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H. D. HATHAWAY
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NEBRASKA HERALD.

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HOW IS IT?

We see it stated that the Constitutional Convention has passed a resolution refusing to circulate the pamphlet issued by direction of the State Board of Immigration. They certainly had a right to pass such resolutions, and if the Good Templar's Lodge at Omaha had passed a similar resolution that would end the matter. There is no Statute law compelling either body to circulate this document.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The suffrage Committee, Mr. Maxwell Chairman, have reported their proposed amendment to the Constitution, but we have not yet received a copy of their report. We understand that they retain the word "male," but engraft, as a compromise, a proposition as follows: "The Legislature may extend by law the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election."

THE COURTS.

The opinion seems to prevail that the Constitutional Convention will provide for at least four Judicial Districts, and that an independent Supreme bench of three Judges will be provided for. A resolution has been introduced to make five districts, as follows:

1. Richardson, Pawnee, Johnson Gage, Jefferson, Grant and Jackson counties.
2. Nemaha, Otoe and Lancaster counties.
3. Cass, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Saline, Butler, Polk, York and Fillmore counties.
4. Douglas and Dodge counties.
5. Washington, Burt, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, Pleasant-qui-Court, Hall, Pierce, Wayne, Madison, Stanton, Colfax, Platte, Merrick, Holt, Boone, Greeley, Howard Buffalo, Sherman, Valley, Dawson, Harrison, Monroe, Taylor, and Cheyenne counties.

The Omaha *Herald* correspondent says:

"The Judiciary Committee will report on Tuesday next. They will provide for County Courts with Probate powers, criminal jurisdiction in case of misdemeanors and civil jurisdiction up to $500; four District Courts, with Judges elected for four years, at a salary of $3,000; a Supreme Bench of three Judges, elected for six years, at the same salary; the first election to be for two, four and six years, and decide the respective terms by lot, the one drawing the shortest term to be Chief Justice, and this rule to prevail thereafter.

The prevailing sense of the committee is also to say that the judges shall not be elected at any general election nor within sixty days before or after such election."

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention have reported recommending twenty-six articles to the Executive Department of the New Constitution. As it is likely to be changed somewhat before its adoption, we will only give the general features. It provides for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, who shall each hold office for the term of two years, and each of whom, except the Lieutenant Governor, shall reside at the capital. The Treasurer shall be ineligible for office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. None of the above officers shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which they shall have been elected. Gives the Governor power to remove persons appointed by him. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, entitled to a vote only when the Senate is equally divided. We give the section entire regulating fees and salaries, as follows:

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary. And they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this Constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the Constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State Treasury.

The salary of the Governor shall be $2,000. The salary of the Secretary of State, of the Auditor of Public Accounts and of Superintendent of Public Instruction shall each be $2,000. The salary of Treasurer shall be $2,500. The salary of Attorney General shall be $1,000. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive twice the compensation of a Senator.

Section 25 provides that all officers except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and will faithfully discharge the duties of my office according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

No other oath, declaration or test oath shall be required as a qualification.

Section twenty-six provides that all officers mentioned in this article shall give bonds in double the amount of money which may come into their hands.

Looks Bad.

Under this head the Plattsmouth HERALD alluded to the seemingly strange fact of an official advertisement of the U. S. Assessor, Majors, in the Brownville *Democrat*, asking some explanation at our hands as to why this was so. The *Democrat* explains it by saying that it was unauthorized; that of his own accord he placed it in his advertising columns, without expectation of pay, and marked the same for two issues, just as a mere matter of news. Thus copying that news in the *Democrat* is of no consequence, except when it has an insertion in two issues.

Col. Majors informs us that the explanation of the *Democrat* is the only one that can be given. He did not authorize the insertion of the notice in the *Democrat* and that he will not pay the same. The above is satisfactory to us, and we have no doubt but that the Plattsmouth HERALD will so consider it. The fact, unexplained, did look strange to many; but as it will be seen, no blame can attach to Col. Majors.—*Brownville Advertiser.*

We are glad to know that Col. Majors comes out clear in this matter, and he has our heartfelt sympathy for the unpleasant position he is often placed in by that unscrupulous sheet, the *Democrat*. The latest thing is that the *Democrat* announces Hon. S. P. Majors, (father of the Col.) as the Democratic candidate for Governor next fall, thus doing him the irreparable injury of casting an imputation upon his soundness as a Republican. The *Advertiser* suggests that this is done as a drive at Peru (the home of Mr Majors) because it has so many officers already—Hon. John Gillespie, State Auditor; Hon. J. M. McKenzie, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. T. J. Majors, U. S. Assessor for the District of Nebraska; and Willis Majors, U. S. Assessor for the Revenue District, all coming from the one place—Peru, in Nemaha county. Col. Majors says he is satisfied that the article in the *Democrat* announcing his father as the Democratic candidate for Governor was written and published with a view to injuring him.

Proceedings of the State Board of Immigration.

From the Neb. City Chronicle, 23d.

The Board met Tuesday, June 20, 1871, all the members present.

The Printing Committee reported that they had printed, in pamphlet form, twenty thousand English and ten thousand German, at a cost of $1,400. Also fifty thousand circulars, in various languages, for $200.

The Superintendent made his report, showing that not less than 35,000 people had moved to Nebraska within three months past. Report was received and accepted, thanking the Superintendent for the faithful performance of his duties.

Sixteen hundred dollars was allowed to pay the four agents now already appointed, for their services for June and July.

Letters from the different agents were read, showing that the prospects for a heavy Fall and Spring immigration was very flattering.

A resolution was adopted, not to appoint any more agents to foreign countries, for the year 1871.

H. A. Van Arman, of Cass county, and Geo. W. Gratten of Douglas county, were appointed agents for the United States, for three months, commencing July 1st, 1871.

The Board paid up all bills to June 1st, 1871, which shows the entire expenditure, up to that time, to be $6,459.90. From what we could see and learn, the Board is trying to economize in every way they possibly can.

They will hold their next meeting at Columbus, the home of their worthy Secretary, Hon. I. N. Taylor.

Fort Kearney Abandoned.

The *Central Star* published at Ft. Kearney says:

"Fort Kearney—old Fort Kearney that has long been as it were an oasis in the desert to the weary traveler, and a protective outpost for both travelers and settlers, has by an order from the military authorities, been abandoned as a military post—it being no longer a military necessity.

And we who have stayed so long by it, and lived in this wilderness beneath its protecting flag can only say, so be it. If Indians had threatened, or had the settlers aught to fear from the abandonment, we should have lifted up our humble voice against it. But no danger threatens, and we can only say, that in so far as we can see, the movement is perfectly just and wise. Our conscience would not allow us to ask for a soldier here beyond what would be required for the protection of the country.

Fort Kearney is no longer a Military Post. That good old flag that we have watched so long through the trying times of the Republic has gone:—gone however where it will still wave on and fill its glorious mission in protecting our young settlements from harm."

Three Foot or Six.

The question as to what guage is the most profitable for railroads, seems to have been settled in Europe. In England the triumph of the narrow guage is complete, and in this country the roads which adopted the broad guage are abandoning it. It is now contended that a three foot guage is the proper system for railways in all new countries or where the land is rugged. It has been successfully tried in Wales, and saves nearly $10,000 per mile, and the shrewdest railroad men, the world over, predict that this "narrow guage" will be universally in vogue ere another decade has passed. Push on the Leavenworth & Denver R. R.! Kansas is a sort of pioneer State in all reforms, and there is no reason why she should be behind in the narrow guage issue.

A capital story used to be told of the late David Roberts. An art critic who was personal friend published a sharp attack upon certain picture of his just exhibited. "My dear Roberts," wrote the critic in a private letter. "you may have seen my remarks on your pictures. I hope they will make no difference in our friendship. Yours, etc.,——." "My dear——," wrote the painter in reply, "the next time I meet you I shall pull your nose. I hope it will make no difference in our friendship. Yours, etc., D. Roberts."

A bureau school ma'ma in Georgia flogged one of her pupils, a colored boy of 80, for holding his book bottom side up, and his grandchildren looked on and applauded.

THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

The Opinion of Professional Builders.

"All Fears Groundless."

Yesterday morning the Board of Regents held a special meeting in the Senate chamber, to hear the report of Jonas Gise, of Omaha, Jno. M. Taggart, of Palmyra, and Cyrus W. Wheeler, of Brownville, three professional and well known builders of this State, who were selected by the executive committee of the Board to make a thorough examination of the University building. All the repairs asked for by the builders will fall by their own estimate under $700. And part of that will be expended in grading and concrete work around the building that is always necessary to the complete protection of the foundation walls. Thus is the "bug bear" of University "unsafe," "falling down," &c., exploded. All who have been so careful to circulate these reports through persons or papers, will please do the University the justice to take back and substitute the opinion of professional builders who know whereof they affirm.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Regents:

Your committee, who are instructed by a resolution of this Board, passed June 14th, 1871, to procure the service of three professional builders to make an immediate, thorough, and detailed examination of the University building and report thereon to the Board through the executive committee, hereby report, That in accordance with said resolution your committee recommend Jonas Gise, of Omaha, John M. Taggart, of Plmyra and Cyrus Wheeler, of Brownville to make said examination and that on the 23d inst., two of said committee, Mr. Gise and Taggart, met at the University building, and after examination make to your committee the following report, which is hereby respectfully submitted. Your committee has no knowledge why Mr. Wheeler was not present, but fear he did not receive the notice in time.

C. F. CASE,
D. J. MCCANN, } Executive Committee
W. H. JAMES.

Lincoln, June 23d, 1871.

REPORT OF THE BUILDERS.

To the Honorable the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of Nebraska:

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with your request we have made a careful and thorough inspection of the University building in order to determine whether the edifice may, with safety to its occupants, be used for the purpose for which it was erected.

NO DANGER.

We respectfully report to you that all fears as to the security of the building, or of the occupants of it, from dangers arising from faulty construction, or from the use by improper or imperfect materials, may at once be dismissed as groundless. It is our opinion, formed upon careful and deliberate examination, that the building is entirely safe for the present as it now stands. It will probably continue to be safe for many years to come. This probability may be converted into a certainty by a comparatively small expenditure, and the edifice made entirely secure for more than a single generation.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

to insure this safety for the future, provision should at once be made for keeping all parts of the foundation walls secure from the injurious effects of water lying around or even reaching their footings by proper grading and concrete work outside of the building; some imperfect materials used in the construction of the foundation walls should be replaced by others of more satisfactory character, and a few iron anchors and other inexpensive protective appliances be judiciously used. and the Board may then rest free from all apprehensions of danger or want of security in the building, and feel that it is entirely safe.

Upon the sheet accompanying this, we give you in detail a statement of the means necessary in our opinion to be used to give permanency to the safety of the edifice. All of which is respectfully submitted

JOHN M. TAGGART,
JONAS GISE.

Lincoln, June 23, 1871.

—*Lincoln Statesman, June 24th.*

Pure Water For Cows.

In the report of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, as published in the *Western Farmer*, we have the following: "Mr. L. B. Holt, of Kenosha, read a paper showing the importance of pure water to secure the health of the cow and purity of the milk. Pure water is colorless and tasteless, but it is capable of holding in solution many noxious and deleterious substances. Milk is composed lagrely of water; and if cows are allowed or compelled to drink stanant water from ditches and ponds, the milk cannot be pure. Unhealthy cows cannot give pure milk, and good butter or cheese cannot be made from impure milk."

To the above *Hearth and Home* adds the following: "This subject is of greater importance than has been supposed. Forcing cows to drink where they are obliged to thrust their noses into foot holes, and suck up water impregnated with their urine or their own droppings, is not an common practice, and so of obliging them to drink out of some stagnant pond or pool which no sane men could be forced into tasting. Pure water at any reasonable cost is cheaper than impure, which can be had for nothing.

An interesting question for doctors to decide has arisen in Louisville. Some weeks ago a little girl was bitten by a dog, and died in a short time, the physician pronouncing it a clear case of hydrophobia. The dog, having presented no symptoms of madness, was not killed, and is yet running about, frisking and playing among strangers, petted by the owner, and a complete mystery to several medical men. The death of the child under these circumstances excites a great deal of interest, and the subject it is stated will be brought before the College Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville.

The Knoxville *Chronicle* condemns Andrew Johnson's harangue at the Mechanical Fair there, and says "it was an abuse of the privileges accorded him, a betrayal of the confidence placed in his good sense, was mean in spirit, and in the style of a demagogue."

Greeley recommends farmers to have their laborers sleep in wheat fields preyed upon by the chinch bug, as the bugs will leave the wheat and take to the laborers.

The *Travelers Record*, of Hartford, advises newspaper publishers to increase their circulation by taking a cold bath and rubbing briskly with a coarse towel. Some of them need it.

CODE OF PROCEEDURE.

We are in receipt of a neat volume of the above named, law bound, edited and published by J. L. Allen, Attorney at law, Omaha, Neb, and sold by the *Tribune and Republican* Co. at $2,50. It seems to be a book of much importance to Nebraska lawyers. We cannot better define the intentions of the author than to copy his preface, as follows:

In presenting the following work for the sanction of the legal fraternity, the Editor assumes no merit to himself on account of originality, but deemed that the wants of the practice demanded an edition of our Code in a more convenient form than it has hitherto been published in many of our States, in which a Code is used, this kind of an edition has already been furnished.

The Code has been carefully revised, and all amendments thereto have been inserted, with references; so that this edition presents the Code *as it now is*. To assume the position of a commentator, would seem to him both needless and presumptuous. The text, then, is given *verbatim et literatim* as contained in the Revised Statutes of 1866.

The Appendix contains the Rules of Practice of the various Courts in the State. It is hoped that these may add, in some manner, to the covenience of the book. The Index has been revised, and references are made to sections instead of pages. This, also, will be of benefit for ready reference.

The idea, therefore, of the editor in offering the present work is to contribute to the convenience of practice. Hoping it may be received in the spirit of its publication, the editor leaves it in the hands of a profession as noted in generosity as they are in learning.

Omaha, January 1st, 1871.

Good Advice to Writers.

The rule regarding talk, "When you have anything to say, say it," applies equally to writing. When you really have something to write about, do not peck and scratch around the subject like a hen; pounce upon it boldly like an eagle. Almost every article presented by unpracticed writers to magazines—no matter how admirable the subject—drifts to leeward for one or two pages before the writer gets steerageway on his thoughts, and the reader finds out where he wants to sail to. This fault could easily be avoided by proper revision. Cut out all that does not bear on the subject discussed; every useless adjective; every ineffective repetition of the same idea. Then consider whether you have said what you wanted to say in the best language at your command. If not, write on till you feel satisfied. Then condense and prune. Do not seek for striking metaphor, or sprightly epigram, to decorate your article. If such occur naturally they may be put in but with caution. Consider whether you really add force to your writing, or merely flatter your vanity at the time. Afterward, when all is done in the way of argument, you may here and there carefully add an apt quotation or pungent witticism, to attract attention and make some important sentence *snap*, like the cracker of a coach-whip. Remember, too, all the time, that facility in composition, as in all other accomplishments, can only be obtained by practice and perseverance.

Learn to Observe.

Most young people have great respect for men of science, and are apt to think it is impossible that they can ever know as much as Doctor or Professor So-and-so. All the persons whose knowledge you wonder at were once as ignorant as any boy or girl who reads this. If any of you desire to become learned about natural things—you must, in the first place, learn to use your eyes, or make observations, as they are called. One of the most celebrated naturalists once said to us, in speaking of some of his discoveries, all I had to do was to look and see how the thing was made."

Of course to make new discoveries, one must know what has been done before; and that can only be learned from books which record what others have done. Every boy and girl should observe and note down what he or she sees. Keeping a record of the thermometer will do well to fix a habit of accuracy and regularity. Note the first appearance of snow falls, and their depth. The first appearance of swallows and wrens, the blossoming of the early trees and shrubs, should be recorded each year. These show the comparative earliness of spring; and how interesting it woul be to look over the notes for many years. Those who begin by carefully observing such common things, will soon wish to know something more about them. It is a beautiful thing concerning the study of nature in any form, that the knowledge we receive only prepares us for receiving more. The fountain is inexhaustible.

Boy's Rights on a Farm.

We are inclined to the opinion that there are no offices so poorly appreciated as those performed by boy's on a farm. They seldom get any credit when things goes well, and ordinarily incur all the blame when the contrary is the case. If anything is lost, it is always the boy that has been neglectful. If the gate has been unfastened, or the bars down, it is the boy who is to blame. If the hens don't lay, it's because the boy hasn't fed them. If the dinner is late, it is for the reason that the boy did not prepare the wood in season. If the cow gives bloody milk, it is because the boy threw a stone at her, killed a toad in her path, or raced her in driving her home. Cattle get into fields because boys break down the fences in climbing over them. Roofs are leaky for the reason that they have been running on them. If a pitcher is broken by some older member of the family, the cause is traced to a crack made by the boy the last time he used it. The most uninteresting work—sorting potatoes on rainy days, setting out cabbages after a shower, turning a grindstone by the hour to grind dull scythes and dull axes, running for water while the men rest their iron legs, working with the poorest tools, such as dull scythes and old, worn out hoes, manure forks with two tines—and like treatment with reference to almost everything, is too often the lot of boys who are expected to love farming

How China wants to swap Iowa some of her tea for some of our ginseng, the following from the Cedar Falls *Gazette* will show: "Wise & Bryant have a contract for 100,000 pounds of ginseng to be shipped to China. They will pay the highest market price for all they can get. This is a good opportunity for farmers and others having spare time, to make good wages digging ginseng."

A Detroit girl applied a quack lotion to her face to remove freckles. A new skin is forming, but it isn't very smooth.

OUR WYOMING LETTER.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, W. T., June 22, 1871.

DEAR HERALD:

As we leave Laramie City, schools and churches are now left behind, nor do we meet these indications of civilization again until we enter the Salt Lake Valley. Onward, we cross Little Laramie river, passing Cooper's Lake, Lookout, Miser, and Rock Creek Stations; we come to Lamo Lake, a beautiful little sheet of water 6,680 feet above the sea, ducks abound in great numbers and fish are plentiful. Now we cross Medicine Bow river, on the banks of which several treaties have been made with the Indians. Now we come to Carbon where the most extensive coal mines of the territory are found—the shaft is close beside the track. The mine took fire some time last winter and has been burning ever since, endangering the buildings of the entire place, as the coal underlies a large area. A vast amount of water was pumped into the mine, and as we passed, the stationary engine was doing its level best to pump the water out preparatory to the commencement of mining again. On we go past several unimportant stations until five miles west of St. Mary's Station we enter a deep ravine through which we plunge rapidly, the spurs of the high hills shoot out, apparently barring our progress. Now we enter a tunnel and all is dark as Erebus—emerging from the tunnel we rush down the gorge, the rugged walls rising abrupt and high on either side, as we rush down the canyon, we fancy that some period in the past some peaceful convulsion of nature rent these rugged rocks in twain—while speculating, suddenly we come out on the level banks of the North Platte, which here runs due north. We cross on a substantial wooden bridge. We pass Fort Fred Steele, and two miles further we point to the ruins of what was Benton City, now echoing only to the noise of the cars and the scream of the eagle who soars close over the debris as he flies away to his mountain home. At one time this city contained 3,000 inhabitants, made up of roughs, thieves, gamblers and fast women, occupying tents, paying one dollar a barrel for water which was hauled from the Platte. Now we come to Rawlins Springs, where, amid sage-brush, the ground white with alkali, springs abound, formerly, greatly to the comfort of the weary traveler. We pass several unimportant stations through sage-brush and dells of alkali—a most desolate country, and arrive at Creston, the summit of the backbone of the continent 7,100 feet above the sea, 737 miles from Omaha and 1,177 miles from San Francisco. Here, if a spring should break out, its waters would divide and the different parts eventually mingle with the two oceans which leave the opposite sides of the continent. The Wind River Mountains are seen in the dim distance with their eternal snow, and as the sublime scenery breaks upon the view we exclaim involuntarily, "How great are Thy works, Oh, Lord!" Passing Washa-Kie Station, Red Desert, the most desolate portion of this wide earth, and table rock, we strike the Bitter Creek descending the valley sixty miles to Green river. Bitter Creek is small and useless, as no creature will taste its waters, its banks are treacherous, and this section was always a terror to travelers. Vast deposits of coal, however, underlie this whole valley as if nature would compensate in part for the utter lack of vegetation

In my next I hope to arrive with my readers at Salt Lake, though it is somewhat doubtful. Yours truly,

A. WRIGHT,
Post Chaplain U. S. A.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, W. T., June 23, 1871.

DEAR HERALD:—After leaving the most uninviting portion of the earth, the valley of the Bitter Creek, with its Sage brush and Grease wood, a short thorny shrub of which the Indians make their arrows. We come to Black Butts where there is an excellent coal mine four or five feet thick, and of superior quality. For several miles we find coal in great abundance, in some places ten feet thick. We pass Point of Rocks, Salt Wells and Rock Springs. From this latter point to Green River station the scenery is grand beyond description, the hills seeming to overhang the narrow gorge. We now arrive at the deserted city of Green River, which in 1868 had a population of 2,500, and from the number of substantial adobe buildings yet standing, it must have presented quite a business appearance. But when the bridge was finished across the river, and the road was continued westward, the people moved to Bryan and other points, and now the place is as silent as a city of the dead.

Green river is a magnificent stream, emptying into the Colorado about 150 miles below the station. From this point the exploring expedition of Major Powell, in the interest of science and commerce, started in May 1869. From the tributaries of this stream immense numbers of fine trout are taken, one of them weighing five and ten pounds. At Bryan there is a regular eating station, and a large business is done in furnishing supplies for the celebrated Sweet Water mines ninety miles distant. We now follow up a turbid stream, crossing it many times. So crooked is it that frequently in a short distance it describes a complete circle. At Carter's station where a large amount of freight is received for Montana Territory passengers leave for Fort Bridger, named after that eccentric mountaineer and trapper, Jas. Bridger, the best guide ever known for every point in the North-west. His yarns related to unsophisticated hearers were amusing. A recently fledged traveler was describing to him once, in the presence of a crowd of listeners, some petrifactions he had just found. Bridger says "petrifaction?" What do you know of petrifactions? I have seen a petrified tree, a petrified bird on the branches, and the song petrified as it came from his mouth. To another who was telling a crowd of the great changes in the country within a few years, says Bridger pointing with his bony finger to Laramie Peak, a mountain visible for seventy-five miles, "when I first come to this country Laramie Peak was a hole in the ground." He is feeble now with age, but no white man living knows as much of the country as this strange adventurer.

We come now to Bear river, where a large business is carried on catching and salting trout for the trade. Some of these fish are very large. We often get them at Cheyenne, and a very savory dish they are too.

Passing several stations we come to Washatch station, 956 miles from Omaha, where an excellent meal can be had, trout being served daily. We soon arrive at the head of Echo Canyon. Here we enter a tunnel 770 feet long, the longest on the road. Now we emerge and descend the canyon, holding your breath while the grandest, wildest scenery conceivable meets the eye. Solid walls of sandstone and conglomerate rise towards heaven to a giddy height. We rush swiftly along a silent awe that dares not move, causing you to exclaim, "was ever scenery like this unfolded to the gaze of men. Faithfully yours,

A. WRIGHT,
Post Chaplain, U. S. A.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, W. T., June 24, 1871.

DEAR HERALD:—For a long distance as we descend Echo Canyon, the massive sand stone weeds tower above you from 500 to 2,000 feet. The only difficulty in seeing them is the rapidity with which we move and their immense height, one being obliged to look twice before his eye rests on the summit. Echo and Weber are twin canyons, and to form them such throes were felt as the earth may never feel again till the earth and sea give up their dead. Only think of walls 2,000 feet high, and only just room enough for the seething waters of Weber river and the railroad track, which, like a film of a spider's web winds through this wonderful gorge! On we go plunging by imaginary castles, cathedrals and columns, now shooting over bridges, and flying past the overhanging walls. Sitting in the observation car without any obstruction of the vision, we view with soul inspiring awe the wonderful works of God. Weber rises in the Wahsatch mountains, 70 miles south and empties into the great Salt Lake, just below Oregon. The valley of the Weber for a part of the way is settled by Mormons, who cultivate small patches of the soil but get only a precarious subsistence for their wives and numerous children.

From the time we leave Echo City we watch with intense interest for new objects of wonder, and are gratified, yea, satiated. After leaving Weber station, passing Mormon settlements with their adobe buildings, we are admonished by the shriek of the whistle that we approach the Devil's gate. The passengers are all notified that we are nearing that noted spot. The long train toils on across the bridge, fifty feet above the boiling, foaming, seething waters that tear with ominous roar through the ragged rocks and vainly try to analyze our feelings. Suddenly we catch the first view of the beautiful Salt Lake and its fruitful valley. We have now passed through the Wahsatch range of mountains, and are in another atmosphere, the elevation being only 4,560 feet. From this point to Omaha the distance is 1,024 miles. Ogden, the terminous of the U. P. R. R., is a thriving Mormon town with a population of about 4,000 and will be a place of importance, as it is the terminous of Utan Central, U. P. & Central Rail Roads. We here take the cars for Salt Lake City, distance 37 miles. The route lies through a beautiful country, bordering the Lake for 20 miles, passing close to the villages of Kaysville, Farmington, Centerville and Bountiful. The waters of the Lake are so salt that no living thing can exist in them. The bottom of the Lake contains large quantities of solid salt and so buoyant are the waters that a man cannot sink in them. Bathing during the heated term is a most delightful recreation, and for many chronic complaints the water is said to be a curative. There are many sulpher springs in the valley, and at times the odor is so strong that you can imagine Pluto as the God of the country.

A steamer has just been completed that runs from Corinne to the southern point of the Lake, for the transportation of ore and passengers. I was very much disappointed, supposing that the city was on the shore of the Lake. But it is twenty-five miles to the nearest point.—The city looms up in the distance, surrounded by mountains, on the sides of which almost near enough apparently in the clear atmosphere to reach with your cane are drifts of snow forty feet deep. The sediментations and dirt on these drifts clearly perceptible to the eyes.

In my next I will introduce you more fully to this wonderful city.

Faithfully yours, A. WRIGHT,
Post Chaplain, U. S. A.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, W. T., June 25, 1871.

DEAR HERALD:—From Ogden we run down to Salt Lake City. In two hours before sunset we enter one of the most remarkable and beautiful of the cities of the earth. Appearing more so from the fact that for hundreds of miles our route has been through a desolate country, and this gem breaks upon the eye like an Oasis in the desert. It is situated at the foot of a spur of the Wahsatch mountains, the northern part extending on to the bench which connects the plain with the mountain. The surrounding scenery is grand and sublime. The range of the Wahsatch towering to the clouds covered with snow, many feet deep, while the thermometer in the shade in the city is 112° How strange that such a sun has not the power to melt this mass of snow and ice. The city was built originally of adobes, though many fine brick and stone structures of modern architectural style are seen in every direction. The streets are very wide, laid out at right angels and bordered with magnificent shade trees of cottonwood, balm of Gilead, alanthus and locust.

Along each side of the streets a cold pure stream of water of great volume flows, fed by the eternal snows of the mountain. The gardens are magnificent and such fruit I never saw. The apricots are full grown, and in one small garden I counted fifteen trees so laden with fruit they had to prop up the branches to save the trees from destruction. The peach trees are equally prolific, and this year the crop will be immense. In some gardens I saw at least an acre of as fine strawberries as ever grew, and indeed this fruit was superabundant and cheap and your humble servant for the first time in five years indulged *ad libitum*, and I assure you I disposed of a large amount of these delicious berries. Vegetation irrigated as it is by these unfailing streams with the great heat they enjoy, is very forward and green. Peas, beets, beans, turnips, &c., were abundant and cheap. After a night's rest at the Revere House, I awoke to the full beauty of the situation. The morning sun shedding its benign beams upon the mountains of snow in the east. The beautiful green in the valley. The river Jordan gleaming like a ribbon of silver in the distance, presented a panorama unequalled in the world.

After breakfast I started out on a tour of sight seeing—the first object of course being the Tabernacle—the first object one beholds on entering the city. The building is oblong in shape, having a length of 260 feet from east to west by 150 in width. The roof is supported by columns of cut sand stone, which, with the spaces between used for doors and windows, constitute the wall. From these walls the roof springs in one unbroken arch, forming the largest self-sustaining roof in America. The ceiling of the roof is 65 feet above the floor. Imagine a huge, oblong watermelon cut in halves, and one half with the convex side uppermost, placed on columns, and you have an idea of the appearance of this unique structure. In the west end of the building is the organ, the second in size in America. It has been in course of construction several years and is not yet finished. The builder is a young Mormon, of great mechanical skill. This vast building, I should say, would seat 8,000 people, exclusive of the gallery which will seat 2,000 more.

The Temple, another design, has been eighteen years in progress, and only the foundations are laid. The dimensions are 99x186 feet. When finished the main building will be 100 feet high, surmounted by six towers—three on each end—the center ones rising 200 feet above the ground. The estimated cost when complete is $3,000,000. The stone, a beautiful quality of granite, a pure, white, specked with black, is obtained in the mountains, eighteen miles away. From present indications I venture to prophesy that this gorgeous building, the finest in design on this content, will never be finished as a Mormon Temple. If I live to the limit mentioned in scripture, I fully expect to hear from the sanctified orchestra in that beautiful building, that grand old Doxology to the tune of Old Hundred, "Praise God from whom all blesssings flow," &c. My reasons for this faith are: First, The sandy foundation on which the Mormon superstructure rests, being contrary to the philosophy of social science and repugnant to the word of God, and the moral sense of the civilized world. Second: The disintegration now going forward, occasioned by the influx of a Gentile population.

Yours &c.,

A. WRIGHT,
Post Chaplain U. S. A.

As an evidence of the wonderful expansion of Methodism in America, the church organ states the fact that during the past year there was a new church completed, on the average, every three working hours, or four for every day in the year.

In the absence of the regular editor at the State Press Association, the Grundy County *Atlas* is left in charge of the "devil" and a Methodist preacher.—They make a strong and apparently harmonious team:

A newly married French couple being visited with a serenade, the bride inquired its meaning. "My dear," replied her husband, "it is usual in this town of ours, when a gentleman is married, for all the ladies whom he has jilted or flirted with to bring him each a bridal present of a loaf of bread, accompanied with music."

An avaricious man runs straight into poverty. He leads a life of poverty here below; but he must give the account of a *rich* man in the day of judgment.

The Best Woman.

I think old women—I don't quite like the word "lady," because it doesn't mean anything, now-a-days—are the most beautiful and lovable things in the world. They are so near Heaven that they catch the glow and brightness which radiate from the pearly gate and illuminate their faces. When the hair begins to silver, and the embers in the fire grow cold, and the sun has got so far around in life's horizon that the present makes no shadow, while the past stretches down the hill-side to a little mound of earth where we will rest for a season—a little mound not big enough to hold our corner lots, and marble fronts, and safes, which we shall have to leave on the other side of the hill, but big enough, I trust, to hold our memories and fancies, our air castles and secrets; and when the journey is nearly done, and the night is setting in, and the darkness begins to gather around us without any stars, and the birds sing low in the trees, and the flowers wither and die, and the music we hear comes from afar, strangely sweet, like sounds coming over the water, and like little children we live within ourselves, and the world gradualy recedes from us—then I should like to be an old woman, full of blessed memories and peaceful anticipations.

Creation Glorifies God.

Every created thing glorifies God in its place, by fulfilling His will, and the great purpose of His providence; but man alone can give tongue to every creature, and pronounce for all a general doxology.

GREEN GROCERS.—Those who do business on the credit system.

If a hair of a dog is good for his bite, that explains why sulphur, which comes from Vesuvius, is good for eruptions.

Chicago ladies punish gentlemen for not giving them their seats in stages, by abruptly sitting down in their laps.

Happy the man to whom heaven has given a morsel of bread without laying him under the obligation of thanking any other for it than heaven itself.

A young married lady being applied to for a situation by a servant girl, she asked: "Why, did you leave your last place?" "Why, you see, ma'am," replied the girl, "I was too good-looking, and when I opened the door the gentlemen always took me for the missis."

A sly old deacon wishing to give his pastor a hint to put more juice to his sermons, said to him one day, "I must get nearer the pulpit, for by the time your words reach my ears, the people in front of me have so taken the pith of them that they are dry as dish-water."

A Chinese photographer in San Francisco, being upbraided by a lady customer because the pictures didn't suit her, briefly replied, "No have handsome; how can?"

A New York paper, afflicted with "original poetry," wishes it could persuade young people to cultivate the poetic art as many of them do music, merely as a private accomplishment; to be hushed up in the family and among friends.

The dogs have been exhibited, and the babies, the cattle, and horses and hens, all the various creeping things, but we may gladden our ancient female readers of the single persuasion by the announcement that a prize exhibition of cats is announced in London to take place next month. Grimalkin's turn has come at last. There will be the Toms, and the tortoise shells and the Tabbies, all purring and washing themselves in wondrous competition. We are not informed whether there will be prize matches of of rat-catching, but that would certainly add to the interest; but if there should happen to be an Angora cat on exhibition, with a tail a yard long and one blue eye, he, we suppose, will be the cynosure

Legal Notice.

In the District Court of the State of Nebraska, in and for Cass County;

John Dill, Alfred Dill, Nettie Dill, Catherine Dill, and William Dill, minor heirs of, and the children of William Dill deceased, and Sarah Dill widow of William Dill deceased, and John Munfort, administrator of the estate of William Dill deceased,

against

George Jennings, Anna Maria Jennings, William B. Sheldon, Adelia Sheldon, his wife, Charles E. Bayley and Jennie F. Bayley, his wife, John H. Bayley, and —— Bayley his wife Edward Goodenough and —— Goodenough, his wife, James Sweet, Julian Metcalf and A. Bowen, Attorneys in fact, and trustees of the Stock Holders of the Farmers & Mechanics Store of Nebraska City, Nebraska, and the Farmers & Mechanics store, William Horrigan, Evander W. Barnum —— Legget & Co., and Richard D. Simpson, receiver, defendants. Notice to non-residents, defendants. To Edward Goodenough and wife, Charles E. Bailey and wife, Messrs. Legget & Co., non-residents, defendants, you are hereby notified that the above named plaintiffs, did on the 23d day of June file their petition in the above entitled action, in the above named court, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a mortgage given by George Jennings and Anna Maria Jennings to William Dill, and by him assigned to plaintiff John Dill, and to obtain the payment of a certain note executed by George Jennings and Anna Maria Jennings to William Dill, in March, 1868, for $10,000, with interest thereon at twelve per cent per annum from March 31st, 1868, and upon default being made in the payment of the money and interest due on said note, to have a certain mortgage given upon the 1st day of April, 1868 by George Jennings and Anna Maria Jennings to William Dill, to secure said note upon the north-east quarter (1-4) section, number twenty eight (28) and part of the west half (½) of the north-west quarter (1-4) of section number twenty seven (27) in town number ten (10) north of range number thirteen (13) east of the 6th Principal Meridian, being in Cass county, Nebraska, foreclosed and to have said lands sold to pay said sum of money and interest due upon such note. You are required to plead, answer or demur to said petition in said court, on or before the 14th day of August, 1871 or said petition will be taken as true and decree rendered accordingly.

STEVENSON & HAYWARD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Ordered to be published four consecutive weeks in the NEBRASKA HERALD.

ISAAC POLLARD, Clerk.

By J. M. BEARDSLEY, Deputy Clerk.

June, 29th, 1871—w4t.

"Luxuries of Modern Travel."

In these days the taste of the Traveling Public has become exceedingly fastidious. In order to obtain their patronage, a Railroad line must be able to insure Safety, Speed and comfortable transportation, by possessing the necessary qualifications of a first-class equipment of coaches and locomotives, a solid road-bed and heavy iron Pullman's Palace Sleeping cars, Pullman's dining cars, a direct route, good connections and careful management.

The Burlington route is making every effort to possess all these qualifications to a high degree, and offers a route