

THE ADVERTISER.

Official Paper of City, County, and the United States.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1873.

Milwaukee, a perfect Gibraltar of democracy, has elected a republican mayor.

The State last week secured a judgment against "Honest John Gillispie" for \$10,000.

Minister Jay anticipates being overwhelmed by his countrymen during the progress of the Vienna exposition.

Jeff Davis and Gideon J. Pillow are vestrymen of St. Lazarus Church, Memphis. "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven." (?)

According to the last census there are in the United States 61,858 male physicians and surgeons, and 625 female physicians.

The St. Louis Republican recommends an ambitious debating society in Kansas to take up as its next subject: "Which is the butt end of a goat?"

Blaine, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, has been elected Chairman of the Maine Republican State Central Committee for the fifteenth time.

The maddest man in New York city, or State either, is the one who deposited nine hundred dollars in the Atlantic bank at seven minutes before three o'clock on the day of its failure.

Ben. Butler, of Mass., who mailed a three cent stamp to a constituent who complained about his voting for and drawing retroactive pay, is now denominated as "three cent Butler."

A New York female who read that the Hoosier Tunnel cost \$900 per yard, said she would have a dress pattern off that piece if the old man did not lay up a cent for two years.

James Brooks, of the New York Express, died at Washington last week. Mr. Brooks made his first reputation in a pen-dill with Arch Bishop Hughes about twenty-two years ago.

When Shakespeare wrote about patience on a monument, did he refer to doctors' patience? No. How do you know he didn't? Because you always find them under a monument.

A national convention of producers and consumers was called to be held at New York on the 6th of May, to consider the matter of freight transportation between the West and the seaboard.

A Troy dentist became emotionally insane while repairing a front tooth for a pretty woman, and kissed her. She told her husband, and he went a round the next day and borrowed \$500 of the dentist, on long time.

Spinal Meningitis is proving quite fatal in many places of late. It is said that electricity is the surest remedy. The disease is described by physicians as congestion of the meninges or coverings of the brain and spinal column, which produces excruciating pain and speedy death.

A Louisiana paper asks, in a distressing tone, "If we can't raise the sweet potatoes we eat, in heaven's name what can we raise?" As they have been raising the devil in that State for a year past, says the Pittsburgh Commercial, very successfully, we don't see the necessity of enquiring any further.

The St. Louis Globe thinks this is not a very good year for conscientious Congressmen. Thirty-eight of them had conscientious scruples against voting the money to themselves, but only half a dozen have had scruples about keeping it. "Don't go fishing on Sunday, my son, but if you do go, always bring home the fish."

The actual defalcation in the Atlantic Bank of New York appears to be about \$900,000, of which the daring and ingenious but reckless Mr. Tainter, the cashier, has stolen fully two-thirds. The suspicion strongly prevails that he still has possession of most of the embezzled funds with the design of compromising by returning a portion, and escaping prosecution.

Suppose there are six hundred street cars in the city of Chicago, and each street car makes eight trips a day, and three ladies are compelled to stand up each trip, how many buttes are there in Chicago? The Post forgets, or neglects, to state whether these ladies are clamorous for the ballot. Until we have information on this point, we shall be compelled to give up the conundrum.

Macready, the veteran English tragedian, is dead—aged eighty years. It is remarkable that Macready should so soon have followed his old American rival for histrionic superiority—Edwin Forrest—who died at Philadelphia only a short time ago. Many readers will recall the event of the great riot in New York between the friends of these two rival tragedians, about twenty years ago.

To the mass of mankind, who see little gold, it may interest to know where it all goes, as fast as dug from the ground. It is estimated that fifteen per cent. of our gold product is melted down for manufacture, thirty-five per cent. goes to Europe directly, twenty-five to Japan, fifteen to Brazil, five to China, Japan and India, leaving fifty per cent. for domestic use. Fifty per cent. of that which goes to Cuba and Brazil ultimately goes to Europe, from whence four-fifths of their whole supply goes to India, where it is absorbed and disappears, from sight in a mysterious manner. For many years this absorption of gold, and silver as well, has been going on in the East Indies and China.

THE TRUNK R. R.

Since our last issue we have visited Omaha, and while there came in contact with several of the leading citizens, all of whom were ardently working in the interest of the Trunk R. R., and they assured us that no doubt here would be completed from Omaha to this city before snow flies. The books of the company are to be opened at Omaha to-day, and we heard a citizen of Plattsmouth authorize his name entered for \$30,000 stock. The citizens of Omaha will back Nebraska with a controlling interest, while eastern capitalists stand ready to make up any deficit. We opine that by the 1st of next month developments will thrill the heart of every one who hungers for the effect of this great enterprise.

TILTON V. BEECHER. Theodore Tilton, of the Golden Age, has recently caused the publication of a letter purporting to have been written in 1871, addressed to Henry C. Bowen, of the Independent, touching the scandal heralded by Victoria Woodhull-Blood. In this letter Mr. Tilton says that Mr. Bowen had charged adultery upon Henry Ward Beecher, and that the latter had confessed his guilt and craved indulgence from exposure. That subsequently Mr. Bowen denied this, whereupon an emette occurred between Bowen and Tilton, resulting in the former dismissing the latter.

Now the facts as to Tilton's dismissal is known to pretty much every reader of the Independent. Tilton wrote an article for that paper, not only accepting the free-love theories of Victoria Woodhull, but actually bankrupted the English language in eulogy of that notorious woman, which shocked the every reader of the Independent and drew from the secular press of the nation animadversions calculated to destroy the influence and indeed the life of that journal. The immediate vacating of the chair editorial of the Independent, and the prompt announcement of his withdrawal from the editorial sanctum, are recollected, and Tilton cannot now cover up his shame by aiding the vixen Woodhull to bespatter the character of Henry Ward Beecher. Tilton has fallen, but he is impotent in his effort to drag Beecher down into the depths with him.

The Brownville ADVERTISER, issued from the wilderness in Nebraska, nominates Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, for President. His nomination by the ADVERTISER settles the matter, and all other aspirants are thereby defeated.

We clip the above from the Quincy Herald. The "wilderness in Nebraska" is good. Seventeen years ago the editor of the ADVERTISER published a paper in the wilderness in Illinois, and then as now exchanged with the Quincy Herald. Then, as now, the Herald was violently Democratic, edited by the vulgar but talented Brooks. But a few miles to the north of us, the Herald, lived ELIHU B. WASHBURN, who stood at the cradle of the Republican party, and has ever sustained the reputation of an honest and able man, and consistent statesman. If nominated his election will be the natural sequence, and we do not entertain a doubt that he is the "coming man." In '76 GRANT'S constitutional term—eight years—will have expired, and WASHBURN will be a worthy successor. We know that none could be selected so acceptable to President GRANT as his old friend and advocate, E. B. WASHBURN.

In the past year, one thousand two hundred and sixteen houses have been erected in Washington, and several million dollars were expended in public improvements during the same period. The National Capital, we are glad to learn, is making rapid strides toward doing away with the relics of a barbarous and thriftless age, and at no distant day will be less of a quagmire in winter, and not quite so much of a barren and unsightly dust-heap in summer.

The people of Colorado won't admit that there is any possible comfort or convenience which they don't possess. An inquisitive and incredulous Easterner examining the flora of that region, happened to observe something which he was informed was "soap weed." Innocently asking why it was thus dubbed, an old settler mildly remarked that "it was because it bore little balls of soaped soap all through the summer for the convenience of visitors."

Dispatches announce that General Van Buren and his thirteen assistants, comprising the regular Vienna commission, have been suspended, and others appointed in their places. The charge of irregularities and improper conduct on the part of some of the commissioners assumed such positive shape that, in the judgment of Secretary Fish, entire new appointments were necessary. The scientific and honorary commissioners do not come under the operation of the order.

Legal interest is still restricted to seven per cent. by the bill now before the New York legislature, and which has been described incorrectly as a bill for the repeal of the usury law. Its main effect is to lessen the penalty. Instead of forfeiting principal and interest, the lender is protected in his rights to the former, and loses only the interest.

Gen. Howard says that the president's peace policy, if it does not succeed with the Indians of this generation, will certainly succeed with those of the next. But the western settlers think that the only successful Indian policy will be the one which leaves the next generation in their neighborhood exclusively white.

A cloud of civil war is again darkening over France, say the cable dispatches. The gravest apprehensions are felt in the highest quarters that the monarchists will attempt to overthrow Thiers by force.

The first protestant easter service ever held on the shore of Cuba took place in the Episcopal church at Havana, of which the Rev. Edward Kennedy is rector, last month.

William Schwartz, of Hillsboro, Ohio, has just drawn \$203 from the government for his share of the \$100,000 reward offered for the capture of Jeff Davis.

FARMERS' GRANGES.

We learn that the farmers of Nebraska county are falling into line, and organizing, in conformity to the rules of the new order, preparatory to the grand jubilee to be held by the agricultural population against all monopolies. This is as it should be, for ours is one of the best, if not the best, agricultural county, in the State. Of course the drift and tendencies of this organization, now assuming such huge proportions in the great west, are proper subjects of discussion, as also the suggestion of points which may lead to the proper solution of the difficulties to be remedied.

One cardinal point in the organization, and one most strongly urged by its founders and the press, is, to admit no politicians whatever. While this is, perhaps, absolutely essential, to a pure organization, yet it is just as essential to see that politicians do not spring up among them, and see the popular wave ride into power upon it, and develop the same traits in human nature that characterize full fledged politicians.

The points in favor of the organization, and to be combated by it, are the high prices of imports and low prices of exports, as particularly effected by the producer. That this state of things does exist the most obtuse can see, and to such an extent as to goad the usually calm and placid farmer into a resistance, which we predict will be irresistible.

The main point made is the high rate of transportation by rail. This is undoubtedly the root of the evil, the deadly pest overshadowing the agricultural interests. The remedies suggested are, first, to compel railroads to charge lesser rates; second, to establish manufactories to work up the raw material where produced, thus saving transportation, and at the same time to bring the artisan and laborer in these factories to the very door of the producer, and thus afford a home market. The first point will follow as a sequence of the last, but the last will never follow the first; and therefore we adhere to the belief that the establishment of manufactories is the proper solution of the difficulty.

To reason one moment: Say you succeed in lessening rates of freight so that your products can reach the east at remunerative figures; will not this still entice capital, manufactories, and operatives to remain in their accustomed places away from you? your home market is left as it was, and you are still at the mercy of railroad corporations, and corrupt politicians who will work to their interests. The disease will not be cured, but only alleviated for a time, to break out with increased malignity so soon as a good chance occurs. On the other hand: establish in your midst manufactories of such products as are indigenous to your soil and climate and such others as are profitable, and you are independent of the elites and rings of railroads, capital is created in your midst which in turn brings operatives and makes a home demand for your surplus. These are facts, illustrated by every country which has risen to eminence; in the same ratio that facilities cause greater concentration of wealth than agriculture, to the same degree do they extend the greatness and prestige of the State or place containing them.

Another point has suggested itself, since the question has been fairly under discussion, and that is, the evil which complained of may be greatly mitigated by a diversity of products. Why our producers adhere so tenaciously to the production of corn is a mystery to us; as it is one of the most weighty and bulky of products, in which the cost of transportation, under the most favorable circumstances, forms the main cost. To illustrate our idea, let us suppose for a moment that every other laborer in Brownville was a carpenter, some must of necessity drop the plain and gather up the "shovel and the hoe" or starve. So if every farmer raises corn as his leading staple, the competition is so close that all must perform sell at the lowest price forced by the great necessities of the poorer classes, as these will establish prices. To remedy this evil, diversity of production is suggested. Nebraska soil will produce a far greater variety than has ever been attempted. If one-tenth the capital now invested in reapers and threshing machines were in hemp breakers, and used as assiduously, the country would be richer. The variety of products will only suggest themselves if this subject is only fairly discussed; and the point in favor of manufactories will also bring about a variety of products.

It is a grave question with many leading minds among the producing community, if it is possible to obtain a permanent remedy for existing evils by striking at the railroads, as the least lapse of interest in the question will open the door to the repeal of laws which may be welded into the statute books while the iron is hot. This is the main light in which to look at this side of the question; while the other is free from this objection, as aid enough to get manufactories under way, will, in the growing west, keep them flourishing. We need but to look at those cities and counties which have sided in their establishment. They have produced both a concentration of wealth and a home market, and railroads have aimed to reach them, and by competition have brought about naturally the result now thought to be only attainable by legislative enactment.

Official advices from London indicate that the amount due the United States, under the Geneva award, some \$155,000 will not reach Washington, where it is to be put into the treasury, before August next.

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THE TRUNK R. R.

PLATTSMOUTH, May 3, 1873.

Dear Sir—I notice in your paper that Dr. Converse, of the Brownville & Ft. Kearney R. R. is making an effort to have the County Commissioners of Nebraska issue the bonds voted to that road, which expired by limitation 1st of November last. He also couples with his request for a proposal to build the Trunk road, if they will issue the bonds voted to the Trunk line.

If he is satisfied with the condition of the bonds voted to the B. & Ft. K. road, and will build the road, I would say let him have the bonds; but when he talks of building the Trunk line, that is not desirable for Nebraska county. It would interfere with arrangements that are being perfected for the speedy construction of the Trunk railroad that will form a link in a through line, and be so operated from the Pacific Coast to St. Louis, via Omaha, giving all the river counties, from Douglas south to the Kansas line, all the advantages of Eastern, Southern or Western markets, without the rehandling of produce or stock, as would be the case if the road was built between Brownville and Nebraska City as part of the Midland or Brownville & Ft. Kearney R. R. Neither of these could secure a favorable connection with the Union Pacific (the only overland route,) for the interchange of freights for the Utah, Montana and California markets, and if ever built to St. Louis connection its position would be that of a local line, and the citizens of Nebraska and other counties adjoining would be deprived of many advantages and competition in rates that inure to great through lines connecting large cities and centers of trade.

If Converse means to do as he talks, let him complete the Brownville & Ft. Kearney road, in which he has been default so long; and when he gets through with that, if the Trunk line is not rapidly nearing completion, and the people of Nebraska are not satisfied with its progress, then he can get a chance to build it.

But to make a new contract for a large building, with a contractor who is in default on a small building, would not be a wise business transaction for an individual, and what is true of an individual applies with equal force to counties and corporations.

I believe the Trunk line will yet be completed through Nebraska county before the Brownville & Ft. Kearney, unless the Commissioners of Nebraska by their acts should compromise the Trunk company's interest with the Brownville & Ft. Kearney company.

Auditor Weston sends down to the County Clerk the following statement of the valuation put upon the railroads running through this county, including the side tracks and rolling stock. The Western Union Telegraph Co. has 1,215 miles of line along the A. & N. R. The telegraph line on the B. & M. belongs to the corporation, and is included in the valuation given. The Atchison & Nebraska Co. has 9,128 miles of road in Gage county, which is assessed at \$9,000 per mile, or \$82,552.

The Burlington & Missouri River R. R. has 13 miles of road in Gage county, which is assessed at \$50 a mile, or \$650.

These several valuations are added to the county assessment of property by the Clerk.

We clip the above from the Beatrice Express, from which it will be seen that Gage county profits, not only through the operations of the railroads running through her confines, but from an increased tax duplicate incident to the workings of said thoroughfares.

A Match for His Mother. Tamaro, Illinois, has been shocked. It is a little place, and a cloud of gloom goes a great way to cover it. The incident which has so disturbed Tamaro is a singular one, and we gather the particulars from an attentive correspondent. About five weeks since Wm. Farver, a well known farmer, had a slight misunderstanding with his mother, who is a widow. He wanted a new pair of shoes, and his mother did not get them, and over there the boy said pettishly that he would match her for not getting the shoes. He disappeared that day. His mother supposed he was carrying out his purpose of matching her, and gave herself little concern about him, thinking he would return when he got over his pet. The absence of her boy, until the unexpected shock which she received a day or two since. Mr. R. H. Nicholson and one of his hired men, coming along the road, saw a man who had fallen down, and were almost driven from their work by a stench that proceeded from the body. They found a pair of oak lumber, containing about 600 feet measurement, they found under it a crushed human body, which proved to be that of the missing boy.

At the coroner's examination which followed, a little girl, Mollie Nevilles, stated that she saw William Farver on the evening of his disappearance about sunset standing on the porch of the house, which he was found dead. The girl testified that after her first sight of him she turned around to go into the house, heard the lumber fall and saw the man's head and hands protruding in that direction. She then went into the house and informed her aunt, Mrs. Gamble. Mrs. Gamble soon after started out to make an examination when some of the neighbors called her attention away, and she forgot all about the incident, until her memory was refreshed by the discovery of the body. The girl, who was much crushed, it is said, that the boy could not have lived if he had been released from the dead-fall immediately. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by accident. All the circumstances, however, give rise to the suspicion that the boy might have intended to hurt if not kill himself, to be a match for his mother.

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EDUCATIONAL.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE ST. DEBROIN DISTRICT SCHOOL.

ST. DEBROIN, May 2nd, 1873. The evening was a pleasant one, notwithstanding the mud which was caused by the heavy fall of rain on Wednesday. The house was filled to its utmost capacity. A great number were in from the country as early as 7 o'clock.

The house was called to order by Mr. McGowen, the teacher, and the exercises were commenced by singing. District schools must have their concerts. The introductory address by Miss Bell Taylor was well spoken. Declaration, "Death of Hamilton," by Jackie Ritter, spoken distinctly. Dialogue, "The Right Way," by Harmon Clark and Don Fraker, well performed. "Racy Stump Speech," by Myron Taylor, comical and good. "Robinson Crusoe," by Alvin Jones, clear. Instrumental music by Frank Taylor and Mrs. Cook, after which the dialogue, "Not Afraid of Ghost," was well acted and distinctly spoken by Miss Sue Cross and others. "The Little Speaker," by Colonel Fraker, was spoken in a boy-like manner and clear. "The Little Girl's Dream," by Miss Nellie Fraker, well rendered. Dialogue, "Frog Hollow Locomotive," was next in order, by Mr. and Mrs. Cook and others, during which the president had some difficulty in keeping order. The dialogue was well acted, and was very amusing to the audience. "The Biggest Piece of Pie," by Ollie Clark. The most amusing fact of the speech was to hear the little fellow trying to say the word "partiality," it certainly was a mouth full for him. "The Birds," by Miss Jones, well spoken. "Is it anybody's business," by Miss Bell Taylor, spoken loud and clear. "The Maniac," by Miss Louisa Cooley, spoken in full tone. "The School Boy's Song," by Alie Woodring, well rendered. Dialogue, "The Volunteers," by Colonel Fraker and Charley Taylor, distinctly rendered. "Mike Hootie's Hat Story," by Joseph Spool, spoken in a clear tone of voice. "The Lazy Lad," by Chick Ritter, spoken in an unusual style, Chick doing his best. Dialogue, "A Pleasant Hour in School," by Mrs. Cook and others, seemed more like an unpleasant hour—unpleasant to teacher, pupils, and the lady visitor. It was well committed and spoken. "Mrs. Caudle's Lecture on Spring Clothing," by Miss Rhoda Clark, was a pretty good job of reciting. "The Lover of Little," by Miss Almira Parker, well performed. "A Smackin' School," by Geo. Ritter, spoken loud and clear. "Bachelor's Hall," by Peter Welty, well done. "Never Cheat the Printer," by Miss Mary Chanon. This was good for the newspaper men. Song, "Ory and Bauling," by Mrs. Cook and others, beautiful. "Ruffled Dress," by Miss Evie Chapman. This little girl both sings and speaks well. Dialogue, "Taking a Photograph," by Mr. Overman and others, spoken loud and distinct, but not quite natural enough on the part of some of the performers, yet it was comical. "Mrs. Bedott's Poetry," by Miss Mollie Clark, well done. "Bombastic Disquisition of a Midnight Murder," by Marion Clark, good. "The Representation of the Mouths," was one of the best performances of the evening, each one performing his part admirably. Dialogue, "A Curious Dream," by J. Spool and J. Ritter, spoken well and ended well. "A Valuedictory," by Miss Mollie Ritter. The composition was good. "Rim Maniac," by Prof. Welth. He represented the maniac very well; spoken loud. "North American Indian," by W. S. McGowen, the teacher; spoken clear and with deliberation. Song, "Little Brown Church," by Frank Taylor, Mrs. Cook and Miss Bell Taylor, is a pretty piece indeed, and was well sung. "Candidate for Constable," by Mr. A. Jones, was spoken with animation. "Yankee in Love," by Peter Welty, nicely rendered, singular occurrence, however. "Self Conceit," by Charley Jones, good. "Dirty Jack," by Charley Taylor, good. "Our Country's Flag," Mr. Frank Taylor, spoken in good style, after which he sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Welty then conducted an exercise in Gymnastics; the class was well trained. "The Fine Old Dutch Gentlemen," was sung by S. W. McGowen. Mr. S. Gilbert, teacher of the Aspinwall school, spoke a declamation, the title of which I do not remember, but the style and manner in which it was rendered was excellent. The St. Debroin Clipper was then read, containing many things that were laughable as well as entertaining. Mr. Peter Welty is the editor of this comical little paper, assisted by Miss Clark. Success to them, and may they work in unison. "The Closing Address," by Miss Mary Fox, was a touching and efficient intercourse between parent and teacher, and established a basis upon which we should all zealously and harmoniously labor to attain the desired result. Laboring in a field having fewer active sympathizers than any other, I have done all in my power to induce parents, and all who are interested in the common good of education, to visit our school, and by their presence sanction the course pursued, and encourage us to achieve greater victories. Many of you, by your active co-operation, have been of the greatest assistance to me; and if my term of school should be successful, it is greatly owing to cordial encouragement of the parents of my pupils.

The condition of teacher is one of labor and anxiety, requiring experience and ability; and you, my young friends, will not realize the great responsibility until you are obliged to hold the position. None but those who have labored in the field can understand the difficulties through which we labor.

It has been more particularly my endeavor to lay open to my school the true meaning of instruction and edu-

cation, and of the general improvement in both the studies and deportment of my pupils. I think I may justly feel proud; they have in most instances exceeded my expectation, and have, with few exceptions, united their efforts to render our term a decided success. I have endeavored to do my duties faithfully and fearlessly, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that my work has not been entirely unappreciated nor in vain; again or elsewhere, or in a different sphere, my thoughts will often revert to the many happy hours spent here, and my warmest wishes will always dwell with you in whatever sphere you may have in store for you, and I hope and trust the instructions received this winter may be of incalculable benefit, and that you will continue that improvement so happily begun, that you may be prepared to gun, that you may be prepared to meet its trials, manhood its cares and rears, and even old age its sorrows and griefs. But will we not all recall those days, around which memory links her brightest chains?"

The exhibition was a grand success, notwithstanding this was the first ever made in St. Debroin in this direction. The children, parents and teacher seemed to work together, and success of course must be the result. The children evinced a desire to improve the privileges granted them by their parents, and show a determination to win the approbation of their teacher; and we trust that when they grow to the estate of men and women they may maintain the reputation of their youth, and that their pathway through life will be a pleasant one, and that their existence will be undisturbedly happy, in my sincere wish.

I understand that the directors of the St. Debroin school district have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. McGowen for the summer term. We trust that success may attend him in the future as in the past. The school has been in a flourishing condition during the past winter.

Yours,

From the middle of 1862 to the last of June, 1872, the generous United States paid Paris the enormous sum of \$200,000,000. This somewhat staggering amount was forwarded in gold, in account of jewelry, lace, silk, gloves, crapes, merinoes, hats, human hair, and miscellaneous toilet articles. This very respectable bill does not include the gold forwarded from our cities to the French metropolis, for silvers, works of art, gentlemen's garments and fabrics from which to make the same. There is not a single item in the aggregate of the \$200,000,000 which could not have been produced at home, or been readily dispensed with, and that with great benefit to, not only to the purse, but to the health of the consumers.

CHILDREN'S LETTER. My dear old uncle, I do not letter, my old mammy she ditten better; she every day little bit stronger, daddy to be sick very much longer, daddy's so fat can't hardly stagger, mammy says he jinks too much larger. Dear little baby had a bad cold, too to take two drops nassy, he took a dose of taitup, felt worse as never; shan't take no more taitup never! Wind on stomit, felt poody bad, worse fit of sickness, I had, but I had belly ate, old uncle Bill! I ain't no fun, now, say what you will. I used to sleep all day and cry all night; don't do it now, cause 'tain't right. I ain't growin', gettin' poody, but I ain't growin' no pounds—only tink o' yag! Little ferman blankets was to big before, nussa can't pin 'em no more. Skirts so small, baby 'em all out. Got a head full of hair as black as night, and big bow eyes yag look mighty bright. My mammy say never did see any other baby half ten, aunt Sarah, too; baby loves oo, baby loves oo. Baby seen a poody kid in his uncles all, aunties and cousins; big folk, and small. Can't yite no more, so good-bye, baby old uncle wia a glass eye!

A Double Runaway. A Lexington Ky., paper says a singular incident happened on the L., C. and E. train conducted by Capt. Eulossy, the other day. An old gentleman and his hopeful son of about nineteen summers got on the cars at Cropper's Station, in company with another man and a woman. Their appearance and actions excited suspicion, and upon inquiry it was ascertained that the two gentlemen were runaway lovers and the two ladies were going to become of one flesh with the father and son respectively. The father, discreet man that he was, had taken the elder of the two, and the son had taken the younger, a blooming miss of eighteen. They accomplished their journey in safety, were married in Jeffersonville, and returned by Capt. Eulossy's train again. It was quite amusing to see them as they chucked over their success in outwitting the stern parents of the girls—leaning across the aisle to whisper to each other, and regarding their erect attitude to give an affectionate squeeze to the fair ones by their sides. We never before heard of father and son running off together, but it is well to have that kind of confidence existing in the same family.

After this Prof. McGowen made the following appropriate remarks to the patrons: "In surveying the field gone over in the past six months, I find some things that I had hoped to have accomplished, not entirely a success. It has been my aim to bring about a more cordial and efficient intercourse between parent and teacher, and establish a basis upon which we should all zealously and harmoniously labor to attain the desired result. Laboring in a field having fewer active sympathizers than any other, I have done all in my power to induce parents, and all who are interested in the common good of education, to visit our school, and by their presence sanction the course pursued, and encourage us to achieve greater victories. Many of you, by your active co-operation, have been of the greatest assistance to me; and if my term of school should be successful, it is greatly owing to cordial encouragement of the parents of my pupils. The condition of teacher is one of labor and anxiety, requiring experience and ability; and you, my young friends, will not realize the great responsibility until you are obliged to hold the position. None but those who have labored in the field can understand the difficulties through which we labor. It has been more particularly my endeavor to lay open to my school the true meaning of instruction and edu-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

On Marriage. I apply relief for young men from the effects of early and late marriages. Nerve debility cured. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free. In sealed envelopes. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2000 Ninth St., Philadelphia—An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. 7171212

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored. Just published a new edition of Dr. ROBERT L. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the natural cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, involuntary Seminal Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage (Genital Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Injuries, resulting from Self-Abuse, or Sexual Excesses). The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the worst cases of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or caustics, pointing out a mode of cure as certain as the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 2 cents. Address the Publisher, STEVENSON & CROSS, 137 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,356 211

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. P.J.T. CLAVE, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 37 MAIN STREET, (Deaney's stand), BROWNVILLE NEBRASKA. PERU MANUFACTURING CO. NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Peru Manufacturing Company, that a meeting of said stockholders will be held on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing five directors for said company, as provided in the Charter of said company, as follows: W. D. COLE, Secretary of Commissioners, 211

PROPOSALS. OFFICE OF CHIEF, MR. DEPT. PLATT, OMAHA, NEB., April 15, 1873. SEALED BIDS, in duplicate, with satisfactory guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, for the purchase of the following quantities of material, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, May 8, 1873, for the delivery of the following supplies at the stations of this company, full conditions will be furnished on application. OMAHA DEPOT, 45 cords wood; 500 tons coal; 200 tons iron. OMAHA BARRACKS, 150 cords wood; 1,250 tons coal; 500 tons iron. NORTH PLATTE, 120 cords wood; 350 tons coal; 200 tons iron. SIOUX FALLS BARRACKS, 250 tons coal; 350 tons iron. FORT D. A. RUSSELL, 1,075 cords wood; 2,400 tons coal; 600 tons iron. CHEYENNE DEPOT, 1,000 cords wood; 300 tons coal; 600 tons iron. FORT SARGENT, 200 cords wood; 700 tons coal; 225 tons iron. FORT FRED STEELE, 450 cords wood; 800 tons coal; 300 tons iron. FORT BRIDGER, 200 cords wood; 775 tons coal; 200 tons iron. CAMP DOUGLAS, 750 cords wood; 2,000 tons coal; 500 tons iron. CAMP HAVEN, 1,500 cords wood; 125 tons iron. FORT LARAMIE, 3,000 cords wood; 1,000 tons iron. FORT BROWN, 2,300 cords wood; 500 tons iron. CAMP PETERMAN, 800 cords wood; 300 tons iron. Bids for the supplies to be delivered at each of the above named stations, will also be received at the same day and hour by the respective quartermasters at the stations named, and the same day and hour by the respective quartermasters at the stations named, and the same day and hour by the respective quartermasters at the stations named. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Full conditions will be made known by application to the Quartermaster at the above supplies will be considered. BY JOHN W. PERLEY, Brig. Genl. U.S.A., CHIEF, MR. DEPT. PLATT, 211

Legal Notice. JACOB STRICKER, deceased, will take notice that Jacob Stricker and Peter B. Horst, did, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1873, make and execute a certain will, in and to the effect following, to-wit: That the said Jacob Stricker, deceased, did devise and bequeath unto the said Peter B. Horst, his executor, the sum of \$1,000, to be paid to the said Peter B. Horst, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1874, and the said Peter B. Horst, executor, did, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1873, make and execute a certain will, in and to the effect following, to-wit: That the said Jacob Stricker, deceased, did devise and bequeath unto the said Peter B. Horst, his executor, the sum of \$1,000, to be paid to the said Peter B. Horst, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1874, and the said Peter B. Horst, executor, did, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1873, make and execute a certain will, in and to the effect following, to-wit: That the said Jacob Stricker, deceased, did devise and bequeath unto the said Peter B. Horst, his executor, the sum of \$1,000, to be paid to the said Peter B. Horst, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1874, and the said Peter B. Horst, executor, did, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1873, make and execute a certain will, in and to the effect following, to-wit: That the said Jacob Stricker, deceased, did devise and bequeath unto the said Peter B. Horst, his executor, the sum of \$1,000, to be paid to the said Peter B. Horst, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1874, and the said Peter B. Horst, executor, did, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1873, make and execute a certain will, in and to the effect following, to-wit: That the said Jacob Stricker, deceased, did devise and bequeath unto the said Peter B. Horst, his executor, the sum of \$1,000, to be paid to the said Peter B. Horst, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1874, and the said Peter B. Horst, executor, did, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1873, make and execute a certain will, in and to the effect following, to-wit: That the said Jacob Stricker, deceased, did devise and bequeath unto the said Peter B. Horst, his executor, the sum of \$1,000, to be paid to the said Peter B. Horst, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1874, and the said Peter B. Horst, executor, did, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1873, make and execute a certain will, in and to the effect following, to-wit: That the said Jacob Stricker, deceased, did devise and bequeath unto the said Peter B. Horst, his executor, the sum of \$1,000, to be paid to the said Peter B. Horst, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1874, and the said Peter B. Horst, executor, did, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1873, make and execute a certain will, in and to the effect following, to-wit: That the said Jacob Stricker, deceased, did devise and bequeath unto the said Peter B. Horst, his executor, the sum of \$1,000, to be paid to the said Peter B. Horst, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1874, and the said Peter B