Nebraska Advertiser.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, (8 line or less) first insertion.....$1 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 50
Business Cards of five lines or less..... 5 00
Stray notices, each head..... 3 00
Eighth column, one year..... 21 00
Eighth column, six months, $15; three months 10 00
Fourth column, one year..... 30 00
Fourth column, six months, $21; three months 15 00
Half column, one year..... 50 00
Half column, six monts, $30; three months..... 21 00
One column, one year..... 80 00
One column, six months, $50; three months..... 30 00
All transcient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Nebraska Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED 1856. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1870. VOL. 14.—NO. 25.

Nebraska Advertiser.

FURNAS, COLHAPP & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Office—No. 74 McPherson's Block, up Stairs.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA

Terms, in Advance:

One copy, one year..... $2 00
One copy, six months..... 1 00

JOB PRINTING.

Of all kinds, done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

General Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

C. R. HEWETT. J. W. NEWMAN.
HEWETT & NEWMAN,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Office, No. 70, McPherson Block, up stairs.

SIDNEY FRENCH, W. T. ROGERS.
FRENCH & ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Office in Court House Building.
Will give diligent attention to any legal business entrusted to their care. [48-tf]

JOB A. DILLON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW and General Land Agent,
Tecumseh, Johnson County, Nebraska.

J. N. REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office—No. 90, Reynolds Hotel.

THOMAS & BROADY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
OFFICE—District Court Room.

WM. H. McLENNAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Nebraska City, Nebraska.

B. F. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Tecumseh, Johnson County, Neb.

NYE & HUMPHREY,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Pawnee City, Pawnee Co., Neb.

N. K. GRIGGS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND LAND AGENT,
Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

PHYSICIANS.

W. H. KIMBERLIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON TO NEB. EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.
OFFICE—S Main-st. OFFICE HOURS—7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

H. C. THURMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office—No. 85 Main Street,
Office hours from 7 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m.

H. L. MATHEWS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in City Drug Store, Main-st.

C. F. STEWART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office in D. H. Lewis & Co.'s Drug Store.
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m.; and 1 to 2 and 6½ to 7½ p. m.

LAND AGENTS.

R. V. HUGHES,
REAL ESTATE AGENT & NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office over Hannaford & McFall's Furniture store.

WM. H. HOOVER,
REAL ESTATE & TAX PAYING AGENT.
Office in District Court Room.
Will give prompt attention to the sale of Real Estate and Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District.

JONAS HACKER,
LAND AND TAX PAYING AGENT.
Office with Probate Judge.
Will attend to the Payment of Taxes for Non-Resident Land Owners in Nemaha County. Correspondence solicited.

NOTARIES.

JAS. C. McNAUGHTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC & CONVEYANCER,
Office in J. L. Carson's Bank.

E. E. EBRIGHT,
NOTARY PUBLIC & CONVEYANCER,
No. 72 Main-st., second floor.
Agent for the Equitable and American Tontine Life Insurance Companies.

DRUG STORES.

McCREERY & NICKELL,
DEALERS IN DRUGS, STATIONERY, &c.
No. 22 Main-st.
Full assortment Drugs, Paints, Books, Stationery, etc., on hand, and sold at wholesale or retail.

HOLLADAY & CO.,
DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
No. 6 Main-st.

GRAIN DEALERS.

EVAN WORTHING,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office and Warehouse 12 Main-st.,
Dealer in all Kinds of Grain and Country Produce.

GEO. G. START & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, PRODUCE, &c.
Aspinwall, Nebraska.
The highest market price paid for anything the farmer can raise. We will buy and sell everything known to the market.

MERCHANDISE.

F. E. JOHNSON & CO.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE
No. 72 Main-st., McPherson Block.

WM. T. DEN,
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
No. 62 Main-st., Brownville,
Corn Planters, Plows, Stoves, Furniture, &c., always on hand. Highest market price paid for Hides, Pelts, Furs, and Country Produce.

HARDWARE.

SHELLENBERGER BRO'S.,
DEALERS IN HARDWARE, STOVES.
No. 74 Main-st.
Stoves, Hardware, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith Furnishings, &c., constantly on hand.

JOHN C. DEUSER,
DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, &c.
No. 79 Main-st.

SADDLERY.

J. H. BAUER,
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
No. 9 Main-st.
Mending done to order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. ROBINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 58 Main-st.
Has constantly on hand a good assortment of Gents, Ladies, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Custom work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice.

CONFECTIONERIES.

ISRAEL S. NACE,
CITY BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.
No. 21 Main-st., opposite City Drug Store.
Pies, Cakes, Fresh Bread, Confectionery, Light and Fancy Groceries, constantly on hand.

WILLIAM ROSSELL,
CONFECTIONERY AND TOY STORE,
No. 40 Main-st.
Fresh Bread, Cakes, Oysters, Fruits, etc., on hand.

J. P. DEUSER,
DEALER IN CONFECTIONERIES, &c
No. 44 Main-st.

MUSIC.

MRS. J. M. GRAHAM,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.
Rooms, Main-st., bet. 4th and 5th.
Lessons given on the Piano, Organ, Melodeon, Guitar and Vocalization. Having had eight years experience as teacher of Music in New York is confident of giving satisfaction.

BOUNTY CLAIM AGENTS.

ED. D. SMITH,
U. S. WAR CLAIM AGENT,
Washington City, D. C.
Will attend to the prosecution of claims before the Department in person, for Additional Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, and all claims accruing against the Government during the late war.

SALOONS.

JOSEPH HUDDARD & CO.,
PEACE AND QUIET SALOON.
No. 47 Main-st.
The best Wines and Liquors kept on hand.

R. C. BERGER,
ALHAMBRA BILLIARD SALOON,
No. 48, Whitney's Block.
The best Wines and Liquors constantly on hand.

General Business Cards.

HOTELS.

STAR HOTEL.
STEVENSON & CROSS, PROPRIETORS.
Front-st, between Main and Atlantic.
This House has just been remodeled, inside and out. Stage Office for all points West. Omnibusses to all trains.

REYNOLDS HOUSE.
NATHAN N. GREEN, PROPRIETOR,
88 & 90 Main Street, Brownville.
Best accommodations in the city. New House, newly furnished. In the heart of business part of city. Livery stable convenient. 45-9m

AMERICAN HOUSE.
L. D. ROBISON, PROPRIETOR.
Front-st., bet. Main and Water.
A good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with the House.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

JULIUS GILBERT,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Post Office address,
Clifton, Nemaha County, Nebraska.

JUSTICES.

A. W. MORGAN,
PROBATE JUDGE AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office in Court House Building.

STATIONERY.

A. D. MARSH,
PIONEER BOOK AND NEWS DEALER.
City Book Store, No. 50 Main-st.

BRIDGE BUILDING.

C. W. WHEELER,
BRIDGE BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.
Brownville, Nebraska.
Sole agent for R. W. Smith's Patent Truss Bridge. The strongest and best wooden bridge now in use.

TAILORING.

CHRIS. HAUBOLDT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 62 Main-st.
Has on hand a splendid stock of Goods, and will make them up in the latest styles, on short notice and reasonable terms.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. H. REASON,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
Main-st Brownville, Neb.
Is prepared to do all kinds of work in iron, on short notice, and at prices in keeping with the times. 21-y

J. W. & J. C. GIBSON,
BLACKSMITHS & HORSE SHOERS.
First-st., bet Main and Atlantic.
All work done to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. J. BLAKE,

DENTIST

Would respectfully announce that he has located in Brownville and is now prepared to perform, in the best manner, ALL operations pertaining to the science of Dentistry.
OFFICE—Over City Drug Store, front room. 106

FRANZ HELMER,
WAGON & BLACKSMITH SHOP
ONE DOOR WEST OF COURT HOUSE.
WAGON MAKING, Repairing, Plows, and all work done in the best manner and on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a call. [34-1y.

C. SNOKE,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER.
No. 15
Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, NEB.
Has constantly on hand a superior stock of Boots and Shoes. Custom work done with neatness and dispatch.

H. H. BRYANT,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND CARRIAGE PAINTER,
Grainer & Paper Hanger,
No. 60 MAIN STREET,
Brownville, Nebraska.
[38-tf]

J. K. FRETZ,
CARRIAGE, ORNAMENTAL AND SIGN PAINTER.
OVER HELMER'S WAGON SHOP,
Brownville, Nebraska.
OFFERS his services to the public, with the confident belief that his work will meet the approbation of his patrons. [38-tf]

Shellenberger Bros.
HARDWARE MERCHANTS
No. 74,
McPherson's Block,
BROWNVILLE, NEB.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CANTON CLIPPER PLOWS!!
THE BEST PLOW MADE!

MEDFORD & HOWARD,
ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS
Are prepared to furnish
DESIGNS & SPECIFICATIONS
for all kinds of
BUILDINGS,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE,
of the latest and most approved styles.
ALSO TAKE CONTRACTS!
All Kinds of Job Work done to order!
Shop, corner Main and Second streets,
BROWNVILLE, NEB. 43-y

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry
No. 59 Main Street, Brownville.
JOSEPH SHUTZ,
Has just opened and will constantly keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of genuine articles in his line.
Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry done on short notice.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.

LOUIS WALDTEER,
[THE PIONEER,]
Is fully prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, Ornamental Painting,
Gulding, Glazing, Paperhanging, &c.

INVENTORS and others interested in Patents or Business should address EDSON BROS., Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, 499 Ninth-st., Washington, D. C., for Advice and Circular. Patents obtained or no charge.
Letter from Hon. D. P. Holloway, formerly Commissioner of Patents, dated Washington, March 20, 1868: "I cheerfully commend to all persons who may have business in the Patent Office the firm of Edson Bros., as gentlemen of prompt business habits, and in every respect worthy of confidence."
I concur in the above. T. C. TREAKER,
Late Com. Pats. 15-3m

JOHN Q. A. SMITH. E. H. WILCOX.
STORAGE, FORWARDING,
AND
COMMISSION HOUSE
OF
SMITH & WILCOX,
And dealers in all kinds of Grain, for which they pay the highest market price in Cash.
Office at Store of F. E. Johnson & Co. 18-6m

JACOB MAROHN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has received a large assortment of No. 1
READY MADE CLOTHING,
which he can and will sell
Lower than any House in the City,
AND WARRANTS THEM TO BE GOOD.

PHILLIPS & BARNES'
GREAT WESTERN

Livery, Feed, Sale and Exchange
STABLES.
Corner Main and Levee St.....BROWNVILLE.
HAVING purchased this Stable of A. P. Cogswell, we are prepared to furnish the best TEAMS, BUGGIES and CARRIAGES in Southern Nebraska, at LOWEST CASH RATES. Room for Fifty Horses. Corral for Stock. Particular attention paid to Feeding or Boarding Horses.
[45-1y] PHILLIPS & BARNES.

NEW STOCK OF
Dry-Goods and Groceries at
LONDON.
A. W. ELLIS,
To accommodate the public in and about London, has just received, and opened up in that place, a new stock of
GRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which he is selling at prices which defy competition from the river towns.
PATRONIZE HOME, and assist in building up a point in the interior, especially when you can get goods just as cheap, which is the case at the store of Mr. Ellis. 15-6

JOHN L. CARSON,
BANKER,
BROWNVILLE.....NEBRASKA
Exchange Bought and Sold on all the principal cities. Also dealer in Gold and Silver Coin, Gold Dust and
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Deposits received, payable at sight. Interest paid on time deposits by special agreement. Taxes paid for non-residents.
All kinds of U. S. Bonds wanted.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
HEAT STOVES
JUST RECEIVED AT
Shellenberger Bros.,
74 Main St.
BROWNVILLE, NEB.

PHELPS HOUSE.
Opposite the Depot,
PHELPS CITY, MO.
W. M. STEVENS, PROPRIETOR.
As good accommodations and good stabling are offered as can be had in the West. [38-1y]

Fremont House.
Broad Street, between 3d & 4th,
FREMONT, NEBRASKA.
S. H. FOWLER,
PROPRIETOR.
This House is within 50 rods of the U. P. R. R. and S. C. & P. R. R. Depots. Hacks leave for West Point daily, and Lincoln tri-weekly. 6-tf

MOUND CITY HOTEL.
Cor. North Market and Broadway,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
G. A. BOYD, PROPRIETOR.
One block west of the North Market Street Depot of the N. M. R. R. The street cars pass this house for all parts of the city. For all purposes it is the best hotel in the city. 26

W. M. WYETH & CO.,
Wholesale Dealer in
HARDWARE & CUTLERY
No. 6 South Third, bet. Felix & Edmond sts.,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
HARNESS, Skirting, and all kinds of Saddles, Leather, Bridles, Hardware, &c., constantly on hand. Agents for Ditson's Circular Saws and Marvin's Safes. [45-y]

D. A. CONSTABLE,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
IMPORTER
WHOLESALE AND REAIL DEALER IN
Iron, Steel, and Heavy HARDWARE!
WAGON, Carriage, and Plow Works, Agricultural Implements, Springs, Axels, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Files, Rasps, Chains, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Saws, Castings and Hollow-Ware, Sugar Kettles, Andirons, Skillets and Lids, Stew Pots, Bake Ovens, Fruit Kettles and Sad Irons.
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS:
Anvils, Stocks and Dies, Bellows, Sledge and Hand Hammers, Vices, Pincers, Rasps, Farriers' Knives, Tire Iron, &c
OUTFITTING GOODS:
Ox Yokes, Axle Grease, Ox Chains, Wagon Jacks, Ox Shoe Nails, Shovels, Picks, etc. Hubs, Spokes and Bent-Stuff.
Agricultural Implements:
1,000 CELEBRATED MOLINE PLOWS, Eagle Mowers, McCormick's Reapers and Mowers, Kallers Horse Corn Planters, Sulky Corn Cultivators, Hand Corn Shellers, Hay Rakes, etc., etc.
AGENT FOR
FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
Buying my goods direct from manufacturers I offer very great inducements to WHOLESALE BUYERS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, at HETZEL'S.

HATS AND CAPS.—All Varieties and Styles, at HETZEL'S.

COUNTRY CHILDREN.

Little fresh violets,
Born in the wildwood;
Sweetly illustrating
Innocent childhood!
Shy as the antelope—
Brown as a berry—
Free as the mountain air,
Romping and merry!

Blue eyes and hazel eyes
Peep from the hedges,
Shaded by sun-bonnets
Frayed at the edges!
Up in the apple-trees,
Heedless of danger,
Manhood in embryo
Stares at the stranger!

Out in the hilly patch,
Seeking the berries—
Under the orchard tree,
Feasting on cherries—
Tramping the clover-blossoms
Down 'mong the grasses,
No voice to hinder them—
Dear lads and lasses!

No grim propriety;
No interdiction;
Free as the birdlings
From city restriction!
Coining the purest blood—
Strength'ning each muscle—
Donning health-armor
'Gainst life's coming bustle!

Dear little innocents,
Born in the wildwood;
Oh, that all little ones
Had such a childhood!
God's blue spread over them—
God's green beneath them:
No sweeter heritage
Could we bequeath them!

Driving Boys From Home.

Mothers who are disturbed by the noise and untidiness of boys at home must be careful, lest by their reproaches they drive their children from home in search of pleasure elsewhere.

"There are those balusters all finger marks again," said Mrs. Cary, as she made haste with a soft linen cloth to polish down the shining oak again. "George," she said with a flushed face, as she gave the cloth a decided wrench out of the basin of suds, "if you go up these stairs again before bed-time you shall be punished."

"I should like to know where I am to go?" said George angrily, "I can't stay in the kitchen, I'm in the way I and I can't go in the parlor for fear I shall muss that up; and now you say I can't go up to my own room. I know a grand place where I can go," he added to himself; "boys are never told they are in the way there, and we can have lots of fun. I'll go down to Nile's corner. I can smoke a cigar now as well as any boy, if it did make me awful sick the first time. They shall not laugh at me again about it."

And so the careful housekeeper virtually drove her son from her door, to hang about the steps and sit under the broad, inviting portico of the village grog-shop.—*Portland Transcript.*

Eyes.

There is a wonderful diversity among animals in respect to the number of their eyes. In mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes they are limited to two, and are always placed on the head. The greater part of the surface of the head of the house-fly is covered by an aggregation of about 10,000 eyes; and in the dragon-fly they number about 50,000, and may be easily seen by the use of a magnifying lens, even of very small power.

They are not always confined to the head alone. In spiders and scorpions there are generally eight or ten of them in one or more clusters, on the dorsal aspect of that part of the body which is formed by the union of the head and thorax.

The star-fish or five-fingers, familiar to every one who has spent any time on our seacoast, has an eye on the tip of each ray or arm. In the sea-urchin, which is homologically nothing but a star-fish with the ends of its rays drawn close together, the five eyes are gathered in a circle around what is considered the hinder portion of the body.

The scollop has numerous eyes on the edge of his mantle, extending from one end of the animal to the other, and forming a semi-circle. Some marine worms have them in clusters, not only on the head, but also along each side of the body, even to the tip of the tail, and they are connected individually and directly with the medium nervous cord. If we descend to the lowest forms, we find many infusoria which have neither eyes nor nerves, and yet it is easy to see that they are sensitive to light, for they either seek or avoid it. —*Dr. Clark, in Hours at Home.*

"By Their Fruits Shall Ye Know Them."

The earth is now traversed by self-denying missionaries, who encounter every hardship to carry Christianity to remote regions. But where is the infidel who has exiled himself from his country to civilize savage tribes? Not one is to be found. They sit at home nursing their pride and deriding the virtue they cannot equal.

Actions are immortal; and our deeds now and their deservings hereafter must be the twin companions that shall walk in eternity hand in hand.

God renders earth desolate to induce you to seek a better country. He strikes away every human prop, and puts failure and vexation into every worldly scheme, that you may turn from your idols unto Him.

Watch! The enemy is after you. He is lurking unseen along your path. Keep your armor on, for he will strike unawares. Have your shield with you, for you know not when his blows will fall.

The Simple Secret.

Twenty clerks in a store. Twenty hands in a printing office. Twenty young men in a village. All want to get along in the world, and all expect to. One of the clerks will rise to be a partner, and make a fortune. One of the compositors will own a newspaper, and become an influential and prosperous citizen. One of the apprentices will become a master builder. One of the villagers will get a handsome farm, and live like a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual? Lucky? There is no luck about it. The thing is as the rule of three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives clearly and purely, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and puts his money in a saving bank. There are some ways to fortune that look shorter than this rusty old highway. But the staunch men of this community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name, and a serene old age, all go this road.

Lord Chesterfield once remarked that even Adam, the first man, knew the value of politeness, and allowed Eve to have the first bite of the apple.

PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM!

The Fifteenth Amendment Declared Ratified!

4,000,000 Colored Men Enfranchised!

The Day of Jubilee has Come!

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1870.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is unusual to notify the two Houses of Congress by a message of promulgation of the proclamation of Secretary of State of the ratification of a Constitutional Amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution this day declared a part of the revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once 4,000,000 of colored people voters who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, nor eligible to become so; with the assertion that at the time of the declaration of independence, the opinion was fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race, and regarded as an axiom in morals, as well as in politics, that the black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect, and is, indeed, a measure of grander importance than any other act of the kind from the foundation of our free Government to the present time. Institutions like ours in which all powers is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly an their intelligence, patriotism and industry. I call the attention therefore, of the newly enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To the race more favored heretofore by our laws, I would say withhold no legal privilege of advancement to the naw citizens. The framers of our constitution firmly believed that a republican form of government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people. The Father of his country, in his farewell address, used this language: "Promote them, as a matter of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge in proportion as the structure of the Government gives bone to public opinion, and should be enlightened in his first annual message to Congress." The same views were forcibly presented and are again urged in his eighth message. I repeat that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change, and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed that is given to the urgent recommendation of Washington of these recommendations were important then with a population of but a few million, how much more important is it now with a population of forty millions, increasing in a rapid ratio. I would therefore call upon Congress to take all means with their constitutional power to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere; to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights that they should have the opportunity to acquire knowledge, which will make their share in the Government a blessing, and not a danger. By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this amendment to the Constitution be secured.

(Signed), U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 30, 1870.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secy of State of the United Statest.

THE PROCLAMATION.

To all Whom these presents may come, Greeting:

Know ye that the Congress of the United States, on or about the 27th day of July, 1869, passed a resolution in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 15TH, SEC. 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation; and further, that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Missouri, Virginia, Alabama, Kansas, Mississippi, Minnesota, Ohio, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Texas, in all 29 States; and further, that States whose Legislatures have so ratified the proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States. And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department, that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw said ratification of said amendment, which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and which official notice has been filed in this Department; and further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department that the Legislature of Georgia has by resolution ratified said proposed amendment.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved 20th day of April, in the year 1818, entitled an act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid, has become valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the department of State to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1870, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

ED. ADVERTISER.—*Dear Sir:* Allow me to inform you and the people of Johnson county, that I have undertaken the preparation of a work on the counties of the Nemaha Land District, to contain a COMPLETE RECORD OF STATISTICS AND FACTS, with PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS for immigrants as to PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS of LABOR and CAPITAL in industrial pursuits in SOUTHERN NEBRASKA.

Of our history, soil, climate, geographical features, towns and cities, geological formations, agricultural advantages, productions, lands, homestead and pre-emption laws, public improvements, railroad prospects and transportation facilities, manufacturing advantages, educational and religious privileges, our advantageous location, rapid growth and development, etc.; in fact, a complete Hand Book and Directory, with map. My aim will be accuracy, and every county will be faithfully and impartially represented.

I intend canvassing each county for aid—i. e., information, advertisements and subscriptions; and I will here say that this will be a better advertising medium than any that now exists in any county. If I fail to see any who desire to insert an advertisement they will please address me for terms.

I would further say to my fellow-citizens that the preparation of such a work is no easy task, and experience teaches that it is not pecuniarily profitable; neither have I any "Land Agency" interests to subserve, being an independent enterprise in the interests of this portion of my adopted State, therefore I earnestly desire that the people will be liberal in their patronage, and that I may have the public support in making a success of that which has been much neglected and which may prove instrumental in securing for us thousands from the great tide of immigration. I further desire to have one or more reliable and well posted citizen in every precinct in each county, to immediately prepare as complete an article as possible, touching all the above points as they relate to their respective precincts and counties, and promptly forward the same to me at Brownville, Nebraska.

Yours respectfully,
W. D. BLACKBURN.

Over-Heated Rooms.

The lack of ventilation in our public buildings, where thousands are in the habit of congregating in a space containing absolutely less pure air than is required for the purpose of respiration, even if continually renewed, and where the consumption of oxygen of this air is continually progressing in the process of respiration, &c., with slight provision, or no provision at all, for its renewal is well known to every one. The consequences of breathing such an atmosphere can readily be noticed, by observing its effects upon the assembly so confined. At first, perhaps, wit and wisdom flow as freely as the sunshine, but as the air becomes impregnated and heavy with the exhalations of the numbers present, the sparkling flow of reason and of soul loses its vim, and declines in vigor in proportion as the health-giving and invigorating principals of the air are consumed without a proper provision for a fresh supply. This is the cause of the headache and general lassitude so frequently experienced after entertainments, when no more potent cause exists; and particularly is this the case where there has been a demand for much mental exertion, thus keeping the entire system under a heavy strain, where more oxygen should be supplied to sustain the body and mind, than under ordinary circumstances. A minister in the pulpit of a badly ventilated church, a speaker on a platform under similar influence, or a person engaged in any occupation, and for whom sufficient ventilation has not been secured, will not be capable of performing as much labor, and will be more exhausted by what they do perform, than if proper attention had been paid to their comfort in this respect. See the effect of this on a prisoner immured between walls which shut off the access of light and air; notice the aspect of pallor which his face quickly assumes, and the general want of "tone" and vigor apparent in the whole body. If it has this effect on persons previously in perfect health, what must be the consequences to a patient prostrate with a wasting disease, with increased respiration, increased temperature of the body, consuming more oxygen, exhaling more corbon, filling the apartment with the noxious exhalations produced by the disease, and compelled to breathe this vitiated air perhaps during the entire term of illness. Children are particularly subject to mal-treatment of this kind; and as if tight windows and shutters were not enough in this case, there is generally added to it wrappings enough to swathe a mummy. Among certain classes it is the custom if a child shows any symptoms of measels or scarlatina during any epidemic of these diseases, to dose it freely at once with hot gin or spirits, hot drinks of various kinds, and to swathe it in as many blankets and shawls as it can bear short of actual suffocation. The temperature of the room is increased to an unreasonable degree, every breath of air, and sometimes every ray of light, is as carefully excluded as if their access to the child would be all but death. Of course the best intentions actuate this mode of treatment, but it is a most lamentable want of knowledge which dictates it. It is done with the intention of "bringing out the rash," as a safeguard against cold, and perhaps with a dozen other objects, when an ordinary warm bath, confinement to a room of moderate temperature, and warm, diluent drinks, would be far more efficacious.

A pleasant, cheerful, well-ventilated sick room has a beneficial influence, also, by its mental effect on the patient; and every exertion should be made to secure this end, both for the comfort of the patient and his attendants, and the parties interested will be well rewareded for their pains by the cutting short of the disease and the hastening of convalescence.—*Good Health.*

A lawyer, when he first domiciled in Detroit, was so poor, that he described his poverty as follows: "When I first came to Detroit, I was in perfect rags; the smallest hole in my shirt was the one I stuck my head through, and I had to have my only shirt washed by the dozen, for it was in twelve pieces."

Our Normal Class.

Rules for Teaching.

The teacher, to be a true teacher, must not allow himself to acquire bad habits, such as swearing, chewing, smoking or drinking. He should in every respect try to be a type of true manhood. He must not do anything that will lower his dignity as a teacher. In fact, he must not do anything that he would not allow his scholars to do, or be willing that they should do; for if he is not careful to do what is right, but becomes careless, his pupils will more or less follow his example.

Too many teachers do not realize the responsibilities resting upon them. They go into the school-room and spend day after day, week after week, and at the end of the term receive their pay. They seem to think it is all right. It matters not to them whether the scholars learn or not. They have heard them recite their lessons, and perhaps asked them a few questions concerning them, and then they are passed for others, and so on to the close of the term; and by that time the lessons that were recited the first of the term have been forgotten. From this I would urge the necessity of reviewing—constantly reviewing, which is so often neglected in our common schools.

As teachers, we have great responsibilities resting upon us. We not only have to give to the scholars some knowledge of the book which they are studying, but we have a holier work to perform. The children ought to be trained to go in that way which leads to a life of happiness beyond this world. When must that training be commenced? Most assuredly when they are young.

Some will say that it is not the teachers work, but it is. We are all placed in this world to do good, and we are to do good in every possible way; and before we can become good teachers, it is very necessary for us to have some rules by which we may govern our words and deeds. One of the things that has been given to the teachers class, to be compiled, is the rules that should govern the teacher. They are numerous, and I shall not be able to mention all, but those that are important; but the teacher, as he reads, will think of others perhaps better than these:

FIRST.

What he should do.

Labor diligently for self-improvement.

Thoroughly understand what he attempts to teach.

Prepare himself on each lesson.

Require prompt and accurate obedience in recitation.

Teach both by precept and example.

Make the school-room cheerful and attractive.

Cultivate a pleasant countenance.

Make few, if any rules for his pupils.

Visit the parent of his pupils.

Encourage the parents to visit the school.

Subscribe for some educational journal.

Attend teachers associations and institutes.

Teach subjects, not mere words.

SECOND.

What he should be.

Apt to teach.

Acquainted with human nature.

Firm, patient, neat, orderly.

THIRD.

What he should not do.

Never threaten for anticipated offence.

Never punish when angry.

Never be late at school.

Never attempt to teach too many things.

Never compare one child with another.

Never let your pupils see that they can vex you.

Never allow tale-bearing.

Never let a known fault go unnoticed.

Never put off till to-morrow what you should do to-day.

Never believe all you hear.

Never weary in well doing.

Never use tobacco in any form.

MEDA BAGLEY.
Committee.

Lost Women.

My friends has it ever occurred to you what a commentary upon our civilization are these lost women and the attitude of society among them? A little child strays from the home enclosure, and the whole community is on the alert to find the wanderer and restore it to its mother's arms. What rejoicing when it is found, and with tearful sympathy, what heartiness of congratulation? There are no harsh comments upon the poor tired feet, be they ever so miry, no reprimands, for the solitude and torn garments, no lack of kisses for the tear stained face. But let the child be grown to womanhood, let her be led from the enclosure of morality by the voice of affection, or driven from it by the scourge of want—what happiness then? Do Christian men and women go in search of her? Do they provide all possible help for the return, or if she returns of her own notion, do they receive her with such kindness and delicacy as to secure her from wandering again? Far from it. At the first false step she is denounced as lost—lost, echo friends and relatives—we disown you; don't ever come near us to disgrace us. Lost says society indifferently. How bad these girls are. And lost irretrievably lost—is the prompt verdict of conventional morality, while one and all unite in bolting every door between her and respectibility. Ah will not these lost ones be required at our hands in the great hereafter? —*Mrs. Burleigh in the New Jersey Woman suffrage Convention.*

That Would be Something Like.

Man is a wonderful creature, but if he equalled the beasts, birds and insects, in their own peculiar powers, how much more wonderful he would be! If, for instance, he could swim like a fish, run like an antelope, glide like a serpent, gallop like a horse, climb like a monkey, spring like a tiger, and fly like an eagle; or if he could roar like a lion, sing like a nightingale, scent like a hound, hear like a rabbit, hold on like a leech, persevere like an ant, see as far as a bird, guide himself like a bee, jump like a grass-hopper, sleep like a toad, and diet like an anaconda, what a marvel of creation he would appear! But, take his shortcomings into consideration, and he is not so very much, after all. Think of it! If a man's voice bore the same proportion to his weight that a canary bird's does, his lightest word could be heard at a distance of eight hundred miles; and if at the same time, he had, relatively of his bulk, the same jumping power as the tiniest flea, he could spring from New York City to China at a single bound. Ah! that would be something like.—*Hearth and Home.*

A Spicy Dialogue.

At the close of the Rev. Mr. Fulton's lecture, at the Music Hall, Boston, a short time ago, the Rev. Gilbert Haven introduced him to several ladies who were on the platform, among others to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. That lady refused to shake hands with him, and said:

"You profess to be a christian minister, sir, and you have reviled woman."

"Better do that madam," replied he, "than to revile Jesus Christ."

"I never reviled Jesus Christ," she replied.

"You have done your best to do it," said he.

"Sir," she responded, "you have played the part of a dramatist and a buffon."

"Madam," said he, "your birth, education and your position in society, should have made a lady of you."

She replied, "Do you mean to say, sir, that I am not a lady?"

"I mean to say, madam," said he, "that you act like an outrageous exception."

At this point, Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell took up the conversation, and Mrs. Howe withdrew.

At a very successful seance in Cincinnati, the other night, a man burst into tears when the medium described very accurately a tall, blue-eyed spirit standing by him, with light side whiskers and his hair parted in the middle.

"Do you know him?" inquired a man at his side, in a sympathetic whisper.

"Know him? I guess I do," replied the unhappy man, wiping his eyes. "He was engaged to my wife. If he hadn't a died, he would have been her husband instead of me. Oh, George, George," he murmured, in a voice choked with emotion, "why, why did you peg out?"

Some music teacher once wrote that "the art of playing a voilin requires the nicest perception and the most sensibility of any art in the known world." Upon which an editor comments in the following manner: "The art of publishing a newspaper and making it pay, at the same time making it please everybody, beats fiddlin' higher than a kite."

It having been discovered—we didn't discover it—that the wearing of garters below the knee spoils the shape of the calf, three-fourths of the women now wear them above the knee, and the balance have their stockings held up by means of tape around the waist. This has been told to us as a secret, and we can keep a secret.—*Ex.*

Marshal Soult, once showing the pictures he stole in Spain, stopped before one and remarked: "I value that picture very much; it saved the lives of two estimable pers