THE SECRETS OF THE SPRING.

Come out and hear the robins sing, And hear the bluebirds' tale of spring, And see the swallows on the wing. Come out and listen, listen low,

And hear the grasses as they grow, And list the little winds that blow. And learn to read their secret well-

The secret that they softly tell To bird and bee in drowsy dell. Of bloomy banks that are to be, Of fragrant field and leafy tree,

And all the summer mystery. Of bud, blossom, flower and fruit, That quickens now in sap and root, And now in tender springing shoot.

Come out, come out, the days are long, But Nature sings her sacred song In secret ways—the days are long. .

But swift as sweet from day to day, From hour to hour the tuneful lay Runs headlong on a changeful way.

Come out, then, in the early glow Of early springtime's bud and blow, Come out and hear the grasses grow.

And all the secrets of the spring That melt and murmur, speak and sing.

To ears attuned to listening. -[Nora Perry.

GREATEST AMERICAN CONGRESS.

An Interview With Samuel Calvin, Congressman in 1848,

"Washington at the time of my election had about forty thousand inhabitants, and was scarcely suggestive of the place as it now is. We had then only the old or central portion of the capitol. The leading hotels were the National, Willard's, Brown's, now the Metropolitan, and Gadsby's. Of these the National took the lead. Omni-buses plied upon the streets in lieu of street cars, yet we had a familiarity with each other and with the people of the place which is unheard of now. Going into a hotel I would know everybody, but now every face is strange. Only a little while ago a grey-haired old man spoke to me, though I myself failed to recognize one I had known very well in the old times. In the house!-ah, there were giants in those days. Massachusetts sent Winthrop and Mann; Georgia, Toombs, Stevens and Cobo; Ohio, Giddings, Boat and Schenck; Pennsylvania, Strong, Stevens and Chandler; North Carolina, Stanley. Mr. Giddings, the oldest member, once declared in my hearing that this was the ablest house of all preceding legislative bodies, but that at the same time it was the most inefficient. The slavery agitation—the compromise measures—occupied and compromise measures-occupied and distracted the whole time and attention of the session, which closed on the last day of September, 1850, after ence, and Lincoln took an old stocking a continuous session of ten months. In the from a drawer, out of which he poured anxiety of artists concerning their of bankruptcy. Any person owing powers, Mrs. Reeves tells how one debts exceeding \$1,000, who leaves his This session was the last opportunity of seeing the giants together in the senate. Mr. Calhoun died in 1850, and on Fillmore's succession to the presidency in July of the same year Mr. Webster was transferred from the senate to the state department. Benton's term expired with that congress, and Clay died in 1852. At the same time Seward, Cass, Berrien, Bell and Douglas were also members of the senate.

WEBSTER RECALLED. "Of these great men Webster seemed to me most conspicuous. I remember him as a large, stout man in appearance, about six feet tall, full-chesteda magnificent specimen physically, with enormous head, dark eyes and hair and very dark skin. He was the most solemnly majestic man I ever saw. I never saw him laugh and scarcely saw him smile. After the passage of the compromise measure, in the support of which he had risked his status route, and not 24 as stated last week. with the north, he for the first time ir One of the clerks also informs us that my acquaintance with him looke. pleasant. There was nothing person there anything pretentious or assuming in his appearance or manner, but his crowd around him as around Clay; have the promise of better cars from goes the God-like Daniel.' Yet I am the Q. soon. told that at his dinner table, when thawed by a little brandy, he was extremely genial and full of wit and repartee, all present listening to him in silence. In speech, as in physical movement, he was somewhat slow and sluggish, but when worked up he was awfully grand, using the Euglish language in all its simplicity and power. I can't describe Webster's eloquence no man can do that-but 'awful grandeur' comes as near a faint conception of it as I can conceive.

Ah, what a body of men it was!

CLAY THE CONTROLLING SPIRIT.

"Mr. Clay was much unlike Webster; he was remarkably kind, genial and social, with more personal magnetism than any one I ever knew. Wherever found there was sure to be a crowd of men, women or children sweet on a little girl down at the hotel sessed of private fortunes who extract about him. His name was on every one's lips, uttered in tones of love and affection. He was the great master spirit among these men. Although not intellectually the equal of Webster, yet he was the controlling spirit in every legislative body with which he was connected. He was a man of the highest honor, integrity and patriotism, a man of strong convictions and or most indomitable courage and firmness and as brave as ever lived, born to command-one of the kings of men.

"In person Clay was tall, over six feet, quite slender and, unlike Benton or Webster, had not great personal strength. His speech was eloquent and impassioned, remarkably sympathetic and magnetic. Webster awed by his lofty grandeur. Clay excited love and admiration. It was said that were Webster to lose his head it would mishap should befall Clay he would

intercourse or acquaintance. He was the great leader of the nullification and secession movement, and I, as an ardent partisan Whig, was much prejudical against him. But his was a mighty intellect; his mind was promised measured intercourse or acquaintance. He was side to her, or she to him, the great leader of the nullification and secession movement, and I, as an ardent partisan will never be exactly known unless she tells it, but when the judge came out he was smiling and appeared mighty well pleased. He went home and mighty intellect; his mind was profound Harry still sitting on the porch forms is much worn.

The New York Telegram asks: "Are boys getting worse?" They are not. It is impossible.

It is impossible.

The Moliere plastron in various forms is much worn.

It is impossible.

The Moliere plastron in various forms is much worn.

McCook. Neb., Ranch 4 miles southeast, on Republican river. Stock branded with at a pressure of 40 atmospheres—113 C.

found, analytical and metaphysical. Like Clay, he was a thin, spare man, but not so tall. His head was covered Like Clay, he was a thin, spare man, but not so tall. His head was covered with thick black and gray hair, generally cut quite close, standing erect; black, piercing eyes, and complexion dark. His general appearance indicated a proud, haughty, disappointed and chafed spirit, and his political enemies called him John 'Cataline' Calhoun. To my prejudiced mind he often reminded me of Sallust's graphic picture of Cataline, but he was a man of lofty and irreproschable character. In 1850 his health was so poor that he was unable to deliver his last speech, but had it read.

the judge's face had resumed its usual grave but kind expression. "Well, Harry," he said, "that is a very nice girl down there, but she has no money. We must raise her some."

The old judge put down his memoranda for \$50,000, the mother and the others for \$25,000 each, and this \$150,000 was placed in the bank to the exclusive and immediate credit of Miss Lockwood; the engagement was announced, the wedding day fixed, the marriage took place and Harry Packer got the girl he liked.

Eli Perkins as a Mason and a News

but had it read. "Benton was a large, fat man. His vanity, egotism and pomposity was remarkable, and when he arose to speak in the senate, there was that in his air and manner that proclaimed; 'Let all the world keep silence; I, Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, speaketh.' And everybody kept silent, too, for he spoke everybody kept silent, too, for he spoke as few men could speak. I heard what he himself called his 'sarsaparilla speech,' against the compromise measures, and it was one of the grandest efforts of the Thirty-first congress. speech,' against the compromise measures, and it was one of the grandest efforts of the Thirty-first congress. Benton had been the Ajax Tellemon of the Jackson administration, and often on the stump I had fairly burst my suspenders denouncing him, but when I really knew him I found that he hated secessionists and fire-eaters worse than even I could do. I admired him about as I did Clay; he was a thoroughly honest, patriotic and bold man, a man of strong convictions, great

research and almost unlimited ability." hours, young men," he said, "hardly again." knowing but that I was back in the old halls again. You must excuse me from talking further. I never was much of a politician, but I have been through what few now living can boast of-the greatest congress of American

Mr. Lincoln's Safety Deposit. Abraham Lincoln, while a resident of New Salem, Ill., followed various avocations. With all the rest he was "storekeeper" and postmaster. On a certain occasion one of his friends, having learned that an agent of the postoffice department and a "drummer" were in the village—the former to collect what was due the govern-ment from Lincoln, as postmaster, the latter to receive from him, as trader, what was owing the firm represented by himself—and knowing that Lincoln was never overburdened with spare funds, went to the store and offered to lend him sufficient to meet the claims quire your assistance." Within a few minutes the agent entered their presa lot of copper and silver coin-the latter mostly in pieces of small denomi- famous prima donna refused to sit state to avoid his creditors or conceals and he held up three other stockings.

they need two more clerks to handle the ally attractive about him, neither ws immense amount of papers and letters carried through to Colorado, and that innate colossal grandeur overawed and the cars now on the run afford poor farepelled most men. You did not see a cilities for handling the mail. They'r From a Letter in Boston Post. Both the Packer boys, Robert and Harry, were treated like equals by their father and mother. In the little village where this good old man lived there was a summer hotel, which was patronized considerably during the season, young Harry Packer often taking his meals there. A young girl named Lockwood, the daughter of a respectable citizen living near the village, came

in to assist waiting on the table. The frequency of Harry Packer's meals at the hotel attracted some attention, and his brother Robert, "Bob," as he was familiarly and affectionately called by almost all who ever knew him, said one day before the father and Harry at the breakfast table that Harry was and that was the reason he bid not a pleasure from speculation, but they come to his meals regularly. Harry colored up a little and after they had finished their breakfast the old judge seated himself on the front porch, which overlooks Mauch Chunk and gives such a magnificent view of the Lehigh valley, the moving boats and trains, which his own industry had created and brought together, the old gentleman said: "Harry, who is this girl Robert refers to?"

"Miss Lockwood, father, the daughter of a man you know very well." "Are you going to marry her, Harry?" said the judge.

"I have some notion of it, father,"

"Well, wait till I go down and see her," said the judge, and then pick-ing up his old white hat and cane, the judge quietly ambled down to the hotel be the end of him, but if a similar and asked for Miss Lockwood. She innocently came into the office of the still be a great orator and patriot. hotel, with her dining room apron on, "With Calhoun I had little personal and seated herself beside the judge.

where he had left him. By this time the judge's face had resumed its usual

Eli Perkins as a Mason and a News

Eli Perkins passed through Oil City yesterday en route for New York. He said he had been recently made a Royal Arch Mason. Our reporter found Mr. Perkins at the depot. He was intently

"From my home in the holy city of New York." "What came you here to do?" "To learn to subdue my evil passions and make money lecturing and

"Then you are a newspaper man, I

presume?" "I am so taken and accepted among fellows and brothers." "How may I know you to be a news-

paper man?" The narrator stopped and fixed a sharp gaze upon his interlocutor. "By having, when treated, never refused, and now am ready to be treated again."

> "How else may I know you to be a newspaper man?" "By certain signs; examing my

empty grip, and by offering me a free pass to anything." "Where did you first become a news paper man?" "In my mind."

"Where next?" "In the office of a duly constituted newspaper in the holy city of New

"How were you made a newpaper man?" "I was first blindfolded and my face

blackened with printer's ink. In this condition I was driven three times around the room by the managing editor, with a red ink roller for a bit. I was then conducted to the Grand Worshipful Master, Hugh J. Hastings, in the East, where I took the solemn.oaths and obligations of Journalism."

"Will you be off or from?" "Off as soon as the train starts." "From what and to what?" "From Oil City to New York. Goodbye!" and Eli was off.

An Annecdote of Jenny Lind. nation. "There is the very money I down at all on a day when she was to himself to avoid arrest on a series of have taken on account of the postof- sing. "No, she would walk about the legal processess, or makes a fraudulent fice," he remarked to the agent, "and room, talking, perhaps, singing per- transfer of property, or suspends the I think you will find it the exact amount haps, sometimes even busy with her payment of his commercial paper or due you." It was to a cent. This needle and thread, but never sitting opens accounts for thirty years after business had hardly been concluded down the livelong day until the per-when in came the "drummer." Lin- formance was over." "Why, I re-makes fraudulent preferences, shall be coln had recourse to another old stock- member well enough how one day deemed committed of an act of banking, with a similar result. So soon as Jenny Lind (Mme. Goldshmidt), Mr. ruptcy and may be adjudged a bankthe two were again by themselves the Reeves, Mr. Otto Schmidt and myself rupt on the petition of three or more friend said: "I suppose were a third creditor to present himself a third morning Jenny Lind and my husband amount in all to \$500. The bill exstocking would enable you to settle were never still, pacing one past the cepts and exempts in favor of bankwith him," smiling. "Yes," returned other, with music in hand, singing and rupts the necessary and proper wearing practicing, and intent on the work before them. 'Why, Jenny,' said Mr. such other property as may be ex-"In each of these is the sum I severally Goldschmidt, 'you must have sung those empted from attachment by the laws owe to three parties, the only persons in the world to whom I am pecuniarily is no need for all this.' But the reindebted. I see you are amused at my monstrance was in vain. 'You are a tuted, and the court may, from the asmethod of transacting business. I monstrance was in vain. 'You are a tuted, and the court may, from the asmethod of transacting business. I monstrance was in vain. 'You are a tuted, and the court may, from the asmethod of transacting business. I monstrance was in vain. 'You are a tuted, and the court may, from the asmethod of transacting business. never allow myself to use money that is in her quiet, decisive manner to her exceed \$500, for his support pending husband, 'but Mr. Reeves and I are the proceedings, if the circumstances singers, and we know what is best for require it, and reasonable wages for us. Leave us alone.' Suppose you any services rendered his estate at the had called to see Jenny Lind on a day request of his trustees and the usual when she was singing. She would fees when attending as trustee. probably come into the room with a bundle of music in her hand, put it on a chair and sit down on it; talk away pleasantly enough for a few minutes, become abstracted, rise, take up the music, turn to a passage in one of the pieces, and hum it over. Having satisfied herself of her correctness, she would replace it and sit down again as calmly as possible and resume the conversation at the point it was left off."

Woman as Wheat Speculators. From a broker the Chicago Tribune has learned that there are perhaps as many as 500 women in that city who leading brokers refuse their custom. 'They kick first, last and always," he said, "if they lose; and if they win a dollar or two or \$50 they talk you to death. They are governed by dreams and seances, and if the market goes suppose there are many women posgenerally do business through some personal friend on the regular board, and not on the call board. I know from experience that there are very few men who would permit their wives to engage in such practices. It is not womanly pastime, to say the least, and ought, I think, to afford grounds for divorce. It makes the woman hard and coarse, destroys her beauty, and turns a happy, handsome creature into an ugly pest, for gambling is sure to become a monomania with them, and they can talk nothing else. I know of the wife of a prominent merchant who got so badly 'left' that she pawned her diamonds for \$500, not long ago, and would have lost them but for her husband, who found it out at the last moment and redeemed them. Then he got a gun and went around to see the broker. The latter, however, happened to be out, or there might have been bloodshed. So, as I said before, I don't want any of it in mine."

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Measure as it Finally Passed the The bankruptcy bill as passed by the senate, constitutes the several district courts of the United States and territories, and the supreme court of the District of Columbia, courts of bankruptcy, with jurisdiction on all questions of claims, assets, exemptions, com-position and discharge. For the pur-poses of bankruptcy the courts shall be always open, as well in vacation as in term time, and when the district judge is from any cause unable to act, the circuit judge may do so. On the application of any party interested, the district judge may certify to any question of law involved to the United States circuit court, which is given general su-perintendence and jurisdiction of all bankruptcy proceedings, and the de-cision of the circuit court shall not be a number of commissioners as may be necessary, not exceeding in any state the number of members in congress to which the state is entitled; each commissioner to give bonds in the sam of \$5,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. He is given all the powers of master in chancery and may represent and act for the judge in holding meetings and conducting the business specially committed to him. The circuit court shall also appoint two supervisors in bankruptcy for each judicial cir-cuit, who shall personally examine into the administration of all bankruptcy proceedings in his circuit, call the attention of the commissioners, clerks and trustees to matters which would facilitate speedy and economical settlements and move the court for action against delinquent trustees. He shall visit and inspect the office and business of every commissioner and clerks in his circuit as often as once every six month and make a report to the circuit court. The

supervisor's compensation, as fixed, is \$2,000. The court may, however, decree further allowance, not ite exceed \$10 for each case instituted before him during the year, but not more than \$100 in any one year. The supervisors and commissioners may be allowed a reasonable sum for disbursements, items to be verified by oath. Any party petitioning for bankruptcy, whether debtor or creditor, shall pay to the clerk of the court \$50, and every trustee shall pay one per cent. of the gross amount realized from the assets, and every debtor rating composition shall pay one-half of one per cent. on the amount of such composition. These fees are all to be paid by the clerk into the treasury of the United States. Any person owing debts exceeding \$300 and unable to pay may, by petition, apply to be adjudicated a bankrupt, and the filing As an illustration of the constant of such petition shall be deemed an act

Criminal Law in Scotland.

It may be interesting, just now, to know how criminal law is administered in Scotland-that country of strong creeds and steady habits. The follow-ing case gives all necessary information: On the 15th of December last, John Fortune and John McDermid. gamekeepers on the estate of the Earl of Rosebery, were fatally shot by two poachers, Robert Flockhart Vickers and John Innes. The victims lived long enough to identify their murderers in the presence of witnesses, and speculate regularly, and that many Vickers and Innes were promptly arrested and committed to jail. The trial came on before the high court of justiciary in Edinburg, March 10, and concluded the same day. "The jury then retired," says the report, "and after being absent and say they have been swindled. I an hour returned a verdict of guilty by a majority." In Scotland the verdict of nine or more jurors may be received if unanimity is found impossible. Vickers and Innes were immediately sentenced to death, and their execution occurred last Monday. An interval of only three and a half months elapsed between the commission of the crime and its punishment, which in America would be considered altogether too short to secure justice for the accused. Yet there is not the smallest reason to suppose that justice was sacrificed in this case, or that the murderers were not as fairly dealt with as if they had obtained two or three continuances and as many appeals; while the moral effect of speedy trial, conviction and punishment, as compared with the immoral effect of the American system, needs no comment.

It is worth notice that three of the great English novelists are simultaneously contributing to the Harper periodicals: Charles Reade, with "A Perilous Secret," to the Bazar; Wilkie Collins, with "I Say No," to the Week-The New York Telegram asks: "Are Shakespeare," to the Magazine.

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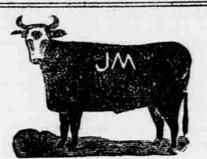
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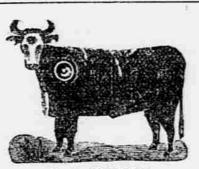


above, also "J." on left jaw. Under-slope right ear. Horses branded "E" on left



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W. J. WILSON.

Stock brand-circle on left shoulder; also dewlap and a crop and under half crop on left ear, and a crop and under bit in the right. Ranch on the Republican. Post-office, Max, Dundy county, Nebraska.



HENRY T. CHURCH.

O-born, Neb. Range: Red Willow creek, in southwest corner of Frontier county, cat-tle branded "O L O" on right side. Also, an over crop on right ear and under crop on left. Horses branded '8' on right shoulder.



SPRING CREEK CATTLE CO. Indianola, Neb. Range: Republican Val-ey, east of Dry Creek, and near head of Spring Creek, in Chase county,

J. D. WELBORN, Vice President and Superintendent.





J. B. MESERVE.

DENNIS M'KILLIP.

Ranch on Red Willow, Thornburg, Hayes
County, Neb. Cattle branded "J. M." on
left side. Young cattle branded same as
above, also "L." on left iaw. Half under over left

"X." on left iaw. Half under over left ear, and square-crop right ear.



C. D. PHELPS.

Range: Republican Valley, four miles west of Culbertson, south side of Republican. Stock branded "161" and "7-L." P. O. Address, Culbertson, Neb.



THE TURNIP BRAND.

Ranch 2 miles north of McCook. Stock branded on left hip, and a few double cross-es on left side. C. D. ERCANBRACK.



STOKES & TROTH.

P. O. Address, Carrico, Hayes county, Nebraska, Range, Red Willow, above Car-rico. Stock branded as above. Also run the lazy or brand.



GEORGE J. FREDERICK.

Ranch 4 miles southwest of McCook, on the Driftwood. Stock branded "AJ" on the left hip. P. O. address, McCook, Neb.



W. N. PROCTOR.

McCook. Neb., range; Red Willow creek, in southwest c rner of Frontier county. Also E. P. brand on right hip and side and swal-low-fork in right ear. Horses branded E. P. on right hip. A few branded "A" on right

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