3 00@500. Hogs moderately active, sales of fair to medium at 8 50@875; good to choice 8 80@9 10; a few fancy lots sold at 9 25@9 40.

A. A. SARGENT & CO.
Soap Manufacturers.
WE would invite Dealers and the Public generally to call and examine our stock of
SOAPS,
before purchasing elsewhere.
Mr. Sargent having had the experience of twenty years in manufacturing all kinds of Soaps, we are confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.
Soap exchanged for grease, and delivered in any part of the city.
Cash paid for rendered tallow and clear grease.
Soap Works, Kearney Ward, near Ferry St. Bridge, Nebraska City.
June 15dkwtf.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an election will be held at the usual place of holding election in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on Monday the 20th day of June, 1870, for the purpose of submitting to the legal voters of the said city the proposition to issue the bonds of said city to the amount of ten thousand dollars, to be used in the payment for the construction of bridges in the said city, and for the payment for the grading of the streets of the said city; said bonds to run not less than one year nor more than two years from the date of their issuance, with interest, payable annually at the rate of ten per cent. per annum; said bonds and interest to be payable at the office of the treasurer of the said city, in one and two years from the date of issuance.

The proposition will also be submitted to the voters of said city, at said election, to authorize and require the City Council of said city to levy an annual tax sufficient to pay the principal and interest on said bonds as the same becomes due and payable, until said bonds are paid, in addition to the usual taxes levied, or to be levied.

The question to said voters at said election will be "for bonds and tax, yes;" "for bonds and tax, no;" which election will be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

By order of the City Council this 13th day of May, 1870.

Attest, S. F. COOPER, City Recorder.
may19w5

ABSTRACT
OF TITLE.
The undersigned have completed a
FULL AND RELIABLE
Abstract of title of LANDS AND LOTS in Cass county, showing
EVERY INSTRUMENT
affecting the title of real estate on the records of said county. Our abstract shows "kind of instrument," "Date," "Where made" "Witnessed" "Consideration," "Stamp," "Date of filing," "Book and Page where recorded," "Liens," &c., and will be posted daily.
Office over Prole and Yeates' Drug Store.
my 23dkwtf. MAXWELL & CHAPMAN.

Strayed or Stolen.

From the subscriber, May 29th, 1870, a dark bay horse, medium size, good stocky built animal, bare foot, white on right hind foot, saddle and collar scars on back and neck, white hairs and indentures made by collar, end of mane clipped. Information of the whereabouts or delivery of said animal to the undersigned at Plattsmouth, will be suitably rewarded.

H. L. R. STILES.
Plattsmouth, June 9, 1870. 4w*

RAILROAD LANDS
FOR SALE!
The Burlington & Mo. River R. R. Co. in Nebraska
NOW OFFER
PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS
To their Lands in Ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, East of the 6th Principal Meridian, in Nebraska,
On Ten Years Credit!
Only six per cent. interest on the valuation is required for the first year; the same for the second, and then, on and after the third year, only one-ninth of the principal and decreasing interest is payable annually.
TWENTY PER CENT WILL BE DEDUCTED
From our Ten Years Credit price, at the option of the buyer, if he pays in full, and ten per cent. interest within one year from date of purchase—and his pre-emption settlement will be allowed in settlement.
On these Generous Terms
At low prices, ranging from $4 to $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, &c., averaging about EIGHT DOLLARS PER ACRE, as per quality and local advantages.
Annual productions will pay for Land, Stocking it, and Ample Improvements—Much within the limit of the Ten Years Credit Offered.
Facts to be Considered.
160 acres R. R. Lands at $7 cash, is $8.75 on 10 years credit at 6 per cent., and will cost, in easy annual payments, the total sum of ... $1,822 40
And 160 acres of School Lands, at $5, the lowest price, (and frequently sold at auction for $8, $10 and $12 dollars), on 10 years, at 10 per cent. interest, costs ... $2,240 00
Making a difference in favor of Railroad lands of ... $417 60
But for a fair comparison the average price at which School Lands have been sold, should be compared with the average price of our Railroad lands.
Take for example the average price of $10.53 per acre, at which the State School Lands have been sold, as per report of State Auditor as Land Commissioner of the State, for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1869, and 160 acres costs at this price in ten years at ten per cent. interest the total sum of ... $3,369 60
Deduct from this the total cost of 160 acres of B. & M. R. R. Lands, at our average Long Credit price of $10.25 per acre, on 10 years credit at 6 per cent. interest ... $2,230 40
And the difference on a quarter section in favor of Railroad Lands is ... $1,139 20
This comparison is not made to prove that the School Lands have been sold too high, but to prove that the law of this State has been ratified by actual and numerous sales at auction, *over the minimum price fixed*, viz: Seven dollars per acre; and the average valuation of the B. & M. R. R. Lands is ratified by the same intelligent and practical verdict.
Railroad Lands have another advantage in the fact, that a buyer can choose out of eighteen sections in a Township, instead of being confined to only two School sections.
Our Long or Ten Years Credit prices range from 4 to 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 dollars generally, and average $10 25 per acre.
Applications for land can be made to:
FULLER, WILLSIE & BARR, at Ashland, Neb.
S. J. HOWELL, at Weeping Water, Cass Co., Nebraska.
V. C. UTLEY, at Nursery Hill, Otoe Co., Neb.
COVELL, CALHOUN & CROXTON, at Nebraska City, Neb.
B. & M. R. R. CO.'S LAND OFFICE, at Lincoln, Neb.
or at R. R. LAND OFFICE in Plattsmouth.
GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner B. & M. R. R.

RIPPLE'S BEER GARDEN.
AT HIS
NEW BREWERY.
Open Every Day.
Music and Dance every Sunday
Henry Siert & Co
m1pt4f Bar Keepers.

Streight & Murphy,
DEALERS IN
Harness Saddles Whips
BRIDLES, COLLARS, &C.
Particular attention given to the manufacture of fine harness.
ALL KIND OF REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA.
N. B.—The Celebrated Vacuum Oil Blacking constantly on hand.

HERDING.

R. Chilson, four miles north-east of Weeping Water, on the head of Cedar creek, will herd cattle during the coming season at *thirty cents* a head per month for the season, and furnish salt. All cattle must be distinctly brand or he will not be responsible for losses. apt[illegible]

D. H. WHEELER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in Masonic Block, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. may31dtf
R. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cass county. Residence southeast corner of Oak and Sixth streets; office on Main street, opposite Court House, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
J. W. RAWLINS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,—late a Surgeon-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac,—Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Office at O. F. Johnson's Drug Store Main street, opposite Clark & Plummers. Private residence corner of Rock and 11th streets, two doors south of P. P. Gass'.
G. S. SMITH!
Attorney at Law, and General Collecting Agent. All legal business intrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office one door west of the Brooks House, first room up stairs mar12d&wtf.
Dr. J. W. THOMAS,
Having permanently located at Weeping Water Falls, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cass county, Nebraska. [jan7'69tf.
O. H. WHEELER. L. D. BENNETT.
D. H. WHEELER & CO.,
Real Estate and Tax Paying Agents, Notaries Public, Fire and Life Insurance Agents, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. je24tf
T. M. MARQUETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
S. MAXWELL. SAM. M. CHAPMAN
MAXWELL & CHAPMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Office over White & Buttery's Drug Store. [apr1.
PLATTSMOUTH MILLS.
C. HEISEL, Proprietor. Having recently been repaired and placed in thorough running order, 100,00 Bushels of Wheat wanted immediately for which the highest market price will be paid [aug2&wtf.
CITY HOTEL.
J. E. Holland