

The Brownsville Advertiser of the 9th inst. has the following double headed item:

"Yesterday Col. Converse arrived in the city with the cheering intelligence that on last Saturday, 3,000 barrels of iron for the B. & O. R. R., left St. Louis for Phelps, and is probably at the latter point now awaiting transportation. The balance of the iron necessary to make the first ten miles, will follow in two or three days, together with the requisite spikes, spikes, bolts, construction cars, etc.

A large has been purchased of the B. & O. R. R. at Plattsmouth for the river crossing, and will reach this city within a week, bringing with it the locomotive.

"Track laying will be commenced by a week from to-day."

OTHER TESTIMONY.

The Omaha Herald and other defenders of Mormonism have howled lustily over the supposed fact that Brigham Young and others were indicted for murder on the testimony of Bill Hickman alone. The following dispatch of the 9th shows that other testimony is at hand, which must have been evident to Brigham when he so quietly and quickly took his departure from the land of Saints:

"Notwithstanding the Grand Jury and officers of the court have kept their secrets wonderfully well, it is now ascertained that the indictment against Brigham Young, Mayor Wells and Hiram Stout for murder, were not found on the sole testimony of Bill Hickman, the so-called destroying angel. It is known that on the trial witnesses will be produced for the prosecution, who implicated in the charge at all, who, it is said, testify about all that Hickman has sworn to, and perhaps more."

(From the Nebraska City Chronicle.)

The following communication from Mr. Bradford, Attorney for the State, will sufficiently explain itself:

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 5th, 1911.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:—

Permit me to provide against a newspaper which may be conveyed in a paragraph in your issue of the 24th inst., speaking of the Morton Saline case, and of myself in connection with it. I intended to say the case would certainly go to the Supreme Court of Nebraska, and by writ of error thence to the Supreme Court of the United States in all probability; and that the latter tribunal by reversing or affirming the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, as the case might require, would maintain the rulings of Judge Lake upon the points of law arising in the recent trial of the case in the District Court. Further, in reference to the Saline lands for which Morton or others may hold Federal patents, as well as those in suit for which no patents had been issued, I expressed the opinion that such patents were voidable in equity, though conclusive titles at law, and that if the salt springs covered by them had been selected by the Governor under the acts of April 16th, 1864, the State was the proper party to apply to the Secretary of the Interior for leave to use the name of the United States as complainants in equity to vacate such patents. But if such lands had not been selected by the State under the grant aforesaid, then the United States could alone, as the only party in interest, file a bill to vacate the patents. Should, however, the United States file suit, as they have done towards other States in some instances, to amend the acts of April 16th, 1864, so as to grant all Saline lands to the State, then it is probable that the State would acquire such an interest as would enable her to bring the suit. Congress cannot use the remaining Saline lands in this State, and the evidence in fact was to grant them all to the State, no one supposing that they would exceed twelve in number, the limit established by the grant. It is therefore probable all will be granted to the State. All were reserved to the United States by the acts of Sept. 4th, 1841, and the acts of July 23d, 1854, and all sales, patented or not, were consequently illegal, and the difference in declaring them so is one of mere legal technicality.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. BRADFORD,

Attorney at Law.

Can't Get Rid of the Bore.

If you want to make the ruin of a child sure, give him liberty after dark. You cannot do anything nearer to his damnation than to let him have the liberty to go where he will without restraint. After dark he will be sure to get into communication with people that will undermine all his good qualities. I do not like to speak to parents about their children. Their child cannot or will not lie, when his tongue is loose like a tow; he will not drink, when there is not a saloon within a mile of his father's, where he is not as well known as one of its fixtures; when he is rooking in fifth. Nineteen out of twenty allowed perfect freedom at night will be wounded by it. There is nothing more important than for the child to be kept at night, or, if he is abroad, you should be with him. If he is to see any sights, or take any pleasure, there is nothing that you should not see with him. It is not merely that a child should be kept down, but there are thoughts that never ought to find passage into a man's brain. As an elf, if he wriggles across your carpet, will leave his time which your breath can ever efface, there are thoughts that you never get rid of, once permitted to enter, and there are individuals going round with obscene books and pictures, under the laps of their coats, that will leave ideas in the minds of your children that can never be effaced.

There are men who have heard a salacious song and they will never forget it to the end of their lives. I do not believe in a child's seeing life, as it is called, with its damnable lust and wickedness, to have all his imagination set on fire with flames of hell.

Nobody goes through this life but he is burned, and he cannot get rid of the scars.—Henry Ward Beecher.

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ELECTION NEWS.

Tammany Scooped!

The People Place the Seal of their Condemnation on Political Falsity.

New York City and State Overwhelmingly Republican.

New York, November 8.

No election in many years has been as full and peaceful and fair as that of yesterday. In all but four of the assembly districts of the city either republicans or reform candidates are elected.

Barrett, for the Supreme Court, beats Ledwith, the Tammany nominee, by a heavy majority. Tweed is the only Tammany candidate for the Senate elected.

Republicans are elected for Aldermen. The vote fell behind the registry in many districts. In the State probably twenty-two republican Senators, against ten Tammany candidates, are elected.

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HOUSEHOLDERS AND PRE-EMPTIONS IN NEBRASKA.

Scene in a California Gambling Hall.

"A moment if you please," quietly remarked an almost hairless desperado, covering his pile with a firm hand, and fixing dangerous eyes on the burly dealer of monte who he addressed "you can't stop there."

"Well, sir,"

"Well, excuse me, but I think you drew two cards."

"I believe not. I'll take your pile, if you please; the kervajo takes it."

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And in each case the words are accompanied by a quick but quiet movement which discloses a revolver. With the appearance of these two new disputants—the dealer, curt, of brief but sharp and downy lips—there is a quick and fustian stir among the spectators around the table. In a moment a clear space is formed in the midst of a still circle of flashing eyes, compressed lips and clenched hands. You may count twenty, deliberately, ere you hear a breath, to see the slightest movement.

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Up steps a bystander—some cool, steady veteran expert in the game, and versed in the law of difficulties—a man of awful nerve, whose tympanum, accustomed to the crack, no pistol shot alarmed.

"Gentlemen," says he, "try arbitration first."

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Not a word; but the eyes of each plainly say "agreed." Both throw themselves back in their chairs and withdraw their hands from the table, with the air of men inviting examination and resolve to abide the result. The veteran calls up two brothers of the Green Cloth, competent to act as umpires, and three minutes fraught with mortal danger, are passed in deliberately counting the cards as they lie on the cloth and naming them slowly—like the tolling of a bell, or the measured pronouncement of a death sentence, except that there has been no noise but the simultaneous clicking of two pistol-lights. The dealer and his young vicar-vic are seemingly unconcerned for the result.

"You are wrong, my friend," says the veteran. "No card was drawn here. Mistakes happen to the most careful gentlemen."

From that decision there is no appeal. His finger on the trigger after that would have cost the young fellow his life. So pistols go back to their resting place, hands are shaken across the table, drinks for the company at the expense of the "winner"—as he who plays against the bank is called—and the game proceeds with a better understanding.

Up to last New Year's the Nebraska householders numbered in Grand Island, 605; in Lincoln, 6,659, and in Beatrice, 4,857. Within the next eight months they numbered, in Grand Island, 1,205; in Lincoln, 2,345, and in Beatrice, 770—a total of 16,571 householders.

The pre-emptors up to last New Year's numbered in Grand Island, 782; in Lincoln, 9,469, and in Beatrice, 4,925.—Within the next eight months they numbered in Grand Island, 906; in Lincoln, 2,442, and in Beatrice, 577—a total of 18,952 pre-emptors.

These figures mean that 36,413 have filed claims as actual settlers at land offices in Nebraska. I say "persons" because not a few both householders and pre-emptors bear feminine names.

Of this army 8,214, almost a fourth—more than a fourth of all the householders—took up their lands within the first eight months of the current year.

This flowing tide which will double the number of Nebraska within four years, has set most strongly toward the Lincoln office.

There is no obvious reason for this course of the migration current unless the lands in the Lincoln district are better or in a more desirable latitude than those for sale at Grand Island. The latter has a railroad as well as the former—indeed it has had it much longer.

General thing they spent largely of their means. It is said some few of them are wholly bankrupt. Last night Tammany Hall was deserted. The enthusiasm of the members who could be found at the club rooms throughout the city, seemed to have departed.

The reformers believe Ross would have defeated Tweed had he been given a fair show at the polls. It is expressed the opinion that such patents are voidable in equity, though conclusive titles at law, and that if the salt springs covered by them had been selected by the Governor under the acts of April 16th, 1864, the State was the proper party to apply to the Secretary of the Interior for leave to use the name of the United States as complainants in equity to vacate such patents. But if such lands had not been selected by the State under the grant aforesaid, then the United States could alone, as the only party in interest, file a bill to vacate the patents. Should, however, the United States file suit, as they have done towards other States in some instances, to amend the acts of April 16th, 1864, so as to grant all Saline lands to the State, then it is probable that the State would acquire such an interest as would enable her to bring the suit. Congress cannot use the remaining Saline lands in this State, and the evidence in fact was to grant them all to the State, no one supposing that they would exceed twelve in number, the limit established by the grant. It is therefore probable all will be granted to the State. All were reserved to the United States by the acts of Sept. 4th, 1841, and the acts of July 23d, 1854, and all sales, patented or not, were consequently illegal, and the difference in declaring them so is one of mere legal technicality.

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