THE ADVERTISER.

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READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE

Nebraska Advertiser.

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Oldest Paper in the State.

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THE ADVERTISER

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	One Week.	One Week.	Two Weeks.	Three Weeks.	One Month.	Two Months.	Six Months.	Twelve Months.
Half inch	$ 50	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00	$ 6.00
One inch	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	5.00	7.00	10.00	16.00
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Twelve inches	9.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	50.00	90.00
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☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

J. H. Broady,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.—Office over State Bank, Brownville, Neb.

E. W. Thomas,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, front room over Stevenson & Cross's Hardware Store, Brownville, Neb.

Sidney French,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office, two doors east of Post Office, Brownville, Neb. Will give careful and diligent attention to all business entrusted to him. 13y1

Stull & Schick,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. May be consulted in the English and German languages. Office, No. 70 Main street, (up stairs,) Brownville, Neb. 45-1y

W. T. Rogers,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.—Will give diligent attention to any legal business entrusted to his care. Office in Court House Building, Brownville, Neb.

Hewett & Newman,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW Brownville, Neb.

N. K. GRIGGS, Attorney at Law and Land Agent, Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

PHYSICIANS.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduated in 1851. Located in Brownville 1858. Office, Lett & Creigh's drug store, McPherson Block. Special attention paid to Obstetrics and diseases of Women and Children. 10-6m

C. F. STEWART, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Brownville, Neb. Office hours from 7 to 9 a.m. and 2 to 4 and 6½ to 7½ p. m. Office in H. C. Lett's drug store.

H. L. MATHEWS, Physician and Surgeon. Office in City drug Store, No. 32 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

NOTARIES & COLLECTION AGENTS

J. W. Brush,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND COLLECTION Agent, Loudon Precinct. Special attention gives to the collection of notes and accounts for non-residents. Address Box 132 Brownville, Nemaha, Neb. 30ly

L. A. Bergmann,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.—Office, No. 62 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

E. L. BRIGHT, Notary Public and Conveyancer, No. 72 Main street, second floor, Brownville, Neb. Agent for the Equitable and American Tontine Life Insurance companies.

DRUGGISTS.

Lett & Creigh,
DRUGGISTS, and dealers in Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, etc. McPherson Block, No. 68 Main Street, Brownville, Neb.

LAND AGENTS.

A. P. CROSWELL, Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent. Office in Cogswell Block, corner First and Main streets. Will give prompt attention to the sale of Real Estate and the Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District. 7tf

RICHARD V. HUGHES, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. Office in northeast corner McPherson's Block, up stairs, Brownville, Neb.

WILLIAM H. HOOVER, Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent. Office in District Court Room. Will give prompt attention to the sale of Real Estate and Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District.

GRAIN DEALERS.

Geo. G. Stort,
CASH DEALER IN GRAIN AND AGRICULtural Implements, and Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Aspinwall, Neb.

SADDLERY.

J. H. BAUER, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Etc., No. 58 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Mending done to order. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BRIDGE BUILDING.

C. W. WHEELER, Bridge Builder and Contractor, Brownville, Neb. Sole agent for R. W. Smith's Patent Truss Bridge. The strongest and best wooden bridge now in use.

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOUSE, L. D. Robison, Proprietor. Front street, between Main and College. Good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with this House.

GUN SMITH.

WM. F. CRADDOCK, Gun Smith & Lock Smith. Shop at No. 52, Main street, Brownville, Nebraska. Guns made to order, and repairing done promptly & cheap rates. 35-1y

BLACKSMITHS.

J. W. & J. C. GIBSON, Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers, First street, between Main and Atlantic, Brownville, Neb. Work done to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALEX. ROBINSON, Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 56 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Has constantly on hand a good assortment of Gent's, Lady's, Misses and Children's Boots and shoes. Custom work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice.

SALOONS.

JOSEPH RUDDART & CO., Peace and Quiet Saloon, No. 51 Main street, Brownville, Neb. The best Wines and Liquors kept on hand.

L. A. Bergmann & Co.,
Manufacturers of Cigars,
and Wholesale Dealers in
Chewing and Smoking Tobaco,
MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS FOR
COLHAPP'S TOBACCO
Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry
JOSEPH SHUTZ,
No. 59 Main Street, Brownville.
Keeps constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of genuine articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly done on short notice, at reasonable rates.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.

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

BANK EXCHANGE HALL
J. G. RUSSELL,
Dealer in
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
42 Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, NEB.
BILLIARD

W. T. MOORE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
SHIPPERS,
AND DEALERS IN GRAIN AND COAL,
72 Main Street,
Brownville, Nebraska.
8y1

"EAT AND GROW FAT!"
BODY & BRO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. L. CROOKS & CO.)
BUTCHERS!
RUN TWO SHOPS.
One opposite Sherman House, on Main street, the other next door to Bratton's, on Sixth street.
Good, sweet, fresh meat always on hand, and satisfaction guaranteed to customers. 17-2-1y

PERU ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insurance not a Privilege but a Duty.

Continental Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Assets over $2,000,000
Losses paid in Chicago 1,500,000
Losses paid in Boston 500,000
Farm Risks made a specialty, upon the Installment or Annual Premium plan, for five years; less than five years, stock plan.
Insure against loss or damage by Fire and Lightning buildings and contents, hay, grain and stock.
GEO. T. HOPE, Pres.
CYRUS PECK, Sec.
C. J. BARBER, General Agent, Omaha.
P. M. MARTIN,
AGENT FOR NEMAHA COUNTY.

BARNES & MOODEY,
DAVID BARNES. S. S. MOODEY.
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
DRY GOODS
BOOTS, Queensware, CLOTHS, HATS, CAPS, LAMPS of the Latest Styles, in great variety.
GROCERIES
SHOES, Glassware, HARDWARE, CAPS, Latest Styles, variety.
FURNITURE
A FULL LINE OF Mouldings for Pictures and Frames.
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR
GRAIN
For Present or Spring Delivery.
We are constantly filling up with new goods which we
SELL LOW DOWN
to suit purchasers.
WE REFER TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

S. R. DAILY,
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
FINE TOILET SOAPS,
Fancy Hair & Tooth Brushes,
Perfumery,
Toilet Articles,
TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES,
Grass and Garden Seeds,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs,
Letter Paper, Pens, Inks, Envelopes,
GLASS, PUTTY,
Carbon Oil Lamps and Chimneys.
Physician's Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

All Aboard
THOMPSON'S
U. S. Mail and Transfer Hacks,
RUN DAILY FROM
PERU, NEBRASK
to the following points:
Nebraska City, making connection with trains on the Midland Pacific R. R.
Brownville and return daily.
Watson Station, Mo., making connections with all trains on the K. C., St. Joe. & C. B. R. R.
PASSENGERS AT LOW RATES.
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS of all Kinds transferred on these routes at reasonable rates.
☞ All orders left with GEO. A BROWN, Agent, at the P. O. in Peru, Neb., will be promptly attended to.
"Mose" Thompson.

SCHOOL OFFICERS AND TEACHERS
We invite your attention to the superiority of the
PEARD PATENT DESK & SETTEE
COMBINED.
IT HAS THE FOLDING DESK AND SEAT.
IT IS FREE FROM NOISE.
IT IS STRONG, BEAUTIFUL, CONVENIENT, DURABLE.
The castings are one-fourth heavier than those of any other desk, and so flanged as to secure the greatest possible strength. The wood is selected cherry, walnut or ash, thoroughly seasoned and kiln-dried, and handsomely finished in shellac. The seat, arm, and back, are beautifully carved and slatted. We guarantee against breakage in fair usage. It fits the school house for school or church purposes.
We also manufacture "THE GEM," as its name indicates, an elegant stationary Top Desk.
The "ECONOMIC" absolutely defies competition in prices for furniture WHICH IS GOOD.
We are also making a full line of Recitation Settees, Teacher's Desks, Chairs, and all SCHOOL FURNITURE. Our list of apparatus includes Clocks, Bells, Globes, Maps, Charts, Slated Paper, Liquid Slating, Chalk, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Dictionaries, and everything desirable in any grade of schools, all of which we will sell for cash, or on sufficient time to enable a district to levy and collect a tax.
Baade's Reading Case is rapidly superceding the ordinary Reading Tablets. 26 groups, phrases and sentences, based upon the word method, admirably adapted to primary lessons in Reading, Numbers, Reading, and Grammar. Address our nearest agent, who will call upon you without delay.
National School Furniture Co.,
113 and 115 State Street,
CHICAGO.
P. M. MARTIN, Exclusive Agent for Otoe, Nemaha, Richardson and Pawnee counties, solicits correspondence. Will visit you with samples. Five or ten-year building bonds negotiated without charge to patrons. Address
Box 101, Peru, Nebraska.

CITY HOTEL
CHARLES GAEDE
PROPRIETOR.
Guests received at all hours, DAY and NIGHT. Connects with
Livery Stable
under same management.
☞ Careful attention given to the wants of guests. We refer to the traveling public.

C. W. CULBERTSON,
CARPENTER and BUILDER
CONTRACTS TAKEN.
Material Furnished when Desired,
at terms and rates which defy competition. Address, or call at Shop, corner Fifth and Park streets, Peru, Neb.
Refers to { A. H. GILLETT, M. M. WILES. 8y1

PERU ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOTS G. W. PETERSON SHOES
will make to order
BOOTS AND SHOES.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
Call and see Samples.
NO FIT NO SALE.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.

ESTABLISHED JOHN BRUNSDON, NINE YEARS.
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
MAKER.
CUSTOM WORK ALWAYS ON HAND.
Repairs executed with neatness.
CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK

R. B. SMITH,
Justice of the Peace & Collection
AGENT.
Special attention given to collection of notes and accounts for non-residents.
Address Box 50, PERU, Nemaha Co., Neb.

DAN. BRYANT,
Barber and Hair Dresser,
PETERSON'S OLD STAND,
Fifth Street, - - - Peru, Neb.
Particular attention given to Ladies' Hair Dressing. Switches and Curls made to order. I guarantee good work. 8y1

WELL BORING.
A. W. ELLIS
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
has the exclusive right of putting in BORED WELLS in NEMAHA COUNTY. Calls by letter receive prompt attention. Parties may make choice of PINE, GALVENIZED IRON OR CEMENT TUBING. We make wells through ROCK, as we are provided with a thousand pound horse-power drill. Drill same size as Auger. Guarantee water or no pay. Postoffice address, PERU, Neb
Boring done in Winter as well as Summer.

BANKS.

AUTHORIZED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
—OF—
Brownville, Nebraska.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $100,000.00
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $500,000.00
Issue promissory notes payable at all the principal cities of the
UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
Money loaned on approved securities only. Time drafts discounted, and proceeds placed to depositors. Dealers in GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE, COUNTY AND CITY SECURITIES. DEPOSITS RECEIVED, payable on demand, and INTEREST allowed on time certificates of deposit.
Exchange on Great Britain and Ireland, Sight Drafts and Currency Drafts on all the principal points in Europe.
Collections promptly attended to and Exchange bought and sold.
Officers and Directors.
W. H. Dorn, B. R. Lindley, M. A. Handley, Frank E. Johnson, H. M. Athimon, Wm. Frankner.
JNO. L. CARSON, President. A. R. DAVISON, Cashier. J. C. McNAUGHTON, Asst. Cashier.
4-9ly

CAPITAL, $100,000. STATE BANK OF NEBRASKA $100,000.
Transact a General Banking Business and make collections on all points throughout the West and
ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
EXCHANGE ON EUROPE.
Draw our own Drafts on England, Ireland, France, Germany, &c.
DISCOUNT NOTES AND TIME BILLS OF EXCHANGE, INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Exchange bought and sold on New York, and all the principal Eastern and Southern cities of the United States.
Officers and Directors.
L. HOADLEY, W. W. HAGERTY, C. M. KATTMAN, DAVID REMICK, THEO. HILL, H. C. LETT, H. C. DECKER, Wm. H. HOOVER, President. THEO. HILL, Vice-President. GEO. P. EATON, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

J. L. ROY,
Dealer in
FURNITURE!

Undertaking a Specialty.
Keeps a full line of
METALIC AND WOOD
BURIAL CASES.
56 Main Street, BROWNVILLE, NEB.

J. BLAKE,
DENTIST
All Operations Performed in the best manner.
OFFICE:
At residence on Main street.

SUBSCRIBE for the "Weekly Advertiser." Oldest paper in the State.

CAPTAIN JACK OF THE RED MODOCS.

AIR—*"Captain Jinks."*

I'm Captain Jack of the red Modocs,
Who grinnly at the Government mocks,
Enthorned among the lava rocks;
For I'm the pest of the army:
I've led them many a weary dance,
Weary dance, weary dance;
For a dirty, savage, red nuisance,
I'm an awful pest to the army:

Killing and scalping, and drinking rum,
I always thought the best of fun,
Till the soldiers came; then off I run,
So as not to be caught by the army.
"Don't take his home!" the peace-men cried,
The peace-men cried, the peace-men cried;
And hard and fast the hands they tied
Of those cruel men of the army.

I tolled them to my mountain lair;
The peace-men led them into the snare,
In which I managed to "take the hair"
Of the bravest man in the army.
The country then did wildly shout;
Did wildly shout, did wildly shout;
"Let these Indian scoundrels be cleaned out"
By the boys in blue of the army."

I am Captain Jack, the Modoc red;
Around me is a fatal web
Of gleaming steel and eager lead,
In the vengeful hands of the army;
And sabre stroke and pistol crack
Will end the life of Captain Jack,
And all the rest of the wolfish pack
That have torn the braves of the army.

Written for the Advertiser.

HARD TIMES.

Perhaps the memory of the "oldest Inhabitant" cannot revert to the period when it was not hard times; but it seems in the course of "human events," that the times pass through different degrees of comparison—from positive hard, comparative hard, superlative hardest. And it has come to pass in these days, that everybody in general and the farmer in particular, is complaining of the pressure of the times. And while the farmer admits it is "positive hard," for other people he has reached the superlative degree. Something must be done, so he, or some one or more, for some purpose, (time will disclose that,) has created a grange for the avowed purpose of relief and protection to the farmer, and he is running into this grange for a relief from the storm. That this refuge will give him the protection he seeks, "this witness deposeth not." Sometimes it is the part of wisdom to

"Bear the ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of."

The tide of events has rushed us into a position where there are many difficulties to encounter, many burdens oppressive to bear. But there are many causes which has produced this dreaded crisis, and one who has not closely watched events and their effects, can with a single *coup d'ail* see where the difficulty lies, nor know where to find a remedy. No mere external and temporary relief will effect a cure. It wants close and careful financing of those who can see through the complicated workings of political economy. We want statesmen who care more for the welfare of the people and less for "salary grabs," and we must have them or our beloved Republic can no more live than those Republics whose names have been blotted out.

One cause of hard times in Nebraska is a necessary result of the early growth of a State. Territories and States in their first years always bring producers and comparatively few consumers. This is a necessity. Soon the fruitful soil and faithful tiller thereof produce a supply too great for home demand. The next step to be taken seems to be to furnish foreign demand. But here comes in the difficulties. How to reach the foreign markets without consuming a greater part of the products is often a difficult question. It is out of this vexed problem the grange for the farmer has come forth. It proposes to open a way for the farmer to dispose of the products of his labor without consuming all of it. But sometimes in removing an evil other evils are created, making "the last state worse than the first."

Whether the removing of these "middle-men" or agencies between the producer and a foreign market will really benefit the farmer, is a question to be seriously considered. Whether it is a good policy to destroy towns and break up merchants and mechanics near home, and build up wealthy mercantile establishments at a distance, is a question for the farmers to think of seriously. Middlemen, agencies between the producer and his market; merchants, grocers and mechanics are consumers, and it is consumers the farmer needs. It is not good policy to lessen these numbers, and perhaps by so doing increase producers. The point to be reached now is to have the consumer give an equivalent for the products of the former.

It is all nonsense to talk so loud and long in giving such great importance to the labor of the producer, and such very little importance to the labor of the consumer; one is needed as much as the other. One furnishes the raw material, the other converts it into machinery, utensils, mechanisms and fabrics for the comfort and happiness of men. It is only when consumers become idlers and drones, they are to be denounced. That there is any class of business men with concerted plans to swindle the farmer out of his hard earnings, is all hallucination. While it is true he is often swindled by designing business men, but it is in the general rush and grab for gain without considering the honesty of the means of getting it. There is one way in which the business men of villages and cities have over-reached the farmer and out-witted him. Business men usually set up an extravagant style of living, and then put a profit on their goods to meet the demands of this style, while the farmer must accommodate his style of living to any price he may chance to get for his produce. This is not equal justice.

The great question with the farmers now is, what shall he do with the products of his farm so as to give him a fair living remuneration for his labor? This can be done only by creating more home industries, by encouraging manufacturies which will work up into objects of beauty and usefulness, this surplus of supply for which there is so slow a demand, and to bring out the mineral wealth which lies concealed in the earth, and convert it into swift-winged messengers of good to men.

Is it wise to convey iron in the ore from the United States to England, there to be drawn into bars and sent back at less cost than it can be done here, because it is done there by pauper labor? Shame on such political craft! Shame on such silly statesmenship! This is wronging the working classes on both sides of the water. Better bring out some of those men and women of the old countries, who are working at starvation prices, in a population so dense that an emigration would be a blessing to those who leave and to those who are left, and bring them to the shores of America to fill unoccupied work-shops, and start the hum of the manufacturies, which would give employment and a pleasant home to thousands who are now in poverty and want, and use up the bountiful supply of the farmer for which there is so little demand. The great secret of prosperity of a people is in regulating harmoniously demand and supply. This very desirable condition can be reached only when men have attained to political wisdom enough to cast away all aristocratical flummery and folly, and be willing to lead frugal and temperate lives. Nature, although she provides bountiful for all, never makes provision for extravagance and waste in any of her children.

The farmers' grange might be a means of much good socially and intellectually, by bringing the people together in intelligent recreation, unbending the mind from the pressure of incessant labor, and an interchange of views in regard to the best methods of promoting the interests of agricultural pursuits. If this good can be effected without evils being created to over-balance it, a good thing indeed it will be for the farmer. But it may open the way for greedy politicians, whose incessant cry is give! give! give! They could swallow, merely as a side-dish, all the grangers in the United States. Let them beware they do not fall victims to their hungry stomachs.

I am a farmer, and I would "magnify mine office." No calling can be more honorable and dignifed, and I know how to sympathise with him in his present difficulties, difficulties so thick he sees no way of escape but through the grange which has opened its doors for him. I know full well the pressure which is holding him down with such crushing weight that he cannot rise under it, and if the grange will give him the help he needs and expects, all will be well, for "all is well that ends well."

JENNETTE HARDING.

London, Nebraska.

Poor but Honest.

A rich broker in San Francisco lately made a desperate effort to prevent his pretty daughter from marrying a man who mended harness at $85 a month. The girl loved the man, and seemed determined to go ahead with the business of true love. The broker offered the harness mender $1,000 to desert his daughter forever. The young man refused the bribe as no equivalent for his claim. He then went to the young man's employers and tried to get them to discharge him. They could not think of doing this, as he was a good, faithful fellow, and gave entire satisfaction—so the old broker didn't know what to do next. His daughter helped him out of his uncertainty, but plunged him into deeper trouble than he had ever known. She disappeared one day, and search for her proved unavailing. In two or three days traces of the missing girl were found in the office of a Justice of the Peace. There was a record there of her marriage with the faithful harness-mender. The broker draped his house in mourning according to the custom of his religion, and, of course, regards his daughter as dead. She immediately found a place as a saleswoman in a millinery store at $45 a month, and $45 and $65 make $110, which is not so bad a figure after all for a young married couple to out. It is just the sort of beginning that founds a happy home, into which mother-in-laws are not apt to enter with their disturbing influences, and fathers do not break through and steal their daughters away.

Good luck rather than good management has probably saved the White Star Line from another serious disaster. The Oceanic started on Saturday for Liverpool, and one of her cylinders happened to crack before she passed Sandy Hook, requiring her return to port in order to repair the damage. This accident might have occurred in mid-ocean without resulting in anything very serious, but it also might have placed the steamer in peril, if, being thus partially disabeled, she had encountered very heavy weather. It is generally supposed that ocean steamers are thoroughly overhauled when in port for the purpose of repairing any damage which may have been done during the voyage, and it is presumed that such a defect as an imperfect cylinder might have been discovered during this process. The fact that a crack was found before the ship had gone a score of miles, rises grave doubts whether she had received that attention in port which prudence demanded. While the managers are making the needed investigation on this point they should also calculate, from their standpoint, how often the United States mails are to be delayed by their ships being found unseaworthy before they get to sea.

REPENTANCE without amendment is continual pumping in a ship without stopping the leaks.—*Palmer.*

RUMORS OF THE POSTAL CARDS.

Great Demand for the Cards—How They Are Used Here and in England:

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

The entire batch of 375,000 of the new penny postal cards was sold yesterday before 4 o'clock, and to-day the demand is still very great and general, another batch having been received during the night Postmaster James has made a requisition on the department for a batch of one million, as various firms have applied for the cards by the thousands.

In England, when these cards were introduced, the chief purpose for which they were used was for jokes and sells; but the inventive mind of the New Yorker discovered they were a good medium for advertising, and a postoffice official declares that a majority of those put into the mail yesterday bore on the message side an advertisement—in some cases written, and some printed. The postal card is a cheap way to issue a circular, and as such it will doubtless be soon extensively used.

The card is certainly a great convenience for the transmission of hasty messages; but, until the novelty of their introduction has passed, they will be used chiefly as an advertising medium and for joking purposes. Broad street is literally flooded with them this morning. Some were so devoid of sense as to simply send the blank card with the address. A few ventured on messages which will not bear repeating, and a broker, receiving one such, said he supposed "the cards could be called the indelicacies of the season." Most of the cards were in the nature of alleged tailors', washerwomen's, and boarding-house bills; and, doubtless, a barbed joke was launched this way. Epigrams and rhymes was a mode resorted to by many; and a good deal of doggerel was doubtless promulgated. In fact, so far as we can learn, with the exceptions of those who used them for advertising purposes, the cards were employed as the medium of joking messages. A phonographic reporter connected with the press sent a long letter in pot-hook, and marked spider-like hieroglyphics, to a friend in Philadelphia.

It will be well if Postmaster James follows the example of Postmaster Booth of Brooklyn, in prohibiting the delivery of any cards of an indecent or libel us nature. In London a recent important slander case has hinged upon a postal card, which, bearing remarks damaging to her character from an unknown source, was received by a young lady, and was traced by a comparison of handwriting to a discarded suitor, who was at once arrested on a charge of slander, of which, if we are not mistaken, he was convicted. It is said that one of the first to use the card as an advertising medium in England was a well-known actor, noted for his practical joking, who availed himself of this mode to inform every manager in the United Kingdom of his cards.

The postal card is a nationality, and it will be played with for a few days before its convenience and usefulness will be discovered.

KELLOG'S FRIGHT.

What one of his Friends Advises Him to do.

The New Orleans *Picayune* gives the following graphic account of the conduct of Kellogg after the attempt made to assassinate him:

"After the crack of the whip or the pistol shot, or whatever it was that frightened Kellogg last evening, he jumped into his carriage, and was driven at a furious rate to the Saint Charles Hotel. Kellogg got out, and in a very nervous manner, and as pale as a ghost, inquired for Mr. Bob Rivers, the proprietor of the hotel. When he came Kellogg seized him by the arm in a very excited manner, and hurried him into Rivers' back office. His first words were:

"Mr. Rivers, I am in great trouble."

Mr. Rivers—"What is the matter?"

Kellogg—"I have been shot at. I don't know what I have done that this people should desire to take my life. What shall I do? Oh, what shall I do?" clasping his hands over his eyes in extreme agitation.

Rivers—"I'll tell you what I would do if I were in your place; I would pack up trunk and leave the city at once. The people don't want you here."

Kellogg—"How can I get away with safety? I have tried to do my best for this people. Why should they desire to kill me?"

Mr. Rivers—"No, Governor, you have not done your best; you have deceived every man who has placed any confidence in your word. You promised several gentlemen in my presence that if ever you become Governor you would not commission that negro Brown as superintendent of public education. You had not been in the office 12 minutes before you had commissioned him. Besides, you ought to know best yourself whether you were elected Gov. or not, but you must be satisfied now that you are not even the choice of the negroes, and every white man in the State repudiates you. You have everything that men fight for in this world. You have wealth and talent and you are a man of family. Be satisfied and don't try to govern a people who hate you. You have escaped this time, but this is not the only attempt which is likely to be made upon your life, and perhaps you may not escape in the future."

After some further conversation, Kellogg sent for some deputy marshals or police and was driven to Gen. Emery's headquarters

A sage Piute has enlighteded a Nevada newspaper writer as to his plan for disposing of the Modocs. He said that it was "no good" to fight them with guns, and that the way the Piutes would fix them would be to inform them that they wanted to have a big talk with them. Then when they came to have the talk all would be seated in a circle, each Piute with a Modoc at his left hand. Each Piute would manage to have a big stone within reach or in his pocket. The big talk would proceed until a signal was given, when each Piute would seize hold of the right wrist of his Modoc neighbor with his left hand, and then with his right would grasp his rock and smash in the Modoc's skull, "no gun, no knife," said he, "kill 'em all with rock."

A new disease is mentioned in the Hempstead *Inquirer*, of the 14th inst, which says a coroner of that place was called to hold an inquest on Sunday, in Scott H. Bowne's woods at Flushing Alley, on the body of a colored woman named Alia Johnson, who died of *campmeeting brought on by liquor.*

The Nebraska Trade.

[From the St. Louis Globe, May 14.]

A few days since we took occasion to review the railroad situation in Nebraska, and its tendency to divert the grain and trade of that State to Chicago. Until the Atchison and Nebraska road was built from Atchison to Lincoln, through the Nemaha valley, the chief dependence of St. Louis for the trade of that section was the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs road, which, being located along the eastern bank of the Missouri River, was at a great disadvantage in competing for Nebraska business with roads running from Chicago and terminating on the eastern bank, or making connections with roads on the western side of the river that penetrated the interior of the State. Upon the completion of the Atchison & Nebraska road it at once obtained a large business, as it points directly to St. Loui and runs through one of the richest grain-raising valleys in Nebraska. It does not extend far enough, however, to be of the most service to St. Louis or its owners, and should be extended at the earliest practicable moment to Fremont, where it will connect with the Elk Horn Valley railroad and drain the rich valley of that stream, as well as the Nemaha, to St. Louis.

But this is not sufficient to compete with Chicago: we need more roads than this, and we need them on the west side of the river. St. Louis should reach the trade before it is once started on its way to Chicago, for afterwards it must always be found difficult to divert it to this city. A railroad to Omaha will be exceedingly beneficial to St. Louis, both on account of the rich country through which it will run in Missouri and Iowa, and the trade it will receive at Omaha, but for the reasons stated it can never be of the service in controlling the Nebraska trade that roads will be that reach the trade in the interior of the State.

For some years past there has existed in Nebraska a corporation, know as the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Railroad Company, the object of which is to build a road along the western bank of the river, from Omaha to the South line of the State, where it would connect with the Atchison and Nebraska road, but so far that company have not succeeded in doing anything further than secure subsidies in the counties through which it is proposed to build. Saint Louis aid has frequently been solicited for this road, but for some reason it has never been given. Lately it has assumed a new aspect. A dispatch from Lincoln, a few days ago, announced that the Midland Pacific Railroad interest had determined to build this road from Nebraska City to a point opposite St. Joe. The Midland Pacific interest is intimately connected with the Pennsylvania Central interest, and owns a line of road from Nebraska City through Lincoln to Seward, from whence it is proposed to build two branches—one to a connection with the Union Pacific at Grand Island, and another through Northern Nebraska by way of Columbus. The same interest also owns the Brownville and Ft. Kearney road, which runs from Brownville west, and is, or soon will be, completed to Tecumseh, on the Atchison and Nebraska road. These roads have no eastern connections, except those belonging to the Joy interest, which is hostile to them.

St. Louis can take advantage of this situation to her great profit. Could she secure the speedy building of the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk road from Omaha to the south Nebraska line, it will give her the trade of the oldest and richest part of Nebraska. It will also tap all the Chicago roads running into the State on the west side of the river, where it can take the trade, saving the cost of transfer, which will give it great advantages in this respect over any existing line. If this line could also be made to diverge from the river at the Kansas line, and run directly south through the second tier of counties from the river in Kansas, striking in at Lawrence or Kansas City, it will develop a further rich trade not now sufficiently supplied with railroads.

With the high tariffs of grain, a stock business is being developed in the country through which this road would run, both in Kansas and Nebraska. Farmers obtain cattle at Wichita, Ellsworth and Kansas City in the fall to feed through the winter, and when spring comes send them to market as beef cattle. A gentleman residing at Nebraska City, and engaged in this business, informed us a few days ago that at least ten thousand head of cattle were thus fed in Otoe county last winter, while in other counties an equal or larger number were fed. He stated further that all these cattle had been or are being shipped to Chicago, mainly because the transportation facilities to that city are better than St. Louis. This trade has come into existence within the past two or three years; it is but in its infancy, and is destined to become one of the leading interests of the country during the next few years. It is a trade that must depend on rail transportation, and cannot be controlled, like the grain trade, by barge navigation on the Missouri river. Hence the importance of this road to St. Louis.

An Ottawa (Canada) business man, who lives in one of a row of houses on Daily street, got slightly fuddled the other night, and instead of going to his own house walked confidently up to the door of his neighbor's and rang the bell boldly. The inmates having retired, his summons was not very speedily answered, and the whiskyfied individual began to get outrageously demonstrative. This soon brought the owner of the house to the door, when the pot-valliant and now highly irate individual, being confronted, at his own threshold as he supposed, by an entire stranger, seized the unfortunate owner by the coat collar and landed him *sans ceremonie* in the street. He then locked the door and proceeded up stairs, but not finding things in their accustomed places he finally succeeded in lighting a match, when to his horror he discovered that he was not in his own house! This sobered him somewhat, and hastily retreating down stairs he made his exit, just in time to escape a thrashing from the enraged proprietor, who had effected an entrance by the back door.

A wag was jogging home rather late, and a little happy, when, passing by a dark alley, a large, two-fisted fellow stepped out, and seizing him by the collar, demanded his money. "Money!" said the wag, "mouey! I have none—but if you will wait a moment, I will give you my note at thirty days."

SOME MURDER STATISTICS.

What a Correspondent has to Say in the Way of a Hotel Keeper that Out-Killed Bender.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

Appropos of the Bender tragedy memory recalls a similar incident that happened years ago in South Carolina, which, no doubt, some of your readers will recollect rather vividly.

On the road between Charleston and Columbia used to be a large hotel or stage stand, which was one day bought by an English gentleman and lady of very refined address and elegant appearance. It was somewhat commented upon that they should seek such a public and rather distasteful place and business; but contingent soon subsided and things rocked along in their usual way. Soon, however, travelers began to unaccountably disappear, and despite the diligent search of friends, could not be found. Business prospered with the Englishman, and a better and more accommodating place could be found nowhere. For several years it thus continued, and though sorrowing friends mourned the loss of many members of their respective families, no trace of them or the cause of their disappearance could be found. One night as the moon sailed into the heavens, a passenger, who had stopped at the stage stand for the night, was awoke by the light of the moon pouring in through his window. Perhaps he felt a little uneasy, too, as he had a large sum of money in a belt about his person. He woke not too soon, for, by the light, he saw a shadow or form, on its knees, crawling toward his bed; he grasped a pistol he had, and springing upright in bed, aimed it directly at the object and called a halt. What further passed none ever knew, for he would never tell. However, he escaped with his life, but the report was rumored that it was unsafe to stop at the "Halfway House." This aroused the neighborhood; a servant was caught and whipped till he confessed enough to satisfy all that this was the "Half of the whole way House" of death. The parties were arrested, the house sacked, and down in the cellar or basement, was found the proof positive of guilt. Seventsen bodies, some merely the bones, were unearthed and recognized as the ones who had so mysteriously disappeared.

Money, money, "the root of all evil," was found hoarded away, and little valuables were claimed by the deceased one's friends. With cool impudence and bravado, Hauteur tried to exculpate himself and his wife; deemed women too precious to swing for any crime; but justice sent them into the air as high as Haman, and, with rejoicing, the people saw their stark, lifeless bodies given to the sod.

They proved to have been members of a band of robbers that had been driven from England to—let me say—ply their murderous trade in other and better countries.

Heroism on the Locomotive.

Concerning the Engineer Guild, found dead on his engine after the accident at Richmond Switch, with his hand upon the throttle-bar, the Boston Transcript says:

No one can read the news lines that tell of the devoted conduct of the engineer and his fireman, without feeling that they were men deserving to have their memories honored with reverence for the self-possession and pluck they exhibited at the awful moment, when, as if instinctively or from trained habits, they were bound to stand and meet death unflinchingly, because to escape it by desertion would have been pusillanimous. Then, as if to put the tenderest pathos into the lurid tragedy, how touching this anecdote related of the engineer.

His home was in that part of Providence known as Elmwood, his house being close to the railroad crossing.

Whenever he passed this spot, whether in daylight or darkness, he used to sound a short peculiar signal on the locomotive whistle as a greeting to his wife, and a notification that he was there and "all right." Year in and year out this signal never failed. The regular passengers came to know it and on hearing it would say, "There's Gulld's signal to his wife." To-day she missed it for the first time, and will never hear it again. There are occurrences whose moral grandeur and beauty cannot be described except by the simplest of statements, leaving them to reveal their own impressive signification. Such an incident is that of the wrecked locomotive. No words are needed to help the imagination or prompt the heart to read its mea