

THE ADVERTISER.

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1874.

NEWS BRIEVITIES.

D. R. Anthony has been confirmed post master at Leavenworth. Judge Edmonds, the well known lawyer and spiritualist is dead. The Illinois Legislature has defeated a proposed bill licensing houses of ill-fame. The Common Council of Hillsboro, Mo., have resolved to grant no more whisky licenses. The Tivoli Knitting Mills, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on the 2nd. Loss about \$200,000. Congress has been memorialized by citizens of Kansas, asking protection from outrages by Osage Indians. James Mayo, State Treasurer of Virginia, has been adjudged a lunatic and ordered to be taken to the asylum. Three Indians were to be hung at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 3rd, for murders committed in the Indian country. Lawrence Ferry, clerk in a mill in Covington, Ky., fell into a pit in which a fly wheel revolves and was torn to pieces. The U. S. Senate had sufficient reverence for Good Friday to adjourn over after the usual amount of business had been transacted. That Senate is a pious outfit. The House Committee on Territories, by a vote of six to one, have agreed to recommend the passage of a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State in the Union. Up to the 6th inst. Massachusetts had not elected a successor to Charles Sumner, nor was it any nearer doing so, judging from the balloting, than it was two weeks ago. James Graham, a prominent citizen of Quincy, Ill., recently, while returning from hunting, accidentally shot himself in the leg just above the knee, which caused his death in a short time. James B. Johnson, a bookseller of St. Joe, Mo., has been arrested for violating the postal law, by sending through the mails a postal card upon which was written "scurrilous and indecent language. On the 3rd a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican and Detroit Free Press, named Buell, in Washington City, was arrested on a charge of criminal libel, on a warrant sworn out by Senator Chandler, of Michigan. A young man by the name of Alexander Belford, employed as a clerk on the Kansas Pacific railroad, recently took \$7,700 of the company's money and absconded. A detective arrested him recently in New Orleans, brought him back to Kansas and placed him in the Shawnee county jail. The President of the Brooklyn City railroad has issued an order prohibiting, under pain of dismissal, drivers or conductors drinking any intoxicating liquors, or living in or entering a house where liquor is sold. If all railroad companies should enforce such rules the number of terrible accidents on railroads would be greatly lessened. At an informal meeting of the prominent members of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, a few evenings since, both the project of building the largest church in Brooklyn and giving the pastor six months' vacation were favorably talked of as a fitting mark of the confidence of the members in Mr. Beecher and the appreciation of his labors. In view of the many escapes from Sing Sing prison, it was thought best to set detectives at work to ascertain, if possible, the means by which the prisoners obtained their liberty. Their efforts have been successful and parties were arrested who have been manufacturing keys, burglar's implements, etc., and conveying them to the prisoners by a woman who had means of access to the prison. The U. S. Senate has not yet agreed on a financial bill. However, those who advocate an increase of currency have a majority, and can pass such a measure as they please. We notice, and are glad to record the fact, that our Senators, on every test vote, are on the right side—reflect the desire of their constituents—by voting for an inflation of the currency. Hitchcock, Tipton and Crouse, are of the same mind on the currency question thus far. Since the above was put in type we have received news of the passage of a Senate bill for \$400,000,000 of currency and \$46,000,000 of additional bank circulation. Ex-Gov. Butler has become an apostle of temperance. He was advertised to lecture in Tecumseh on that subject last Friday evening. He is a very forcible speaker; an earnest, enthusiastic worker in any cause he espouses, and considering the experience he has had with those who "larry long at the wine," and in the uneven paths of intemperance, his qualifications for a successful temperance advocate are of a superior character. We hope he has become entirely free from the allurements of the insidious destroyer, and that he may be exemplary, consistent and efficient. The Senate Committee on Public Lands recently heard a delegation of three Mononites from Pennsylvania and two from Russia, asking legislation to enable preparations to be made for the settlement in this country of some 40,000 Mononites, now living in Russia, who are obliged to emigrate from that country prior to the year 1881, or else perform military service, which the tenets of their religion forbid. The committee authorized Senator Windom to prepare and report to the Senate a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from public sale such large tracts of land as they desire to occupy within the next two years, either by homestead or pre-emption entry.

GRANGE RESOLUTIONS.

The Kansas State Grange, at its late session, adopted the following preamble and resolutions: WHEREAS, The doings of the State and Subordinate Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Kansas are eagerly sought after by the reading public, and, WHEREAS, There are one hundred newspapers, more or less, in the State whose interests are not necessarily opposed to the order, and, WHEREAS, Many of these journals are conducted by brothers worthy and well qualified, and, WHEREAS, Any discrimination in favor of any one paper, would conflict with the principles of the order and be contrary to the spirit of reform by fostering a monopoly; therefore, Resolved, That this Grange emphatically refuses to recognize any one paper as the official organ of the Kansas State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. This resolution was a settler to a number of dilapidated Democratic newspapers, who were importuning the Grange, with tearful eyes, cadaverous visage, hungry belly and hypocritical whine, to be recognized or adopted as the organ of the farmers' movement. Any discrimination, of fealty, or by the action of a Grange, in favor of any one paper, would conflict with the principles of the order and be contrary to the spirit of reform by fostering monopolies, but leaves members of the Grange free and untrammelled to discriminate in favor of their party organs or newspapers. Hence Democratic Grangers give their influence and support to Democratic newspapers, while Republican Grangers give their support and support, chiefly, Republican papers; and in voting it is supposed that Grangers will vote with the party that will best subserve, protect and promote their interests, according to the political ideas of the individual voter. From our own observation, and information obtained from Grangers, we conclude that the movements amongst Grangers for organs, and the organization of Granges into political parties, distinct from other parties, in nearly all cases originate with old politicians who have met with rebuffs and repudiations from their old parties. Having been ignored by the party to which they belong, they jump aboard the Grange car, and constitute themselves headlights, with the hope of riding into office forthwith. Another element, which attracts the attention of shrewd Grangers, is the party in the minority—the "outs." They know they must cheat somebody, that they have got to perpetrate a swindle or remain on back seats, hence it proposes an alliance to put down "the party in power," with the sole object of gathering spoil for the Democratic camp. Its declarations of undying love for the farming interests are the thinnest of thin things, and disgusting to intelligent men who love candor, for all its past history gives the lie to its assertions, and it has no recommendation but its own doubtful word. When any self-conceited political pimp frantically insists that the Grange ought to be a political party, just look around and you will discover a selfish motive that prompts an axe to grind. When the representatives of a played-out party approach you with sugar-coated words of approval, and arguments for affiliation with Grangers, to defeat "the party in power," just walk around the animal and you will easily detect the long tail of a wolf which the sheep skin cannot cover.

DISTRICT FAIR.

Our editorial brethren of Pawnee and Johnson counties clamored lustily for a district fair in the Nemaha Valley last fall after it was too late to organize and do anything before the weather became too cold. Now it is spring, and we invite them to join in calling for a district fair to be held in the Nemaha Valley next September, to be participated in by Nemaha, Johnson Pawnee and Richardson counties, and Brown and Nemaha counties in Kansas. With the hearty co-operation of these six counties a district fair can be held that will do honor to the agriculturists of Southern Nebraska and Northern Kansas. The co-operation of the different county agricultural associations and the Patrons of Husbandry is essential to the success of the scheme. Give the matter plenty of printer's ink.—Falls City Journal. That would be splendid—we are in favor of that. Never would we have thought of it but for the Journal's modest suggestion. There is only one thing that we would like better, that is to let us hold it over in Kansas. It would be such a novel performance to hold a Nebraska fair in Kansas. However, come to think about it, our suggestion is out of order entirely, for the fair could not be held at Falls City! Falls City is the place—no other place will do at all. No doubt that some meddlesome neighbor editor will have the cheek to propose that six or eight counties all in the State of Nebraska might be found to constitute a District for a fair, but that idea must not be entertained for a single moment, because that would throw Falls City out of the center of the district and possibly prevent the fair being held there; and just think, how preposterous the idea of holding a district fair at any point except Falls City! We, therefore, notwithstanding it would be an unprecedented arrangement, second the Journal's motion to borrow two counties from Kansas for the use of a District Fair, that being the only arrangement we can think of in order to have Falls City nearly centrally located in the district. Agriculturists &c., and editors, are requested to think of this matter harmoniously with the Journal and ADVERTISER, without unnecessary delay and criticisms. The Missouri Legislature this winter passed a law making it a criminal offense for any one to influence voters by bribing with money, whisky or any other consideration. The penalty for violating this law is a fine of \$500 to \$1,000 or imprisonment not less than 6 nor more than 12 months, and the conviction of a candidate who may be elected, renders the office vacant. A good law.

OUR MERCHANTS.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser. "Jim Crow" has lit out lively in your last issue, against our merchants, and from a casual perusal one would suppose that New York had vomited some of their mercurial princes into this section, who, arrayed in gorgeous raiment and fine linen, did nothing but loiter around or ride in a coach drawn by 2-40 horses, hire forty clerks to do their business, and spend their vacant hours indulging in nameless vices, to the great detriment of the morals of the community. He says as much. And he urges this as a reason why they don't prosper! And argues that they are extravagant, and must charge high on this account to make both ends meet, and makes the sage remark that "one half our retail men could do the business that is done easily, by working steadily about eight hours per day." This is almost too rich for comment. Let him come into Brownville on a busy day to make a purchase, and he will see all busy, and some customers have to wait their turn. Now, what would be do if we had but one-half the business houses and clerks to wait on customers, and he had to wait three hours to purchase a dollar's worth of sugar? Would he not cry out against such a condition of things? Would he not determine to go elsewhere, even if he had made ten cents in the waiting, which had been saved in clerk time? He dilates largely on what the Grange store has done on a capital of \$200; this they have doubled in six months, on a ten per cent profit; and here he says all can realize what immense profits our merchants realize! This is truly immense. Because a peanut stand, for instance, doubles its cash capital of a dollar once a week, of course this demonstrates to a nicety just how much profit A. T. Stewart, of New York, realizes on his establishment containing millions of dollars worth of goods. Has the peanut stand any unseasonable goods left over from season to season; has his Grange store? Has his Grange store ever paid twenty cents a pound for butter that its manager knew was not worth five to keep in with a customer, and that customer a Granger? Has it ever trusted a needy and honest individual till its outstanding accounts have amounted to thousands of dollars, and then had to sue and wait six and nine months on stays, and then have to take corn or wheat at more than the market figure, and he out its attorney fee? Has it city taxes to pay? How much quinquennial has it received on which to estimate breakage? How much dry goods has it received to estimate loss on styles gone out of fashion? As all these things, and many more, have to be calculated by the merchant and his margin so adjusted as to meet them and leave him a fair profit. "Jim Crow" is certainly an apt scholar, to have learned so much in so short a time, if we credit him with "knowing whereof he speaks." Mr. Chas. Patterson, of Kirksville, Mo., a Patron, whose article to the Rural World has been extensively copied and endorsed as sound, says, speaking of these same Grange stores: "I hold that it would be absolutely impossible, even with the most sincere and upright intentions, to manage the business so as to give general satisfaction to the Patrons and stock-holders for any length of time." He has studied the subject, has "Jim Crow?" If so, let's have "Jim's" method of managing. The weakness of "Jim's" plan is established in his article; for if the plan is so good to the Granger, why his cry for them to "stand by their colors;" if his store is giving its friends goods so cheap, why urge its friends not to leave it? And, why malign other stores for selling some articles cheaper than usual by saying it is done to break up the Grange business? The fact is self-evident that if all will pay our old tradesmen cash, and purchase as they purchase of agents, in bulk, they can and will give them the same prices, and can even do a little better; but with heavy outstanding credits against many of these same Grangers, to cripple, and the cash carried off to eastern houses, the most obtuse may see the difficulty under which merchants labor. J. & T. Green, of Jackson, Miss., recently presented to Congress a claim on the Government for nearly \$100,000 for the value of cotton and woolen mills destroyed during the war of the rebellion by order of Gen. Grant, and for cotton bonds and Confederate money taken from the bank at Jackson. Mr. Lawrence, chairman of the committee, reported adversely to the claim on the ground that the property was destroyed as being an element of strength to the rebellion, and that consequently the government is not bound to compensate the owners. The bill was laid on the table. All such claims should meet with a similar fate. But through the Democratic party ever gets control of the government, then, mark it, all such claims will be allowed. Union men, union soldiers, will then be taxed to pay the losses of those who sustained such losses in their efforts to destroy the government. If they obtain power in the guise of Grangers, it will make no difference in their sympathies for the misfortunes of traitors, the old blood of ten years ago still courses in their veins and will assert its power on first opportunity. Madame la Baronne Gaudree Bouleau, a daughter of Senator Thomas H. Benton, recently died in Paris, France. Her husband, a Baron, was the inmate of a French prison, he having been sentenced about a year ago, for some political reason. He was permitted to attend his wife's funeral with his children. The skeletons of seven human beings were recently exhumed by some men who were clearing out a spring near Algonquin Ill. twelve miles from Elgin. Who they were when alive or how they came there is unknown.

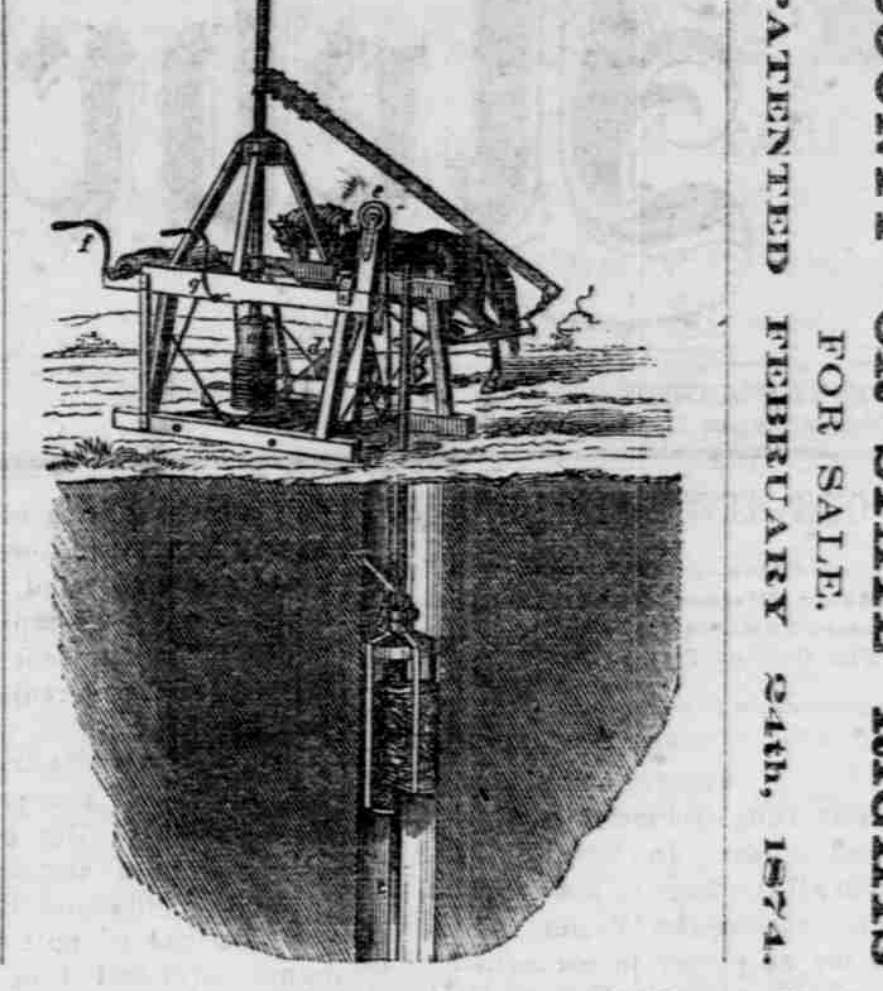
A VISIT TO TECUMSEH.

Institution of a Lodge of Knights of Pythias. Editor Nebraska Advertiser. On Monday of last week, in company with J. C. McNaughton, Ben. F. Dobson and Harry Dolen, I started for Tecumseh, there to attend the institution of a Lodge of Knights of Pythias. We left this city at about 10 o'clock, in what we supposed to be a small snow-squall, but it proved to be a regular old equinoctial storm, and by the time we reached Tecumseh there was a sufficient quantity of the darkey's "saw" on the ground to make fair sleighing. The storm prevented our seeing Tecumseh to much advantage, but with what we did see of it we were much pleased; its buildings being superior to those generally found in western towns, and nearly all have a new and modern appearance which is very refreshing. Her citizens seem to be an energetic and enterprising class, and we believe that, at no distant day, Tecumseh will be a city of no mean proportions. Of course we stopped at the Sherman House, where we found Kyrn and George Tierney ready to do the agreeable to all guests. Here we met Judge J. W. Carter, Grand Chancellor, and Knights Nichols, Hazlett, Cox and Wadsworth, of Beatrice. After supper we repaired to the Hall and commenced the work before us, which was continued until near 12 o'clock, when we adjourned to the Sherman House and partook of a sumptuous repast prepared for the occasion. We again returned to the Hall, where we remained at work until breakfast was announced. The different ranks were conferred on twenty-four candidates. At about nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the Brownville delegation concluded to start for home, although the storm still continued. We had not proceeded far, however, when we were brought up in a snow-drift, through which our horses were unable to carry us. The team was detached from the wagon, and after considerable labor, and a few elaborate remarks, as to the beauty of snow, by different members of the party, we succeeded in backing the wagon out and hooking the horses on again. It was then unanimously voted to return to the Sherman House and remain until the storm subsided. We arrived back in time to attend the installation of the officers of the Lodge, who are as follows: G. W. Wilson, C. C.; L. M. Davis, V. G.; W. R. Spiekal, P.; Ernest Roberts, M. A.; J. D. Dew, K. of R. S.; Wm. Beatty, M. E.; C. Woodley, P. W. S. Townsend, I. G.; A. F. Peabody, O. G. On account of the inclemency of the weather and the early hour set for the performance, the show of Bro. Hazlett did not receive the patronage which Prof. Nichols assured us it so richly deserved. We hope he will be more successful in making a raise in the future. We would like to say something in regard to the very able manner in which the Knights present filled their several stations, but in view of those who might awkward questions ask, we will keep our "clam-shell" closed. We are under obligations to all the Tecumseh Knights and their friends, and especially to Kyrn Tierney, E. W. Metcalf, Ern. Roberts, A. F. Peabody, A. T. Holmes, Geo. C. Wilson, and Alf. Canfield, for courtesies extended. We returned home on Wednesday, well pleased with our trip, and our reception by the Tecumsehites. Gu. Resolutions of Respect. BRATTON GRANGE, Benton, March 26th, '74. Editor Nebraska Advertiser: PLEASE publish WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our Order and midst our true and faithful sister Elizabeth Giel, that we feel to mourn her loss and that we sympathize with the bereaved children in their loss of a mother. Resolved, That we draw our Grange Hall in mourning for three months. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent for publication in the ADVERTER. JAS. R. WHITNEY, Sec. MRS. GIEL was a widow lady, aged about 55 years, and a sister of the late Jonas Hacker. She died about ten days ago. The ladies of Ashland, Neb. have finally, after a hard fight, succeeded in closing all the saloons in that town. A German saloonist named Switzer could not be induced to voluntarily quit, but becoming so aggravated with the women's constant visitations that he finally committed an assault upon one of them by throwing oil and paint on her, was arrested, put in the calaboose, and so that work was accomplished. The women threaten that if he reopens they will have him arrested immediately for gambling, and keeping a gambling house, and selling liquor to minors, and that they can sustain a sufficient number of cases against him to effectually shut him up. A Fort Wayne, Ind., telegram, dated March 24, states:—Nearly two years ago, Mary Seor, 13 years old, was brutally outraged and murdered near this city, and two men named McLeod and Limmel were seized and lynched by a mob for perpetrating the crime. Recently, Thomas B. Douglas, while dying with consumption, confessed to a Roman Catholic priest that he alone perpetrated the crime, and that he also assisted the mob in hanging McLeod and Limmel.—And still we are not prepared to believe in capital punishment; and under no circumstances is the enforcement of mob law justifiable to the extent of taking life. A large meeting of the citizens of Boston was recently held in Faneuil Hall, which passed resolutions against inflation of the currency. The 29th inst. has been fixed for the eulogy upon Charles Sumner by Senator Schurz, in Boston.

FROM LINCOLN.

LINCOLN, April 4, 1874. Editor Nebraska Advertiser. To-day I had the pleasure of an interview with Dr. Converse, sought for the benefit of my old friends and patrons of the ADVERTISER, which aggregates the people of Nemaha county. In answer to our query as to the prospects of the TRUNK R. R., the Dr. said they were more brilliant than when he last saw me—that he was in constant receipt of letters from the capitalists whom he represents, in all of which business interests looking to the speedy completion of the railroad is presented. He says that at one time it looked as though the building of the Trunk was contingent upon the issue of suits pending in this and Seward county, but that the clouds which seemed to hover over the company are clearing and he now entertains no apprehensions of suspension of the work. A meeting will be held on Wednesday, called in this interest at Columbus, O. He informed us, however, that nothing would be done until court met here and in Seward county, which will be the last of this month. The only fault I have to find in this connection, is, that inasmuch as the suits above indicated were instituted long before application was made to Peru precinct for subsidy, the order made no reference to them but was unconditional in his assurances that work would commence on the Trunk immediately on the taking of said affirmative vote. I give this item for what it is worth, trusting that the word of promise now held to the ear of the people of Nemaha county may not be broken to their hopes.

MORGAN'S WELL AUGER.



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ONE MAN AND ONE HORSE CAN WORK THE AUGER SUCCESSFULLY.

TWENTY FEET AN HOUR. ALF. W. MORGAN, Post Office Box 12, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Manhood: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of Dr. ROBERT J. CALVERT'S...

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE BLOOMINGTON TOWN COMPANY. Article 1. The undersigned, Henry M. Atkinson, Alonzo L. Blah, Henry M. Atkinson, F. M. Vanell, George W. Blah, and others, do hereby certify that they have incorporated under the provisions of the laws of the State of Nebraska...

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