

local advantages the place affords for this two-fold object, these gentlemen have selected Nebraska City as the place. This point attracted the attention of the United States Topographical Engineers many years since, as a favorable place of debarkation for troops and supplies for the Frontier Forts, on account of its being much nearer to them by a good Divide Road to the Valley of the Platte. And hence the recent selection of the place. The contract of Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell with the Government amounts to one million seven hundred thousand dollars. Five thousand tons of government supplies and stores are now preparing for shipment to this place to be conveyed hence in wagons up the Valley of the Platte and across the mountains to Utah. To move this immense mass will require two thousand heavy wagons, twenty-five hundred ox drivers and Train Masters, and from eighteen to twenty thousand oxen, and in one continuous column will present a length of forty miles! Mr. Majors, one of the Government contractors for transporting this freight, has taken up his residence in this city, and of course will prove an inestimable addition to its society both socially, morally, and in a business point of view. The capacious wharf, built specially to receive this freight, is nearly completed; and when finished will be one of the very best on the river.

At a Public Meeting of citizens held in hall of Bank Buildings on Monday, Feb. 25, 1858, Judge Samuel W. Black of the 2nd Judicial District presiding, the following among other resolutions were reported, through their chairman, Judge G. F. Holly, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell, and Lieut. DuBarry have announced that they find this point, under all circumstances, the most favorable on the river for the contemplated depot and the conveyance of supplies to Utah, and have agreed to select this place upon condition that the Levee be completed as required, and that the Liquor shops which are likely to interfere with the moral programme which they have adopted, be suppressed, therefore be it

Resolved, That the citizens of this City and county accept of the selection upon the conditions mentioned.

Resolved, That the Mayors of the three cities tender to Lieut. DuBarry their written obligation, binding their respective organizations in the sum of \$100,000 to have the Levee finished by the opening of navigation, and we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to make good that obligation without regard to cost.

Resolved, That the business of dram selling is demoralizing, illegal and a public nuisance, and we heartily approve of the condition imposed of their

suppression, and we pledge ourselves that they shall be suppressed.

Resolved, That in order to carry out this determination, a committee of thirteen be appointed to take immediate and efficient measures to abate the nuisances whenever and wherever they arise in this locality, and to maintain the law in our community by moral suasion if possible, and that failing, by every other lawful and honorable means; and we further pledge ourselves to sustain the action of our committee in any means for that purpose which they may see fit to adopt.

Resolved, That we are glad to learn that Mr. Majors will soon make his residence among us and we congratulate ourselves on so inestimable an addition to the character, society, moral and religious sentiment of this community, assuring him that we shall not fail to extend to him the welcome, esteem and friendship which are so justly due to his eminent worth.

With these facts before the public and others which will present themselves in the due course of events Nebraska City can "abide her time." Situated directly on the National Thoroughfare between the East and California and Oregon. Possessing at this moment a greater trade, with a richer back country and more extended communications with the interior than any other point in the Territory, she cordially invites critical attention to her claims. We have no pecuniary ends to answer by the statements herein made, and no more mercenary motives than a just pride in the home of our choice.

BRYAN'S BARN.

And now come the allied apostles of apostacy and proclaim to the agonized public, through the medium of the subsidized press, that the babbling boy orator of the bubbling Platte buildeth a bully barn and liveth therein. What remarkable coincidences in the life of this loquacious Lilliputian! The day he abandoned his home and campaign porch in Lincoln and betook himself to his farm was the very day—THE DAY—of the forty-second anniversary of the coming among men of this modern American redeemer. It is recorded that the meek and lowly Jesus was an inhabitant of a barn at one time; there is, however, no authentic record of that fact being heralded in the contemporary daily press. There are those who insist that Jesus was as good a man as Bryan. But this modern creator of mind and matter has gabbled to the multitude these many years and waxes exceedingly wealthy and now bloweth himself for a six thousand dollar barn and a twenty thousand dollar mansion as a token of his

sympathy for the oppressed of all nations.

This bombastic bigot who thinks that others should not think unless they think as he thinks he is thinking will never cease to advertise himself. He must be exhibit A. He is the ever present guide, philosopher and sorcerer of the forces of reform. His edicts are law or it is no fair. Great are the allied forces of reform and W. J. Bryan makes the profit. Populism, paramount, perpetual and princely. Vox populist; vox Dei.

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SOME OMAHA WEAKNESSES.

Whatever the cause, the open social life of Omaha is concerned with appearances, not with verities; it is made up mostly of postures and show; it is continually calling attention to itself in a loud voice, after the manner of those who are rudely affected, the world over, says William R. Lighton in the April Atlantic. There is no new thing that appears above the horizon of "culture" which the people of Omaha do not forthwith import, if it promises to be fashionable. With all its intense longing to appear cultured, the town succeeds only in being up-to-date. In fact, Omaha has no strong, collective social aims; it has no strong aggregate tendencies. Its life thus far has been nothing but a conglomerate of individual desires, and there has been no adequate means for bringing these desires to a focus. The city has no public art galleries, no museums,—nothing of that sort; even in architecture no particular ideals have come to light. This condition is a part of the penalty which the town has had to pay for the lack of ideals in its foundation. It was begun for no better reason than its founders saw here opportunities for getting rich; and that paucity of thought has persisted.

WAR ON HOPPERS.

Reports come from the western part of the state that a plague of grasshoppers is imminent, and the government has girded up its loins to confront this new peril. It has imported from South Africa a poison strong, which is said to be vastly fatal to grasshoppers. It is a parasite or fungus, which eats the insects up alive. As soon as one is dead he begins to infect his neighbors, and the mischief once started spreads rapidly. You put a few hoppers in a box with the poison, who soon become diseased; then you let them all fly except a few whom you save for seed, to infect another batch of missionaries. Thus you can reach millions. The future looks gloomy indeed for the grasshopper.