THE HERALD:

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1872.

J. A. MACMURPHY.....EDITOR.

Official Directory.

CONGRESSIONAL.

F. W. Tipton, Brownville, U. S. Senator.
P. W. Hitchcock, Omaha, U. S. Senator.
John Taffe, Omaha, Representative.

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JUDICIARY.

O. P. Mason, Nebraska City, Chief Justice.
George B. Lake, Omaha, } Associate Justices.
L. Crounse, Ft. Calhoun }

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From all parts of the State and country respectfully solicited for the HERALD.

We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, as a guaranty of good faith.

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SEE OUR SPLENDID CLUB LIST.

We call attention to the splendid Club List offered. It is our desire to place before the people of Cass Co. every opportunity for information and instruction. To all those who wish to take any of the publications mentioned below we offer them a the following low rates:

Harper's Magazine	and Herald	one	year	$1	75
" Weekly	"	"	"	4	75
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Of course these terms are understood to be strictly cash in advance. All taking advantage of this clubbing list will receive the HERALD from now till the first of January *free*, so the sooner you come the more you will get for your money.

To those owing back subscriptions on the HERALD we make the following offer to continue from now until the first of January.

To any who will pay us two years subscription, that is, their back subscription, and one year in advance we will give a handsome chromo, a picture worth two dollars, called, The *Easter Cross*. It is a cross encircled by a wreath of flowers colored. Or, if they prefer it, Woods Pocket Magnifier, being a magnifying glass suitable to slip in the pocket, worth $2 50.

To any one paying two years subscription as above stated and seventy-five cents in addition we will give The Globe Microscope worth $3 50 or a gold pen with silver case worth the same price.

We make the above liberal offers because we are very anxious to collect in our subscription list and start on an entirely cash basis, which we shall endeavor to make our rule hereafter.

A Splendid Chance.

We will send the HERALD and Demorests' Monthly, which is $3 for one year, to any person who pays us $3.50

In addition to both Periodicals at the price named, a choice from a list of extraordinary Premiums is given to each subscriber to Demorest's Monthly. Among these are a fine pair of Chromo Pictures (Falls of Niagara and Yosemite Falls), worth $10; or a good Stereoscope with a series of views; besides numerous other valuable premiums worth from two to ten dollars each.

The best boys' and girls' magazine, and the NEBRASKA HERALD at greatly reduced rates. We will send the NEBRASKA HERALD and DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA, Various Premiums for one year, to any person who pays us $2.00 for one. Demorest's Young America is always sparkling with exquisite illustrations, Stories, Poems, Music, Puzzles, Games, Travels, and other pleasant features is profusely illustrated, and cannot fail to amuse, instruct and elevate, and assist to make the lives of youthful Americans useful, truthful and happy.

The large chandelier in the first Presbyterian church at Nebraska City fell on Monday night just as the crowd who had been attending Union prayer meeting were leaving the church; in a moment the carpets were all on fire but it was extinguished before much damage was done.

Seward is to have a first-class sensation soon in the way of a slander suit.

Two boys living at Winchester, Kansas, were bitten by mad dogs Tuesday.

A sure way to find out how much a coffin costs- try a patent furnace or light the fire with coal oil.

Lincoln is ahead; a girl of twelve gave birth to a healthy child Wednesday night. It is called a freak of nature.

The *Statesman* says, Wicker-han & Elliott, the well known coal dealers of Omaha and Council Bluffs, will make the citizens of Plattsmouth happy by opening a cheap coal yard there. These gentlemen are the most enterprising young men in the west.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The World's Fair to take place at Vienna in 1873, is an event of the utmost importance to mankind, to our Western world, and, we may add, to the people of our own State.

This is the only World's Fair that will be held before our Centennial, and in view of this fact, it becomes the people of the United States to be well represented, for if Americans fail to take part in this meeting of the nations, foreign people will be inclined to slight us when our Centennial comes.

Our Western States and Territories could adopt no better plan for advertising their resources than by making a show of their productions upon that occasion. We trust our own State will not fail in this instance. This young State and the men who triumphantly carried off the Fruit Prize at Richmond would not fail to do themselves credit at Vienna should they decide to make the effort.

IMMIGRATION.

Something should be done by the next Legislature to encourage and direct emigration to our State. We have gained largely during the past two years. How much of the increase is due to the efforts of the State Board of Immigration we are unable to say or how wisely and well the affairs of that institution have been managed.

We presume it fair to assume that those constituting the Board have meant well, and have endeavored to discharge their entire duty, and we do not doubt that their efforts have had their influence in securing a portion of our newly acquired wealth and population.

One mistake was made, in expending an appropriation made to cover two years during the first twelve months of their administration, thus crippling the operations of the Board materially during the past year. It may be the appropriation was insufficient; whether this was the case or not, it was accepted by the Board at the time as enough for their necessities, and should have been made to cover the entire time. The old adage of "cutting the coat according to the cloth, &c.," would, we think, have been a good one for the Board.

But it is the future that most concerns us. We have no plan or project to offer at present, although we may find something to say when the Legislature reaches the question, if it ever does. Our object at present, is to call attention to the matter, to draw out suggestions or plans, and to present the subject especially for the consideration of our law-makers.

DISTRICT COURT.

Cass County.

JUDGE GEO. B. LAKE, Presiding.
D. W. MCKINNON, Clerk.
J. W. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

The Court made unusual progress, and nearly cleared the docket; and we are informed the Judge will open court again on Monday next to close up the business of this present term.

The following cases were disposed of at the present adjourned term, of the District Court for Cass County:

Beaver vs Stevens—Stricken from the Docket.

Adams vs Wiles—Judgment against plaintiff.

Cayuga Chief Manufacturing Co. vs D. L. Clapp—Judgment on verdict for plaintiff.

Jeremiah Harrington vs J W Johnson, Sheriff—Judgment vs pl'ff on verdict.

McIntosh vs Whitney et al—Judgment for pl'ff $5,397.50.

Celia A. Lounsdale vs Equitable Life Insurance Co—Judgment for pl'ff $4,200.94.

Eikenbary vs Chedester & Bain—Decree for pl'ff.

B & M. R. R. Co. vs O'Connor—Dismissed at cost of pl'ff.

Winter vs Edgerton—Judgment vs def't on verdict.

James Leffle & Co vs J A & S G Latta—Judgment vs def's for $531.00.

Boyd vs B & M R R Co—Judgment for pl'ff for $673 81.

Andrew Tenflick vs Smith, Hopkins & Housel—Judgment for pl'ff 5cts and cost.

Jacob Huber vs J T A Hoover & Billings—Judgment vs pl'ff for cost.

French vs Allison & Johnson—Judgment for pl'ff for $90 and costs on verdict.

Mary A Garrison vs Willett Potteiger—Judgment for pl'ff for $174 42.

Nick Engle vs B & M R R Co—Judgment for pl'ff for $70.

City of Plattsmouth vs Chas. Lazenby—Dismissed at cost of pl'ff.

City of Plattsmouth vs F S White—Dismissed at cost of pl'ff.

Magnus M. Nelson vs Addia Nelson—Divorce granted.

M M Smith vs Piatt Saunders et al and Jacob L Phillips vs W L & J R Wells—Order for proceeds of sale to be paid to M M Smith.

Shera vs Latta—Judgment for pl'ff $82 13.

Lydia Noble vs Stanley L Noble—Divorce granted.

O M Tyler vs Lucinda & A G Barnes & John Fitzgerald—Decree and order of sale amount due $413 79.

Adolphe d'Alamand vs D N & Susie S Johnson—Decree of sale, due $212 95.

E G Dovey vs Philip Curran—Decree of sale, due $266 34.

H J Rower vs Mendler & Wheeland et al—Decree of sale, due $357 00.

Wm. Stadelmann vs Aaron Murphy—Order of sale, due $125.84.

John R Clark vs Clark, Snyder et al—Judgment for pl'ff $441 00.

Seaburn Cain vs America E Cain—Divorce granted.

Jacob Bridenstine vs Geo S Baily—Default.

John B McClure vs Joseph McClure—Order of sale, due $566 95.

Isaac Wiles vs D N & Susie S Johnson—Order of sale, due $267 37.

C H Parmele vs Wheeland & Stadelman—Judgment for pl'ff $940.

Margaret Harbison vs Levina Duke and Executors of S. Duke—Order of sale, due $2,301 43.

Maxwell & Chapman vs Nielson & Neilson—Order of sale, due $58.48.

Henrietta M Buskirk vs Geo. L Buskirk—Divorce granted.

T B Gordon vs Doom, Doom & Robertson—Judgment for $1,125.46.

Tootle Farleigh & Co vs White & Spiers $2,887.50.

E G Dovey vs W G Robb—Order of sale due $557.36.

E G Dovey vs James Crabtree—Order of sale due $552 78.

John M Carter vs Horton & Jenks—Judgment against pl'ff for costs; Judgment in court below affirmed.

R. G. Doom vs H H Pettit—Order of sale due $399.37.

Pitts & Sons vs L Wilson & E W Lane—Judgment against defendants for $460 20.

O L Palmer vs John Ross—Order of sale due $556 12.

Charlotte Benson vs Sigmond Benson—Divorce granted.

Alfred H. Wise vs D M Ramey, L L W Friend & John Ramey—Judgment against defts $4,7 10.

James M Connell & Co vs M B Murphy—$366.48.

James Hodgart vs Henry McShane—Order of sale due $114 33.

Nave McCord & Co vs T B Bethel and claim of Nave McCord $219 92.—Weil & Cahn claim of Weil & Cahn $426.73.

Jane R Porter vs Henry Kuhl—Order of sale due $782.90.

Ballentine & Bragg vs Jennings, Sheldon & Bailey—Sale set aside, second order to issue.

F. F. Perry vs Platt Saunders—Sale confirmed and deed ordered.

Thomas B Tootle vs A G Barnes et al—Sale confirmed and deed ordered.

H D Hathaway vs E H Eaton—Appeal—Same dismissed at costs of defendant.

F F Perry vs E B Murpy et al.—Sale confirmed and deed ordered.

CRIMINAL

The State of Nebraska vs H C McMaken Stricken from the docket.

State of Nebraska vs Brumby boys—Larceny—Bail fixed at $100.

State of Nebraska vs Lewis Cole—Rape—Bail fixed at $500.00.

State of Nebraska vs W B Holt—Larceny—Defendant not found.

State of Nebraska vs—Yapp—Larceny—Defendant not found

State of Nebraska vs Anna and Lizzie Walburn—Keeping lewd house—Personal recognizance.

State of Nebraska vs Charles Currier and Ellie Currier—Keeping lewd house—Guilty as to Charles Currier; $50 fine and costs of suit.

State of Nebraska vs Frederick Totten and Sarah A Totten—Personal recognizance.

State of Nebraska vs Catharine Keller, Thomas Keller and Mrs. John Hart—Disobeying an officer—Continued.

State of Nebraska vs Sigmond Benson—Defendant discharged.

State of Nebraska vs A Robinson—Obtaining goods under false pretences—Bail fixed at $100 Defendant unable to give bail was sent to jail.

State of Nebraska vs Story Brothers—No bill—Defendants discharged.

A Query.

Will the Omaha *Tribune and Republican*, or any journal that knows, inform the public what is the condition of the celebrated libel suit which Co. Farnus brought against the Omaha *Herald?*—Some people would like to know.—*Saline County Post.*

Yes, we will tell all that we know about it. The suit is in the same condition of all other suits commenced in the district court. It had, like all others, some four hundred causes ahead of it on the docket, and will have its chance for trial whenever it can be reached, probably at the next term of court.—*Republican.*

UNIVERSITY BOARD.

The chronic croaker of the Omaha *Herald* has howled dismally for months over the condition of the University funds, alleging that the moneys were corruptly used for the benefit of a ring, &c. McConnell, Treasurer, and McCann, a Regent of the University, come in for a round share of abuse. But there has been a meeting of the Borad, the matter fully investigated, and it turns out that the fraud and corruption existed only in the distempered imagination of the *Herald* editor—that the funds are invested in accordance with the orders of the Board of Regents; and the *Herald* has not been particularly fortunate with its charges of late

The Massachusetts legislature have passed a resolution condemning the course of Charles Sumner in introducing a bill to take the names of the battles fought in the great rebellion from the army register and the battle flags. Massachusetts is true to her principles. She is loyal to the heart's core, and neither Charles Sumner nor any one else can lead her away from her allegiance to the union.

Sumner will have leave from that same legislature to stay at home when his present term in the Senate expires

A BOOMERANG.

Possibly our readers have not for often that in the hottest part of the late political campaign, the Democratic press all broke out at the same time with a horrible disclosure made by General McComb, in which divers and sundry Congressmen were charged with bribery in connection with legislation in the matter of Credit Mobilier Co. Speaker Blaine, Senators Wilson, Patterson, Vice President Colfax, and others, all Republican, were accused of having taken shares of the company's stock in exchange for votes.

As soon as Congress met the other day, Mr. Blaine introduced a resolution of investigation having called Sunset Cox to the chair, and requested Mr. Cox to appoint a Democratic committee. It was done. The committee have been for several days in session with closed doors; but the other day Mr. Brooks, a leading Democratic editor and member of Congress from New York, arose in his seat, and proceeded to defend himself from supposed evidence before the committee, implicating him as having sold out himself and his party to the Credit Mobilier for a goodly amount of stock. In the course of his defence he took occasion to violently impeach the honesty and veracity of Gen. McComb.

It is very curious. No Republican has yet opened his mouth, but McComb, the great toast of the Democratic party during the campaign, stands impeached by the Democrats of Congress.—*Journal.*

J. H. ALFORD.—We are glad to see in the *Politicos* the announcement that our old and valued friend has received the appointment of private secretary to Gov. Furnas. Mr. Alford is a young man of great energy of character, unexceptionable habits, and of the strictest honor and integrity. As an accurate accountant he has no superior in the state. We congratulate him on securing the position, and the governor on securing so faithful and reliable a man for the important office of private secretary.—*Republican.*

On Oct. 27th, Gen. Page drove the first spike on the Pioche and Bullionville Railroad; it was of solid silver and of the ordinary size of Railroad spikes. This is a narrow guage road, the first in Nevada, and will be of immense benefit to the mining community.

Editorial Correspondence.

LETTER FROM TIP-TOP.

From Plattsmouth to Chicago, Call at Burlington.—Fleet Snow.—Old Friends in Chicago.—Milwaukee.—Snow, Sleighing and Weather.

MILWAUKEE, Dec., 18th, 1872.

DEAR HERALD:—We crossed the old Muddy on the ice. Conductor Moore and Mr. Brown piloting the way to keep us out of air holes (there were holes in the air all round by the way the cold rushed in) and Tim Riordan brought up the rear to pick us out and pack our remains back to the HERALD office if we fell in. In single file, by double column we reached the "keers" and soon rattled over to the junction where the great long Elephantine Pullman cars swallowed us up and in a moment we were off—"going east." What memories do these few words bring to mind. Who does not remember the first trip from Nebraska East. After days and days of patient waiting—this year for a better crop, the next for another call to grow up, or for the loss of a house to be made good—how many a young wife has looked forward to this first trip east from the great far west where the young couple are trying to build up a home and earn a competence. In our case it was not the first trip but well do we remember the first time we did go east after a long stay in the then far western Territory, Nebraska.

At Burlington we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. E. N. Touzalin and said good bye to him ere he leaves for the southwest. Supt. Strong, of the B. & M. very kindly fixed up a little business for us in a twinkling and then we made a pleasant call at the Land Offices of this company, and were introduced to Prof. Butler the great Agricultural and Land Editor of the B. & M. Company. The pleasant face of Gen. Harris, the Commissioner, beamed down on us a moment, and Johnny Hall, an old Omaha friend whom many of you will recollect, showed us the huge collections of the produce progress and industries of Iowa and Nebraska gathered at the headquarters to be sent to all parts of Agricultural wealth of the lands offered to the settler in these states. A great bar of black earth is labelled "Nebraska soil" and it looks rich and dark and warm and growy by the side of the clean white canvass in which it is placed.

The Zoot has barely left Burlington and we were obliged to walk from the depot to the hotel. In Chicago, we met many old Nebraskans. J. D. Cooper at the Briggs House, M C Wilbur, Cor. 231 and State streets, and William Wood all of Omaha once upon a time and a Mr. Cooper, F. D. we believe, formerly of Plattsmouth.

Wednesday morning it was snowing finely and the weather changed in a few hours from mildly moderate to intensely cold.

Thursday we were on for Milwaukee, and we have not stopped long enough since for me to tell you about the burnt district, the country or the folks we have passed along. In some future letter we shall treat all these subjects at more length; for the present good bye.

From

TIP-TOP.

LETTER FROM TIP-TOP.

Up in the Hyperborean Regions—Thermometer 240 below 0.

WAUKESHA, Dec. 21, 1872.

DEAR OLD HERALD:—Here I am, and first time I got a moments time to sit down in the corner and write you a line, and it is a good thing I am in the corner right behind the stove or else the thoughts would freeze stiff before they reached the paper—short as the distance is—and if this letter is rather formal, and lacks in ease or supleness of expression, you must lay it to the weather in this region. Cold is no name for it—the mercury stands (they say here) at twenty-two degrees below zero. I think it had better sit down and settle down to bed rock at once, for this standing round in the cold must be rather savage work, even for a thermometer to do, this morning.

I have been unable to look around much, as the windows on the cars were all frozen up and the house glass is magnificently frosted this morning. From a glimpse now and then should say it was rather a stumpy country, and the rocks lay around loose just as if they growed there. I had one little sip of the water last night. It does not taste like cider exactly, nor in fact like anything else much but water. You will remember that Chief Justice Chase came here last summer to try the waters, and thought he received great help therefrom.

Of course things are dull and quiet now, it being dead winter. The town is very handsomely situated I should think, and the people seem to think that no other place in the known world equals Waukesha for richness, climate, health and other blessings. What a happy thing it is in this world that every people think their own land is the best. Monday we shall try and go up to Deerfoot, vulgarly called "Old Coon Foot-My-Walk." The names in this country are as awkward to my mouth as the stumps in the field must be to the plowman.

We came from Milwaukee yesterday. The sleigh bells were ringing merrily and knit caps, great huge furs, and shaggy overcoats are the rage. The snow is not deep, but oh, my, it is cold! One good thing the "epizoot" is about froze out here, and the horses are just all crazy for exercise, so I fancy we shall get some good sleigh rides at all events.

Now good folks in Cass, I must say good-bye, for a time, and if Mrs. Tip Top and I don't freeze fast up here somewhere's we hope to show you our statesque but still glowing faces on the streets of Plattsmouth next week sometime, and I shall bring an overcoat full of the climate along just to shake and sprinkle about a little that you may know what 'Old Wiscons" can do in the way of real old cold weather.

Yours, yet Faithful to my old love, Nebraska. TIP-TOP.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Why it was Created by the First Convention—Interesting Historical Sketch—Changes Recommended.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

We are chargeable with no Local [illegible] that feature of our Securities [illegible] ernment which in [illegible] ought and framed it was regarded [illegible] difficult question the country had to decide," and which was [illegible] time protracted debates. Certificates [illegible] the comparative merits of any part of the [illegible] tem and the proposed principal towns it will be well to review [illegible] sons which controlled the [illegible] indirect method, [illegible] they are applicable [illegible] of this present time.

Mr. Randolph's [illegible] the national executive [illegible] sen by the national [illegible] term of — years, to [illegible] after." Mr. Pinckney [illegible] provide for the [illegible] but set forth the [illegible] for — years and [illegible] Randolph's plan [illegible] tion, the term being [illegible] years with futu[illegible] of 5 to 4 by sta[illegible] "that the executive [illegible] be elected by electors [illegible] the people in [illegible] tricts," which [illegible] sylvania and [illegible] tion by the [illegible] agreed to, yeas [illegible] panel executive [illegible] for a Governor to [illegible] selphia, Pa.—an [illegible] havior, to be elected [illegible] were submitted. Then all the plans were committed in Committee of the Whole, which reported in favor of a single executive to be elected by the National Legislature for a term of even years, and to be ineligible a second term.—Governor Morris moved to strike out "national legislature" and insert "citizens of the United States" so as to make the choice by popular vote. Pennsylvania alone sustained the motion.—The ineligibility clause was stricken out, and then the section was [illegible] ed. Virginia, Delaware and New [illegible] of the term of [illegible] the whole subject [illegible] ered. Mr. Ellsworth [illegible] executive be chosen [illegible] ed by the Legislature [illegible] quently this [illegible] pointment by the [illegible] substituted. [illegible] to, and the [illegible] Then there [illegible] gibility, [illegible] ing the [illegible] of de[illegible] attempt [illegible] direct [illegible] States [illegible] President [illegible] and pro[illegible] be chosen [illegible] people [illegible] years 5 [illegible] Sherman, [illegible] committee pr[illegible] The Comm[illegible] day to [illegible] finally a lopsided [illegible] prohibition of [illegible] choice by [illegible] whole number [illegible] Representatives, [illegible] appointed in such manner [illegible] State may establish. In case of failure to elect by a majority of electors, the Senate to elect from the five highest candidates, the person having next highest number of votes to be Vice-President. Both Mr. Randolph and Mr. Pinckney called for an explanation of the reasons for changing the mode of election agreed upon by the Convention, when Governor Morris made the explanation which is reported as follows:

"The first was, the danger of intrigue and faction, if the appointment should be made by the Legislature. The next was, the inconvenience of an ineligibility required by that mode in order to lessen its evils. The third was, the difficulty of establishing a court of impeachment, other than the Senate, which would not be so proper for the trial, nor the other branch for the impeachment of the President, if appointed by the Legislature. In the fourth place, nobody had appeared to be satisfied with an appointment by the Legislature. In the fifth place, many were anxious even for an immediate choice by the people. And, finally, the sixth reason was, the indispensable necessity of making the executive independent of the legislature."

Such is the history of the deliberations in the convention. The chief care was to get the choice of the Legislature, and, although little was said of the reasons why it was not given to the people, there are six faults with some distinctness by Hamilton in the 68th number of the "Federalist."

"It was indisputable that the sense of the people should operate in the choice of the person. The only doubt will be answered by committing the right of making it, not to any pre-established body, but to men chosen by the people for the special purpose, and at the particular conjuncture. It was equally desirable that the immediate election should be made by men most capable of analyzing the qualities adapted to the station, and acting under circumstances favorable to deliberation, and to a judicious combination of all the reasons and inducements that were proper to govern their choice. It was also peculiarly desirable to afford a little opportunity as possible to tumult and disorder. This evil was not least to be dreaded in the election of a magistrate who was to have so important an agency in the administration of the government. But the precautions which have been so happily concerted in the system under consideration promise an effectual security against this mischief. The choice of several, to form an intermediate body of electors, will be much less apt to convulse the community with any extraordinary or violent movements than the choice of one, who was himself to be the final object of the public wishes."

Here we have the whole argument in favor of the electoral college as a substitute for the direct choice of the people, and because no one now proposes the alternative of giving the election into the power of Congress, the point to be considered is: Has this statement of the case by Hamilton the same application to the circumstances of our times as to those of the times the framers of the constitution had in contemplation?—There is no one who does not know that it is wholly inapplicable now.

In those days a party was the personal of one leader or several leaders who formulated and promulgated with large authority, their views of public affairs. The theory was that the masses of the people were incompetent to judge wisely of the service or harm any particular leader could do the country. Only the superior and leading men in each state could be expected to know and discriminate accurately concerning the ability and patriotism of the leading battle of the State. In such a condition of affairs the selection of the President was properly committed to a body composed of the superior citizens of the several States, left free to exercise an untrammeled discretion. Now makes every citizen acquainted, not only with the views of every man throughout the land, but with all the great public questions concerning which they strive. Inevitably under these circumstances parties are formed and exist, independent of personal leaders. A party is no longer the follower of a statesman, but an institution superior to any individual or any [illegible] that enters into its composition. [illegible] the events of the last year [illegible] are the leaders of par[illegible]

[illegible] Party Convention is to [illegible] it was intended the elec[illegible] should be to the nation.—[illegible] of the National [illegible] more and more limited.—[illegible] dictates their choice [illegible] beforehand. The electo[illegible] become a mere circumlo[illegible] without any of the advan[illegible] an institution. Whether [illegible] would be better to go back to [illegible] condition is a useless inquiry. [illegible] we wish to ever so much [illegible] laid upon us to make [illegible] treum-tasses in which [illegible] The electoral college. [illegible] tentive of tumult and [illegible] to be an imminent [illegible] dis riders, of which [illegible] to see may discern [illegible] scattering of votes [illegible] party fidelity after [illegible] Greeley. Why should [illegible] use of serious trouble, [illegible] to the expression of [illegible] will, be retained?

[illegible] the cheerful home the children [illegible] father "as clouds and as doves to [illegible] windows;" while from the home which is the abode of dissatisfaction and strife and trouble they fly forth as vultures to rend their prey.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the several precincts of Cass county, Nebraska, at the usual places of holding elections, on Saturday the 25th day of January A. D. 1873, for the purpose of voting on the following proposition, viz:

At a session of the Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, held at Plattsmouth, in said county on the 18th day of December A. D. 1872, it was, by said Board resolved, that the following propositions be submitted to the electors of Cass county, Nebraska: "Shall the County of Cass, in the State of Nebraska, aid and give to the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Rail Road Company, its successors or assigns, one hundred and forty thousand dollars of her county bonds, in aid of the construction of the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Rail Road through said Cass county, from some point on the south line of said county, in a northerly direction, and passing through the corporate limits of the city of Plattsmouth, and shall establish and maintain a passenger and freight depot therein, at which all trains shall stop, and shall make a connection with the Union Pacific Rail Road at or near Omaha, and securing to Cass county a direct connection with northern Nebraska, and a direct southern connection to St. Louis through the state of Nebraska; said bonds to be issued and dated, June 1st, 1873, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, the principal and interest payable in the city of New York, the interest payable annually, on the first day of June, and the 1st day of December, of each year, and the principal payable twenty years from their date; said bonds, when so issued, shall be deposited with Jacob Vallery, Jr., M. L. White, and Isaac Wiles, to be held in trust for said Railroad Company, and to be delivered to said company, so constructing a first class western railroad upon the following terms and conditions, to-wit:

Sixty-five thousand dollars of said bonds shall be by said trustees delivered to said company, when they shall have located, graded and bridged the line of their road bed through Cass County and the same shall have been so certified to said trustees under oath of the Chief Engineer of said Company; provided however, that said trustees, upon the completion of any ten consecutive miles of grading and bridging, in Cass County may deliver a portion of said sixty five thousand dollars of bonds, not exceeding at the rate of three thousand dollars per mile of bonds on such completed work, for the purpose of securing more speedily the construction of said Railroad. And the remaining or last sixty-five thousand dollars of Bonds shall be due and delivered by the said trustees to said Railroad Company, when the ties and iron have been laid and the road fully completed and ready for operating the same, in connection with other roads giving a continuous Railroad from the south line of Cass county, north to Omaha, and it is hereby provided, that all matured interest coupons of said bonds before they are delivered to said Company under the terms of this proposition (if any) on the 30th day of June, A. D., 1875, shall in like manner revert to Cass County.

Also, shall the county of Cass give to the State of Nebraska, its aid to the Weeping Water and Platte Valley, Railroad Company, their successors or assigns, to aid the construction of a railroad from a point east of the west line of range 13, or at such point in or near the Weeping Water Valley north Weeping Water and Platte Valley Railroad may wish to make connection with some other Railroad, provided said connection shall be made east of the west line of range 13; thence up the Weeping Water Valley to the town of Weeping Water; thence in a northwesterly direction up the valley of the Weeping Water to, or as near as practicable, to section 35, town 11, range 10; thence in a northwesterly direction to the line of Cass county, at, or near to the town of Greenwood, the amount of five thousand dollars per mile of Coupon bonds of said county, to aid in the construction of said railroad from said point on the south line of said county in a westerly direction as above provided to the west line of said county, said bonds to be issued, sixty, and bearing interest from the first day of June, A. D 1873, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, the principal and interest payable semi-annually in the city of New York on the first days of June and December of each year and the principal payable 20 years from date.

Said Bonds when issued shall be deposited with Timo by Clark, L. H. James and James M. Wood, to be held in trust for said Rail Road Company, and to be delivered to said Company so constructing a first-class Western Rail Road of the common width track, upon the following terms and conditions, to-wit:

Two thousand five hundred dollars per mile shall be by said Trustees delivered to said company when they shall have located, graded and bridged the line of their road bed from the point above mentioned, at or near the south line of aid Cass county to said west ra[illegible] line of said Cass county as above provided and the same shall be certified to said Trustees under oath by the chief engineer of said company.

Provided, however, that said Trustees upon the completion of each ten consecutive miles of grading and bridging may deliver a portion of said Bonds not exceeding the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars per mile for the Grading and Bridging so completed in Cass County and the remaining Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars per mile of said Bonds shall be due and delivered by said Trustees to said Rail Road Company when the ties and iron have been laid and the Road fully completed, from said south line of Cass county to the said western line as above provided and ready for operating the same. And it is hereby provided that all matured interest coupons of said Bonds before they are due and delivered to the company constructing said Rail Road shall revert to the County of Cass and be detached by said Trustees before the delivery of said Bonds and any of said Bonds not due and delivered to said company under the terms of this proposition on the 31st day of December, 1876, shall in like manner revert to Cass County.

And shall there be levied annually in addition to the usual taxes, a tax on the taxable property of Cass County, sufficient to meet and pay the interest on said bonds as it becomes due. And after ten years shall there be levied annually an additional tax on the taxable property of said County sufficient to meet and pay one-tenth part of the principal of said bonds and continue from year to year, until said bonds and interest are paid.

Said bonds when issued shall be issued in bonds of one thousand dollars each. The first one hundred and five thousand dollars to be issued in favor of the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Railroad Company. The next one hundred and five thousand dollars shall be issued in favor of the Weeping Water and Platte Valley Railroad Company. Then the next twenty five thousand to the said Trunk Railroad, when there shall be issued to the Weeping Water and Platte Valley Railroad Company enough to make in the aggregate five thousand dollars per mile, for at least thirty-eight miles, or the amount authorized by this proposition, and the Commissioners shall not levy a tax to pay any interest until the bonds are due and delivered to the said Railroad Company.

The form in which the question in said proposition shall be taken, shall be by voting them by ballot, upon the vote of which ballots shall be written or printed or partly written or printed the words, "For Railroad Bonds and Tax," or "Against Railroad Bonds and Tax" And if a majority of the ballots cast, shall have thereon the words, "For Railroad Bonds and Tax," then it shall be deemed and taken in favor of the above propositions entire, and if a majority of said ballots cast shall have upon them the words, "Against Railroad Bonds and Tax," then said propositions shall be deemed and taken to be lost.

The question of adoption of the above propositions shall be submitted to the electors of Cass County, at a special election to be held for that purpose, on the 25th day of January, A. D 1873, and a special election for that purpose is hereby ordered to be held at said time and at the usual places of holding elections in the several Precincts of Cass County, Nebraska. Said election will be opened at 8 o'clock A. M., of the 25th day of January, A. D 1873, and will remain open until 6 o'clock P. M. of said day. And said election will be conducted in the manner prescribed by law for general elections. If these bonds are declared carried under this proposition, then the bonds heretofore voted to the said St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Railroad by the several precincts in said Cass County, shall be deemed null and void.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

Attest: J. VALLERY, Jr., President.
D. W. MCKINNON, Clerk. 38&4t

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having accounts against the estate of Mansfield Osborne deceased are notified to file the same in the office of Probate Judge, Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on or before the 21 day of June, A. D. 1873.

H. E. ELLISON,
n373t Probate Judge.

Probate Notice.

I hereby give notice to all concerned that an application has been filed in the office of the Probate Court of the county of Cass and State of Nebraska for the appointing of an administrator on the estate of George Thomson deceased; that a hearing will be had on said application at my office in the city of Plattsmouth, in said county on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1872, at one o'clock P. M.

Given under my hand and seal at my office this 30 h day of November, A. D. 1872. H. E. ELLISON,
36w3t Probate Judge.

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having accounts or claims against the estate of Henry Robertson deceased, are notified to file the same in the office of Probate Judge, Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on or before the 7th day of June, A. D. 1873.

H. E. ELLISON,
n373t Probate Judge.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given that bids will be received by the City Council of the City of Plattsmouth for the construction of sidewalks on the East side of Chicago Avenue along the lines of the following lots in the City of Plattsmouth, in Block 42, lots No 1, 2, 8, 9, 10 In Block 55 Lots No 1, 10, 11, and 12. In Block 57, Lot No. 12. In Block 58, Lots No. 5 and 6. In Block 164, Lot No. 3 Sidewalks to be constructed in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 24 approved July 20 1872 now on file in the office of the City Clerk. The estimate of the City Engineer of said work is for pine material fifty six cents per foot and for cottonwood material fifty cents per foot, and no contract will be let for a sum in excess of said estimate. Said bids will be received until Saturday the 7th day of December, 1872, at seven o'clock P. M. M. L. WHITE,
Mayor.

Plattsmouth, Nov. 22, 1872.
128 Pt 34w5t

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 26, 1872.

Money—Easy at	6@7
Gold—Dull at	12@13
Governments—Firm	

CHICAGO, December 26, 1872

Flour—Quiet	$5 00@5 75
Wheat—Dull	1 11@1 12
Corn—Less active,	30@31
Oats—Easier	25@26
Rye—Dull	60@61
Barley—Dull	61@52
CATTLE—Good,	$5 75@6 50
Hog—Live,	$5 80@4 20

Prospectus for 1873.—Sixth Year.

THE ALDINE,

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, Universally admitted to be the handsomest Periodical in the World. A representative and home-product of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year.

ART DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the increase in the price of subscription last Fall, when THE ALDINE assumed its present noble proportions and representative character, the edition was *more than doubled* during the past year; proving that the American public appreciate, and will support, a single effort in the cause of Art.

The publishers are authorized to announce a claim from many of the most eminent artists of America.

In addition THE ALDINE will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success, and greatest general interest; anything such as have become familiar, through photographs, or copies of any kind.

The quarterly tinted plates, for 1873 will reproduce four of John B. Davis' inimitable child sketches, appropriate to the four seasons. These plates, appearing in the issues for January, April, July and October, would be above worth the price of a year's subscription.

The popular feature of a copiously illustrated "Christmas" number will be continued.

To possess such a valuable epitome of the art world at a cost so trifling, will commend the subscription to thousands in every section of the country; but, as the usefulness and attractiveness of THE ALDINE can be enhanced in proportion to the numerical increase of its supporters, the publishers propose to make "assurance doubly sure," by the following unparalleled offer of

PREMIUM CHROMOS for 1873.

Every subscriber to *THE ALDINE*, who pays in advance for the year 1873, will receive, without additional charge, a pair of beautiful chromos, after J. J. Hill, the eminent English painter. The pictures, entitled "The Village Belle," and "Cross in the Moor," are 14x20 inches, are printed in 25 different plates, requiring 25 impressions and tints to perfect each picture. The same chromos are sold for $30 per pair in the art st