

managed geological survey, are such as in my opinion will warrant the necessary expenditures for that purpose. It may be said of the other states lying in the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys, a majority of which, in their general characteristics, are not unlike Nebraska, that without an exception they have made provision for such surveys, and so far as I am advised with results gratifying in the practical demonstration of the existence of resources hitherto unknown, and the discovery of which is in point of profit or return to the state, not only commensurate with but vastly in excess of the outlay made.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.**

Amendments to the constitution of our state can be submitted to a vote of the people for their approval or rejection at the general election at which members of the legislature are chosen, and at no other time. Proposed amendments were submitted at the last general election, and with respect to one of them it may be said that its adoption would have been for the best interest of the state, and that public opinion largely sustained this view of the matter. I may add that its rejection is a source of general regret, and in a great measure, if not wholly, due to the excitement of a heated political contest in which personal and party interests so absorbed and engaged the public mind that questions of a purely public nature were neglected. The fundamental law of our state is one upon which the people in their action cannot well be too conservative, and such a proposition should come before them in such manner, and at such time as will enable them to judge of its merits, standing alone, and relieved from disturbing side issues. This view of the subject can be made practical by such provision as will enable the people to vote upon amendments at a special election for that purpose, and by providing for the canvass of the voters at such election. I would recommend that you provide for a re-submission of the amendment to section four (4) of article three (3) of the constitution, increasing the duration of legislative session, and compensation of members.

**IMMIGRATION.**

The matter of the frequent requests of parties residing in the east for pamphlets containing reliable information concerning Nebraska has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the legislature, but thus far no action has been taken upon the recommendations made in connection therewith. In the absence of an immigration bureau, whose duty it would be to prepare such documents for circulation, I would recommend that you authorize and provide means for the preparation and publication of a pamphlet containing a brief historical and descriptive statement of Nebraska, her geographical resources, and attractions of soil and climate, to be followed by statistical information both vital and material. Said pamphlet to be prepared under the direction of some of the state officers, and properly authenticated for general distribution. This is a subject eminently worthy of your attention and favorable consideration.

**REQUISITIONS.**

It is provided in section three hundred and thirty-four (334) of the criminal code, that the governor of this state may, in any case authorized by the constitution and laws of the United States, appoint agents to demand of the executive authority of any foreign government any fugitive from justice charged with treason or felony, and the accounts of the agents appointed must be audited and paid out of the state funds. Under our statutes the term felony signifies such an offense as may be punished with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, which definition includes what may be termed crimes of lesser grade, such as it seems to me should not be made the basis of a requisition unless the papers in the case come to the executive properly certified to by either the prosecuting attorney or the judge of the district within which the crime is committed as being in their judgment a case in which requisition should issue.

Papers are filed meeting fully the requirements of law, and the party asking that requisition be granted makes his sworn statement that the facts set forth in the petition are true, and that the requisition is not desired for the purpose of collecting a debt, for the enforcement of any civil process, or to answer any private end whatsoever. The fugitive is returned, the agent makes his return upon commission under oath, and the claim for expenses of the trip, making arrest, and for the services of the agent is audited and paid by the state. Thus far all is well, but I am informed by those who are in a position to know that but a very small proportion of the cases alluded to are prosecuted to conviction, friends intervening and effecting a compromise, with the results as seen, of the state funds being used for the collection of private claims, and not to satisfy the ends of justice as intended by this law. The governor cannot adopt an arbitrary rule as to a certain class of cases, and is powerless to prevent the abuses that exist under the present law. A remedy is suggested through the enactment of a law providing that in all cases, excepting those of murder, assault with intent to kill, rape, or assault with intent to commit rape, arson, robbery and treason, the person applying for the requisition shall advance the expenses incident to apprehension and return of the fugitive, to be reimbursed by the state upon proper proof being made as to prosecution and conviction. It may be urged that such a law would discriminate against those who might be unable to make such advance. For such an exception could be made, upon the filing of proper affidavits setting forth their inability. Such a law as herein indicated, will be a source of great saving to the state.

**NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.**

An act of congress approved Feb. 10, 1883, authorized and provided for a world's exposition to be held at the city of New Orleans in the year 1884. In accordance with this act, President Arthur issued his proclamation inviting each state to participate in this exhibit, and calling upon the governors of the respective states to name a commissioner and alternate to represent their state. In compliance with this request I named as commissioner Hon. Robert W. Furnas, and as alternate commissioner Hon. Albinus Nance, to represent Nebraska at the exposition. As an aid and to encourage the work, the national government loaned the exposition management \$1,000,000, and appropriated \$300,000 for the purpose of a government display. From the sum so loaned to them, the management placed to the credit of the several states, conditioned upon their raising a like amount within the state, the sum of \$5,000. This matter came to me too late

for presentation to the legislature of 1883, and as it was deemed of the greatest importance to the interests of Nebraska that she should be represented in this matter, steps were taken to raise the money. Public spirited citizens interested themselves in the matter, meetings were held and plans discussed. At length, at a joint meeting of the state agricultural and horticultural societies they agreed to advance \$1,000 each from the funds at their disposal and look to the legislature to reimburse them. The remainder—\$3,000—was obtained from the banks at Lincoln and at Omaha upon the personal notes of myself and the members of the societies above named, for which you will be asked to provide. With his characteristic energy and enthusiasm, Mr. Furnas entered upon the prosecution of the work placed in his hands, and the result of his work so untiringly and intelligently performed, is witnessed in the magnificent display of the varied resources of Nebraska now upon exhibition at the Centennial in Philadelphia, and the forthrightness of the press of the country, attracting general attention, and eliciting from those who have not visited Nebraska expressions of wonder and astonishment at the great extent and variety of her resources.

This is Nebraska's opportunity, and she must not fail to improve it. To meet the sums advanced and borrowed, and to meet the necessary expenses of a proper conduct of the exhibit until the close of the Exposition May 30th, will require an appropriation of not less than \$10,000, and I would recommend such appropriation as a measure of the wisest economy. The act should be passed at once, with emergency clause attached.

In making recommendations that include the creating of various boards, I do so not unmindful of the fact that obstacles are said to stand in the way of such action upon your part; but they are nevertheless submitted, with the hope and belief that you will be able to surmount the difficulty, if it in reality exists.

**STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

A communication has been received at this department from the national board of health setting forth very fully the danger that menaces the people of this country in the apprehended appearance of Asiatic cholera, and earnestly requesting that the attention of the legislature be called to this subject, and to the urgent necessity of appropriate legislation providing means whereby the most thorough sanitary service, state and local, may be immediately organized. Communications have also been received from the Nebraska State Medical Society, through its chairman, and from leading physicians, expressing their views, fully sharing the fear of danger from the source named above, and all, without exception, urging the duty of the legislature in the enactment of a law providing for the organization of a state board of health, with power to establish auxiliary boards in such parts of the state as in their judgment might seem necessary. An imperative demand for such action has been created by the large increase of our population, and the rapidly increasing number and size of our towns and cities. The subject is referred to you for such action as the great importance of the interests involved would seem to dictate.

**STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.**

It is recommended that you provide for the organization of a board to be known as the state board of charities and reform. After consultation with those whose long experience in work of this character justly entitles their views to great weight, and adopting in the main their suggestions, I would say, that such a board should be clothed with full power to see and hear all that is needful to a full understanding of what the state, county, city, and private institutions of a charitable or correctional nature are doing. Abuses never flourish in the light, and it should be the business of such a board to turn on the light, and let a healthful public opinion do the rest. For the starting of the board this will be sufficient. After it has proved its usefulness it may be found expedient to give it other powers, but at the first the only legal powers it should have should be those of inspection, recommendation and public reporting. The creation of a board of this character will be a step in the direction of securing a more just, humane, and economical administration of public charity and correction.

**LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.**

Protection to the live stock interests of Nebraska is one of the most important subjects that will claim your attention. Stringent laws should be enacted to prevent the spreading of infectious or contagious diseases among our domestic animals, as well as laws conferring the power to create and enforce quarantine against the introduction into our state of cattle affected with the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, or those affected with Texas or Spanish fever, and against all domestic animals that may be affected with any disease that is infectious or contagious. That these laws may be intelligently carried into effect, there should be created the office of state veterinary surgeon, and also a board of stock commissioners, to consist of not less than three persons, the duty and power of said officers to be thoroughly defined.

**LAND DEPARTMENT.**

The great volume of business transacted in this department during the past two years is fully and clearly set forth in the detailed report of Hon. A. G. Kendall, commissioner of public lands and buildings, whose industry and valuable services to the state I cannot too highly commend. His report is filled with useful information.

The following statement, covering the years 1883 and 1884, will be found of interest as showing the business of this important department, and the present status of our lands.

Number of acres of all lands leased during the years 1883 and 1884:	
Common school.....	616,309 07
Agricultural college.....	64,780 65
University.....	16,059 81
Normal school.....	322 30
Total.....	697,472 46
Number of acres of lands sold at public sale during the years 1883 and 1884:	
Common school.....	8,170 43
Agricultural college.....	12,695 95
University.....	1,640 00
Total.....	22,506 38
Number of acres of all lands sold at private sale during the years 1883 and 1884:	
Common school.....	225,185 30
Agricultural college.....	7,798 81
University.....	5,830 72
Normal school.....	5,873 97
Total.....	243,688 80
Number of acres of all lands reserved to the state during the years 1883 and 1884:	
Common school.....	46,173 24
Agricultural college.....	340 00
University.....	1,334 10
Normal school.....	480 00
Total.....	48,327 34

Number of acres of all lands deeded by the state during the years 1883 and 1884:	
Common school.....	24,804 46
Agricultural college.....	80 06
University.....	120 06
Normal school.....	160 06
Total.....	25,164 64

Number of acres of all lands owned by the state, December 1st, 1884:	
Common school.....	45,535 34
Agricultural college.....	2,746,882 62
University.....	44,906 08
Normal school.....	12,662 39
Saline lands.....	15,268 87
Penitentiary.....	676 71
Total.....	3,207,171 70

The total number acres of indentured school lands received by the state is 71,629.83 acres, and of this amount 39,194.20 acres have confirmed during the term of the present commissioner. An application of the Nebraska Stock Yards company, of Lincoln, to lease certain described saline lands in Lancaster county, has been reported to me from the board of public lands and buildings, and is referred to you for such action as you may deem for the best interests of the state.

The property belonging to the permanent school fund, and known as the Gillespie property, is in bad condition, and is returning but small revenue to the fund considering its value. Your attention is called to the 308 lots in the city of Lincoln owned by the state now occupied by private parties and from which the state derives no rental whatever.

The total amount of temporary school funds disbursed since the organization of the state is \$2,309,423.79, and of this amount \$1,247,040.57, or over one-half of the entire amount, has been disbursed during the past five years.

The following statement will show the revenue of the temporary school fund from educational lands:

Dec. 1, 1884, there were under lease 953,638.19 acres educational lands, appraised at \$2,375,744.29, and bearing an annual rental of \$160,919.52, at an average valuation of \$2.40 per acre. There were under sale 461,407.14 acres of educational lands, the unpaid principal of which is bearing 6 per cent on \$3,112,542.56, and amounting to \$186,752.55. There were \$1,160,267.35 of the permanent funds invested in securities, the annual interest on which is \$84,585.38, making in all a temporary fund from land receipts alone of \$433,237.45 per annum. There are still vacant and unappraised 1,478,086.13 acres of common school lands, or about one-half of the original grant.

Results arrived at under the present law have been placed before you. It now remains for you to decide what shall be the future policy of the state regarding this great trust; and as to what that policy should be you will find wide diversity of opinion. Here is room for your best thought. The entire subject of school land legislation is one to be considered with reference only to the best interests of the school fund. The constitution provides that our educational lands shall not be sold for less than \$7.00 an acre nor for less than their appraised value. The legislature has the power to increase the minimum price of these lands. This question, as well as that of striking out the sale clause, or if sales are to be continued of striking out the private sale clause, and the further question of some method of appraisal in matter of sales whereby the school fund may obtain a more just valuation upon its lands, will come before you for decision.

Continuing the lease system, with proper restrictions, my own judgment would favor retaining the title of all educational lands in the state for at least a period of twenty-five years, that the great advance in value of realty incident to the rapid development of the state may be added to the school fund. Rumors have been put in circulation that were calculated to reflect on those upon whom the duty rests of secretly guarding the interests of our common school fund. My judgment, and my belief is, that the law has been faithfully executed, and that no state can show her school lands and school funds in better shape than those of Nebraska to-day. If, however, there remains reasonable ground for a belief as to the mal-administration of this trust, then it becomes your bounden duty to examine into the matter, to the end that doubt may be set at rest.

**RAILROAD LEGISLATION.**

The power is yours under the constitution to charge the maximum rates of freight for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this state. Our largely increased, and still rapidly increasing population, would seem to indicate that the time had come when the passenger traffic of Nebraska had reached such proportions as, that without injustice to the railroads, the people might ask for a reduced passenger rate. I would, therefore, recommend the enactment of a law providing for a maximum passenger rate of three cents per mile, and that such law be made applicable to the several lines of railroad in the state, with reference to their ability to earn money.

While the legislation above referred to will afford a measure of relief, the question of chief interest to the people of an agricultural state like our own is that of rates for the transportation of their produce and live stock. The demand for legislation of some kind looking to the regulation of freights is general, and this demand should not be unheeded by you.

The power placed in your hands by the people is to be used wisely and considerately. You will not be led away by clamor, but you will do as your best judgment may dictate, considering all interests involved. The question of the proper adjustment of freight rates is one most difficult. It presents features so varied and intricate that men unskilled in the details of railroad management may well hesitate to offer advice in the matter. There are those who advocate the enactment of laws establishing maximum freight rates. In respect to this my observation has been, that when such legislation has been enacted it has proved unsatisfactory to the people, and has failed to accomplish the end desired. It is true that under our constitution you cannot create a board of railroad commissioners, then I have no plan to recommend, as I believe the relief demanded is to be had through a board of commissioners properly constituted, and clothed with power to arbitrate and decide between the people and the railroads upon existing matters of difference.

**REPORTS AND STATEMENTS TRANSMITTED.**

Transmitted herewith for your information, and containing many useful and valuable suggestions and recommendations to which your early and careful consideration is asked, are the biennial

reports of the secretary of state, state treasurer, auditor of public accounts, commissioner of public lands and buildings, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, adjutant general, state librarian, principal of institution for the blind, principal of deaf and dumb institute, superintendent of the reform school, superintendent of the insane hospital, warden of state penitentiary, principal of the state normal school, board of regents of the university of Nebraska, and the annual reports of boards of fish commissioners, state agricultural society, and state horticultural society.

Appended hereto and made a part of this message will be found the following tabular statements:

Register of convicts discharged from Nov. 30, 1882, to Nov. 30, 1884. Pardons and commutations granted and remission of fines. Statement of the insurance policies now in force covering public property and buildings belonging to the state. Report of expenditures for executive office for the two years ending Nov. 30, 1884. Statement of moneys received from the general government, and paid into the state treasury during the two years ending Dec. 21, 1884. Statement of the railroads in the state, giving name, number of miles, the assessed valuation per mile, and total assessed valuation. Statement showing number of miles of railroad constructed in the state during years 1883 and 1884. Statement showing the appropriations needed for the operating expenses of the government from the 31st day of March, 1885, to the 31st day of March, 1887, as estimated by the heads of the several departments, and by the auditor of public accounts, when not otherwise estimated.

**CONCLUSION.**

I deeply appreciate the uniform kindness and courtesy received by me from all connected with my administration, and desire to tender them the assurance of my high personal regard. The office of legislator carries with it grave responsibilities, and those whom you have the honor to represent in this capacity will justify hold you to a strict accountability. In bidding you welcome, I may express the hope, that your deliberations may result in such action as shall prove most beneficial to the varied interests of the state.

JAMES W. DAWES.  
Executive Chamber,  
Lincoln, Jan. 6, 1885.

**An Accident All Around.**

A most ridiculous scene occurred at a church in Newcastle. A policeman was passing the church as a gentleman came out. The man jokingly accosted the policeman and said he was wanted inside, meaning that the minister would be glad to have him turn from the error of his ways, and seek the truth and enjoy a peace that passeth all understanding. The stupid policeman thought there was some trouble in the church, so he went in. The sexton, seeing a policeman was anxious to give him a favorable seat, so he said, "Come right in here," and he took him to a pew and waved his hand, as much as to say, "Help yourself." There was another man in the pew, a deacon with a sinister expression as the policeman thought, and he supposed that was the man they waited arrested, so he tapped the deacon on the arm and told him to come along. The deacon turned pale and edged along as though to get away, when the policeman took him by the collar and jerked him out into the aisle. The deacon struggled, thinking the policeman was crazy, and tried to get away, but he was dragged along. Many of the congregation thought the deacon had been doing something wrong, and some of them got behind the deacon and helped the officer fire him out. Arriving at the lock-up, the policeman saw the man who told him he was wanted in the church, and asked him what the charge was against the deacon, and he didn't know, so the sexton was appealed to, and he didn't know, and finally the prisoner was asked what it was all about, and he didn't know. The policeman was asked what he arrested the man for, and he didn't know, and after awhile the matter was explained, and the policeman, who had to arrest somebody, took the man into custody who told him he was wanted in the church, and he was fined \$5 and costs. He says he will never try to convert a policeman again, and the policeman says he will never go to church again if they get to knocking each other down with hymn-books.—Peck's Sun.

**He Was Overcome.**

He called himself a commercial traveler, but vulgar people style him a drummer. He walked into a hotel office and proceeded to place his several pieces of luggage in the keeping of a son of Ham. Then he carelessly took up a pen and was registering his name upon a good-sized sample of the cimex lectularius made its way slowly across the page of the register. The drummer stopped suddenly, and after taking a long look at the insect, he cried, "Well, I've traveled all over the United States, and put up at all sorts of hotels, but I'm blessed if in this isn't the first house I ever struck where those things come down stairs and find out the number of a fellow's room."

He said to her: "The moon is always just the same, and yet I always find some new beauty in it." She said to him: "It's just so with the circus." He bought tickets for two.

**Had Such Pretty Ways With Her.**

"She had such pretty ways with her." That was the reason an honest, hard-working man gave for marrying a girl of whom he knew little else, but who was really a professional bigamist, traveling about the country and marrying husband after husband as a matter of speculation. It is the "pretty ways" of woman which has ruined many a man of every age, including the greatest of Generals, statesmen and philosophers. If the "pretty ways" come from the heart it is all right. If they are the result of cold, selfish, calculating art, woe is to him who falls their victim. Nothing is truer than that women are both better and worse than men. A man could hardly be so bad as a woman is when she puts on the prettiest ways of her sex for mischief.

The new pair of shoes came home for little 5-year-old. He tried them on, and, finding that his feet were in very close quarters, exclaimed: "O my! they are so tight I can't wink my toes!"

**RED STAR**  
TRADE MARK  
**COUGH CURE**  
Absolutely  
Free from Opium, Stimulants and Poisons.  
A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE  
For Coughs, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pain in Chest, and other ailments of the Throat and Lungs.

**HOSTETTER'S**  
CELEBRATED  
STOMACH BITTERS  
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, if it stimulates the system, invigorates the mind, and cheers the heart. It cures the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, opens a new field to the liver, renews the jaded appetite, and restores the healthy blood. Its ingredients are purely vegetable, and its effects are of the most reliable character. It is a tonic for the weak, a purgative for the constipated, and a general health-giver to all who are afflicted with indigestion, dyspepsia, and all the ailments of the stomach.

**CATARRH**  
ELLY'S  
CREAM BALM  
FOR CATARRH OF THE HEAD  
AND NECK  
This balm is a specific for all catarrhs of the head and neck, and is particularly adapted to the treatment of those of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. It is a powerful antiseptic, and its use will result in a permanent cure. It is sold in small bottles for 50 cents.

**HAY-FEVER**  
ELLY'S  
CREAM BALM  
FOR HAY-FEVER  
This balm is a specific for hay-fever, and is particularly adapted to the treatment of those who are afflicted with this disease. It is a powerful antiseptic, and its use will result in a permanent cure. It is sold in small bottles for 50 cents.

**R. U. AWARE**  
Lorillard's Climax Cigarettes  
bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf Cigarettes, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

**FREE TO P. A. M.** Graphic Colored Engraving of an Ancient Initiation Scene from a newly discovered Egyptian Tablet, also, the large new illustrated Catalogue of Masonic Books and Goods, with bottom prices; also, an offer of very lucrative business to P. A. M. REDDING & CO. Masonic Publishing Manufacturers, 721 Broadway, New York.

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Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.  
Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.  
It cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Dropsy, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints. IT'S A PROOF OF THIS.  
IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, RHEUMATISM, By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby  
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restoring the normal power to throw off disease. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and patients cured. PERFECTLY CURED.  
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VEGETABLE COMPOUND  
IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR... All those painful complaints... Female Population.  
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We want agents, men or women, in every town in the United States. No experience necessary. Agents, already at work, average \$5 to \$10 per day. Over 400 per cent profit. Four dozen samples for five cents stamp. Address: HAWKEYE NOVELTY CO., 322 7th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

**One Dollar**  
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PER YEAR.  
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I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by the use of thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Inquire for TWO BOTTLES of my medicine. Address: Dr. T. A. SLOUGH, 1st Pearl St., New York.

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**1885.**  
**A CLEAN SWEEP.**  
**GOOD TIMES MUST COME.**  
The people are all mad! The air is full of dissension and strife! The wheels of business are creaking to ruin, and the Ship of State is in a foul! The blue devils have taken possession of the country, and Momo has gone fishing with a slim supply of bait!  
These things must not continue, or life will become a hollow mockery! The people must be put in good humor! The trouble with the atmosphere must be rectified! The wheels of business must be lubricated, and the "creak" taken out of 'em. The blue devils must be routed and "sat down upon, and the Ship of State towed into clear soundings. Momo must be better equipped, and things generally brought out of the chaotic muddle into which they have been dumped.  
THE CHICAGO LEDGER will provide for all this by stirring up everybody's liver and making it attend to business. Every edition will be as full of wit and good for laughter as a boy's pocket of incongruities. Humor, fun, wit, pathos, and point will run through it like mumps through a district school. It will convince a man more completely than a green apple or steam will, and will either make him laugh or kill him. It will send Momo tearing through the land like a yellow dog racing with a tin pan, and will make the people get up on their house-tops and fairly howl with joy. It will be as devoid of any piousness as an editor's right of government bonds; light as biscuit, and breezy as the Cave of Winds. It will make a people pay their bills as cheerfully as going to breakfast, and prove of more enduring benefit to mankind than wealth in bank. It will be better than going to a circus every week in the year, and all for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.  
We take pleasure in announcing to the reading public the engagement of Mr. E. P. Brown, whose ability as a humorist is well known and acknowledged, to wield the editorial until for THE CHICAGO LEDGER for the coming year. Mr. Brown was the originator and publisher of the Cincinnati Breakfast Table, and it was his pen which made it so famous for humor during his connection with it. His sketches are to be mostly drawn from real life, and will introduce many new features in a manner altogether new to breakfast tables. He will make a people pay their bills as cheerfully as going to breakfast, and prove of more enduring benefit to mankind than wealth in bank. It will be better than going to a circus every week in the year, and all for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.  
Arrangements have been concluded with several very prominent authors for series and complete stories, which will appear from week to week, and in no pains will be spared to make THE LEDGER the most interesting literary publication in the land. Notwithstanding the mere expense incurred by the numerous projected improvements, editorially and mechanically, the subscription price of the paper will remain the same as for the past year, namely, One Dollar per Year. Send in your subscriptions at once and keep up with the procession. Address all letters plainly to

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