WRITTEN AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

The trembling dew drops fall
Upon the shutting flowers—like souls at rest;
The stars shine gloriously—and all,
Save me, is blest.

Mother!—I love thy grave!
The violet, with the blossom blue and mild,
Waves o'er thy head—when shall it wave
Above thy child?

'Tis a sweet flower—yet must
Its bright leaves to the coming tempest bow,
Dear mother—'tis thine emblem—dust
Is on thy brow!

And I could love to die—
To leave untasted life's dark bitter streams;
By thee, as erst in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams.

And must I linger here
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes of childhood dear
With bitter tears?

Aye—must I linger here,
A lonely branch upon a blasted tree,
Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere,
Went down with thee?

Off from life's withered bower,
In still communion with the past I turn,
And muse on thee, the only flower
In memory's urn.

And when the evening pale
Bows like a mourner on the dim blue wave
I stray to hear the night winds wail
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there—
I listen, and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

Oh, come—whilst here I press
My brow upon the grave—and, in those mild
And thrilling tones of tenderness,
Bless, bless thy child!

Yes, bless thy weeping child,
And o'er thy urn—religion's holiest shrine—
Oh, give his spirit undefiled
To blend with thine.

BRAVERY AND DEVOTION.

Some ten or fifteen miles beyond the mountains, in the immediate vicinity of Trieste, over among the rugged passes of the Carnic Alps, there is a small hamlet of Huntsmen's dwellings, and among them, though somewhat isolated, is a sort of rough inn, which used to serve as a wassail-house for travelers on their way to and from Laback.

It was a cold, blustery evening in March, and, though there was no storm, yet the blasts as they came sweeping and whistling, whirling and howling down the mountain side failed not to drive the people to the cheer of the fireside.

Within the bar room of this humble inn were collected half a dozen of the Alpine hunters, who passed the mug and tankard with good zest, now breaking into a happy chorus, and anon lending a willing ear to a tale and a joke, while near to the blazing fire sat two men, strangers in the place, who had arrived just at nightfall, and engaged entertainment and rest for the night.

These two travelers looked not much like common men, but there was a something about their countenances that attracted more than one passing attention from the hunters. They did not behave as honest men would be supposed to behave; for in all their movements there was an evident aim to escape observation.

They had horses in the stable, and were provided with large traveling sacks, which sacks were either entirely or nearly empty. Ever and anon one or more of the hunters would cast a furtive glance toward the strangers, and once or twice they endeavored to draw the twain into conversation; but the two men persisted in remaining by themselves, and ere long they retired to the room which had been allotted to them.

"Marcelline," said one of the hunters, a middle-aged man, addressing a blooming maiden who stood behind the bar, "does Altzorf return to-night?"

"No, sir," replied the girl; "he come not till the morrow."

"And has your master left you all alone?" asked the hunter.

"Oh, no; Altzorf has left Lubin with me."

"But Lubin is only a boy—a mere lad."

"Well, what of that?" replied Marcelline, looking with a somewhat inquisitive glance at the hunter.

"Oh, nothing," said the man, endeavoring to hide as much as possible the fears or suspicions he entertained; "only I do not exactly like the looks of those two men whom you have just shown to their rooms."

Several hunters immediately coincided with this opinion, but Marcelline laughed at their suspicions.

"What an idea!" she said. "Why, what do you take them for?"

"It is not impossible that they are robbers," returned the first speaker.

"Ha, ha!" laughed Marcelline. "Robbers in such a place as this! Let's see. There are about twenty groschens in the drawer, and I have exactly seventeen kreutzers in my little bed up stairs. What a place for robbers! My master took all the money with him to Trieste save that I have mentioned."

"Marcelline," said the first hunter who had spoken, as he stepped forward and bent his head over the bar, "do you know if your master received in trust a large wooden box from an old monk who lately went to the convent of St. Cecilia?"

"Yes, he received such a one," replied the maiden, "and it is even now locked up in his strong room."

"That box contains the massive silver plate and ornaments of the convent. The monk left it till his return."

"Well, 'tis not likely that these men can have heard of that," Marcelline replied, betraying a slight surprise at the knowledge she had just received; "and if they had they would not surely dare to rob the house."

"I don't know about that," returned the hunter. "Even in large cities these robberies take place. You had better let either Justin or Roland remain in the house to-night."

"Oh, no, I had rather not—folks would talk," uttered the maiden, as she looked with a deep blush upon two fair youths among the hunters who had thus been designated to her.

Marcelline remained firm in her determination to accept of no assistance, or rather guard, from the hunters, and ere long they departed to their several homes.

The maiden was left alone in the bar-room, and as she found herself thus solitary she could not repress the fear that came over her.

Half an hour passed away, and Lubin came in from the stable. Marcelline, however, said nothing to him of what had transpired, but only requested him to be in readiness to respond to her summons in case she should have occasion to call him during the night.

The boy went up to his bed, and once more the maiden was left alone.

Nothing broke the stillness of the night save the blasts that howled among the Alps, and for half an hour longer she sat by the fast decaying embers of the fireplace. The maiden thought surely that if the strangers meditated harm they would have been ere this on the move; and with the throbbing heart of her fear-laden bosom somewhat quieted, she raked up the embers upon the hearth, extinguished the lamp that hung above the bar, and then taking her candle she started for her room.

Marcelline had passed through the narrow entry, ascended the stairs, and had her hand upon the latch of her own door when she was confronted by one of her stranger guests.

"Do you want anything sir?" asked Marcelline, hardly conscious of what she uttered, but using the phrase purely from the force of habit.

"Yes, pretty one, I do," the man returned. "I want Altzorf's strong box."

"Mercy! sir; you surely would not rob us."

"Oh, no—not you. It's only those baubles which belong to the convent we want; so bestir yourself and show us where they are."

"I shall shriek, sir! I shall cry out for help," exclaimed Marcelline, as she essayed to start for the stairs.

"Oh, no, sweet one," the villain returned, significantly pointing his pistol at the girl's head, and at that moment he was joined by his companion, who had just come from Lubin's room. Marcelline first thought of resistance, but she soon found that she could gain nothing by that; and, besides the robbers had not only threatened her life, but they vowed they would break in every door and partition in the house until they found the box. Under these circumstances the girl thought it best to reveal the hiding place of the box, trusting, however, that something might turn up to assist her, and accordingly she led the way to the bar-room, at the back of which was a small appartment. Taking a key from the money drawer she unlocked the door of the back room, and pointing to a small closet in the further corner she said:

"There, sirs, in that closet is the monk's box, but my master has the key in his possession, and so if you would open it you needs must force the lock."

"You are ready with your wit, pretty one," said one of the robbers as he cast a scrutinizing glance at Marcelline's face. "I fear to trust you too far, so you must excuse me if we just secure you till after our job is completed."

As the man spoke he led the girl back to the bar-room, and taking from his pocket a piece of stout cord, he proceeded to lash her to a chair. She stoutly resisted, and even attempted to utter a cry, but a cloth soon stopped her power of utterance, after which her hands were lashed to the chair.

After this the robbers took a few tools from one of their sacks and proceeded at once to force the stout closet door.

For a moment after Marcelline had been left alone she almost gave up in despair; but her woman's wit soon came to her aid and a gleam of hope lighted up her countenance. From where the villains were at work they could not see into the bar-room, and after listening a moment or two to assure herself that they were fairly busy, she moved her chair noiselessly toward the table upon which a candle had been left burning. By considerable exertion she managed to get hold of the candlestick with her teeth, and then carefully set it upon a chair. A moment more she listened, and then she turned her back to the candle in such a manner as to bring the outer cord into the blaze. It required not half a minute to burn off the cord that had secured her to the seat, and then bending over she took the back of the chair in her teeth and carefully moved it out of the way. The lashings burned and so did her flesh, but with perfect self-devotion she heroically withstood the pain, and in a few moments she was free.

Marcelline now breathed more freely. The key was still in the lock of the door that opened the back room, and quick as thought the heroic girl sprang forward and closed it upon those beyond. The key was turned, and Marcelline then ran to the front door, unlocked it, threw it open and sprang into the highway. It was but the work of a few moments to rouse some of the hunters, and ere long the two robber-travelers were in safe custody. They not only lost their booty, but also their liberty; and on the next day were safely conveyed to Trieste and delivered up to justice.

Lubin was found in the room with his mouth bound up and his arms pinioned to his chair; but the satisfaction of being released from his unpleasant situation made him forget the indignities he had received.

The little inn is still kept open to travelers, but old Altzorf keeps it no longer. Justin, the hunter, is its host, and the fair Marcelline is its hostess.

Paper Floor Carpet, 25 cents a yard, at Roy's.

THE LOUISIANA WAR.

On the 14th inst. Lieut. Gov. Penn issued his proclamtion for the militia of the State to arm and assemble to drive away the usurpers, and on that day a battle was fought between the adherents of the Kellogg government and those opposed to it, and Kellogg was invited to abdicate or abandon his claims as the rightful Governor of Louisiana, which he refused to do. In the battle referred to the Kellogg forces which were under Gen. Longstreet, were defeated and scattered. The scenes of violence then closed for that day. Next morning in response to Gov. Penn's call, 10,000 militia had come together at New Orleans, ready for the fray. But when Kellogg and his army were sought for, the former had gone, and of the latter there was none to oppose, and all the State departments were taken possession of by the Penn faction, without further fighting or violence.

Gov. Penn sent the following to the President asking him to keep

HANDS OFF:

New Orleans, September 14.—To U. S. Grant, President of the United States:—Hopeless of all other relief, the people of this State have taken up arms to maintain the legal authority of the persons elected by them to the government of the State, and against the usurpers who have heaped upon them innumerable insults, burdens and wrongs. In so doing they are supported by the great body of intelligent and honest people of the State. They declare their sincere loyalty and its officers; they war only against usurpers, plunderers and enemies of the people. They affirm their entire ability to maintain peace and protect life, liberty and equal rights of all classes of citizens. The property and officials of the United States it shall be our special aim to defend against assault and to treat with the profoundest respect and loyalty. We only ask of you to withold any aid or protection from our enemies, and the enemies, of republican right, and of the peace and liberty of this people.

D. B. PENN,
Lieut. Gov. and Act. Gov.

On the 15th the following telegram was given to the country: "The Kellogg government has been overthrown entirely, and the entire city is in the hands of his opponents. Lieut. Gov. Penn, who was elected in 1872, will at once be installed into office, and the courts will at once be organized, and the entire machinery of government set in motion not only in this city, but throughout the entire State. Great enthusiasm prevails.

KELLOGG TELEGRAPHS THE PRESIDENT FOR AID.

Washington, September 15.—The President has received from Gov. Kellogg by telegraph an application for aid to protect Louisana from domestic violence. No dispatches other than the application of Kellogg for aid had been received at either the executive mansion or the Attorney General's office, up to noon to-day. The application was referred to the Attorney General who had a long interview with the President on the subject. Secretary Belknap not being in town, the President also had a conference with Adjutant General Townsend.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

On the 15th President Grant issued the following Proclamation:

Whereas, It has been satisfactorily represented to me that turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force of arms to overthrow the State government of Louisiana, and to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and

Whereas, The Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States and laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws.

Whereas, It is required that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time;

Now, therefore, I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five (5) days.

In witness thereof I have herunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, in the city of Washington this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1874, and of the Independence of the United States, the ninety-eighth.

By the President: U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y of State.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.

MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—*Citizens of New Orleans:* It becomes my duty to congratulate you upon the restoration of the duly elected and rightful State authorities, after enduring for nearly two years the control of usurpers. Their acts of tyranny have at length called for resistance. This was instantaneous, universal and entirely successful, not a single usurping official being now in the exercise of his functions within the limits of the city. The employment of force became a necessity, and we deplore the resulting loss of life, while we honor the memory of the noble men who fell in defence of the rights dear to all who desire to be free. Upon this signal and most honorable recovery of our political and civil rights, let me advise extreme moderation. Resume your avocations as soon as dismissed from organized ranks. Use the utmost forbearance toward those who hold political opinions adverse to yours; interfere with no peaceable assemblage of our fellow citizens of any race or color; use all your influence to preserve the peace and to maintain the supremacy of the law; prove to the world that you can be as forbearing to those who have usurped and abused authority as you were patient and long suffering under their tyranny; seek no revenge for past injuries, but leave your fallen enemies to the tortures of their own consciences and to the lasting infamy which their acts have won for them. Signed, LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

LIEUT. GOV. PENN ESCORTED TO THE STATE HOUSE.

NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 15.—At 3 p. m. in response to a notice signed by the committee of the Canal street meeting, a large number of unarmed citizens assembled on St. Charles street, and preceded by a band of music, escorted Lieut. Gov. Penn from his residence to the State House where he took possession of the executive department. In the movement at least ten thousand persons participated, and the Lieut. Governor was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval along the route.

About two p. m. some 3,000 of Gen. Ogden's militia, armed with the captured guns, moved from Jackson Square en route for the armory on Carondolet street. As they passed the custom house the United States troops stationed there gathered in the windows, and taking off their hats gave three hearty cheers for the citizens, which was returned by the militia with great unanimity. With the exception of the sentinel in front of the custom house, not an armed man is to be seen in the streets of the city, and quiet prevails throughout.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

The presidents of the chamber of commerce, clearing house, and cotton exchange telegraphed to President on the 16th a statement that the city was quiet and peaceable. The executive committee of the merchants exchange to-day telegraphed to the boards of trade at St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, that the duly elected state officers were in peaceable possession, and business was resumed as usual.

Governer Kellogg and suite remain in the custom house. He is in good spirits and expects to be restored by the President at the expiration of the five days.

Baton Rouge has turned out Kellogg officials and installed McEnery officers.

Mayor W. C. Robbins and John Gravel, citizens wounded in the fight on the 14th, have since died.

A telegram has been sent to the President stating that a petition had been forwarded by mail, signed by 500 leading merchants, asking sympathy of the Executive in the recent change of government.

CABINET MEETING.

At a cabinet meeting on the morning of the 16th, Secretary Fish and Bristow, Attorney General Williams, Postmaster General Jewell, and Acting Secretary of the Interior Cowen, were present. It adjourned without any definite action on the Louisiana question. This is a novel case, being the first time that the State authorities as recognized by the President, have been rejected by citizens. It is believed measures will be immediately taken to reinstate Kellogg as governor.

The result of the cabinet meeting in the afternoon of the 16th, was an agreement that the following dispatch be sent immediately by the Adjutant General of the army to General Emery, commanding the forces in Louisiana:

"WAR DEPARTMENV, WASHINGTON.—Under no circumstances recognize the Insurgent Government of Louisiana. Within five days from the date of the proclamation to the insurgents, such action will be taken as the emergency may require.

By order of the President.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant Gen."

This cabinet meeting was attended by the President, Secretaries Fish and Bristow, Attorney General Williams and the Postmaster General. The opinion was unanimous that the recent action of the southern people in Louisiana was aimed to interfere, contrary to law, and that the administration should continue to support Kellogg's administration.

The President has abandoned the idea of returning to Long Branch at present.

TROOPS FORWARDED.

It is probable, should troubles increase in Louisiana, that the State may be added to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's department, or Gen. Terry be ordered to New Orleans.

A large number of troops have been ordered to Louisiana.

In the banks of New Orleans are a half to three-quarters of a million dollars for the payment of interest on the Louisiana litigated bonds. The President instructs Gen. Emery to guard the banks and permit no money to be drawn by Penn's government.

KELLOGG SAYS SOMETHING.

Gov. Kellogg telegraphs to a New York paper that amid all the troubles that beset the state, he has reduced the state and parish taxation fully one-third, and recites the beneficial legislation he has secured. He declares that his opponents were fairly defeated in the last election, and would be left still more in the minority at the next election, if voters were allowed full and untrammelled franchise; that they have, by a long prepared plan, violently overthrown the government even before election, to prevent the evidence that they had not a majority before, upon shallow pretext of violence; and by incendiary statements and appeals they have got together with their clans which they have organized in secret, and drilled in their club rooms in the city. They have taken possession of the public offices by violence and bloodshed. Personally, I have no desire to discharge the very onerous and vexatious duties of governor, but I feel it a duty I owe to the state and the party, to hold on until relieved by competent authority.

EASTERN NOTES.

Editor Advertiser:

Though somewhat tardy in the fulfillment of my promise to write you, I accept as a truism the old saying, "better late than never." In company with Earnest Argo, I left Brownville on Sunday evening August 23, he bound for his home in Illinois, and I for mine upon "Long Island's sea-girt shore." I left my companion in St. Louis, regretfully, for I found him royal company in all respects but one or two. He would eat more peaches and sleep more than any mortal I know—unless it were myself. However, Earnest is good company and I only wished he had been going through. As I mounted up to the top of the "bus," awaiting to transfer us from the Missouri Pacific depot over that magnificent structure, the Illinois and St. Louis bridge, to the railroad line, I for the first time felt lonely, although I was, after two years and a half of absence, going home, and I speculated upon what changes I would find in objects real, and among a large circle of warm friends, many of whom I knew had gone to "that bourne whence no traveler returneth." The view however of the grand structure, which here spans the Mississippi, thanks to the brains and genius of Capt. Eads, drew away my thoughts from a melancholy channel and I could but wonder at the perfectness of every detail of the vast machinery of its proportions and admire the master mind which created, planned and carried to a successful termination the gigantic undertaking. A fine view was obtained from the Illinois shore. At first glance it does not appear beautiful or symetrical, but as the eye rests upon it, the beauty of its vast proportions become apparent and the grand solidity of its structure is evident. The time I had permitted but a cursory view, and I was soon whirling over the level prairie lands of Illinois. Onward through the darkness sped the train and the monotonous click-clack of the iron wheels as they rolled unceasingly over the rails beneath, was gradually broken by the hum of conversation in the smoking-car whither I had wended my way to enjoy the fumes of tobacco and add my quota to the smoke within the car. I was here so fortunate as to become acquainted with Leiutenant L. of the U. S. Signal service. I found him a most agreeable companion, a gentleman of high attainments and I enjoyed his society as far as Harrisburg, where he left me, bound for Washington. Wednesday evening we rolled into the depot at Jersey City and were soon crossing the glorious old Hudson with the Empire City like a panorama laid out before us. Old Trinity's steeple loomed up in gothic grandeur far heavenward and seemed to give a welcome as it were, so familiar did the graceful pile seem to me. Remaning in the familiar city over night, by early train next morning I came to the beautiful village upon the South Side Railway of Long Island, twenty miles from the city where my home is located. You can hardly appreciate the vast difference and contrast that appears to me as I sit in this pleasant room—the surrounding grounds filled with flowers; the sight of numerous spires lifting their graceful forms above the luxurent foliage everywhere visible, the musical roar of the surf upon the ocean beach southward; the perfume of the sea air laden with its briny odors, and the prairie towns of the now far west. Here everything seems so shady, quiet, beautiful and peaceful,—there, so desolate, bustling, barren and bare. Here, a country decked with nature's own coronet of forest trees; there, the vast plains lying in naked immensity and seeming dreary without the monotone of their landscape being broken. Here a populous region; there one comparatively sparsely settled. In the city I find many changes. The magnificent new post office building at the southern end of the City Hall park is the most notable. It is indeed a magnificent structure, and well worthy the government which is erecting it, as regard architectural appearance, solidty of construction and—costliness. But the buildings either side hem it in as it were, and cramp its stately proportions. I have as yet had no time to ramble about the city much, being engaged upon business while there, but this week I propose making a general scout through the metropolis, and will then have material for a second and better (I hope) note. The march of improvement has gone up town, and there is so much to see I hardly know where to commence. Such works however as the up-town water works and Fourth Avenue improvement will furnish matter for interesting detail. More anon.

W. JEWETT SANGER, C. E.
Rockville Centre, L. I., Sept. 6th, 1874.

The following, from the Denver *Times*, of the 3d instant, shows that, even while absent from his native State, Senator Bogy has the welfare of the Democratic party at heart, and loses no opportunity to increase its vote, by immigration or otherwise:

"Senator Bogy, of Missouri, took a fancy to four of Joe Bailey's jackasses while he was visiting this section of the country. The animals were shipped to St. Louis yesterday for the distinguished gentleman."—*Globe.*

A dispatch of the 3d from Parsons, Kan., says: "The grasshoppers came down upon Parsons yesterday in countless millions. The exceeding cold weather this morning makes them sit around on the ground in apparent stupid wonder. There is scarcely anything left for them to injure, and it is presumed their stay will be short. They are moving in the direction of the Indian country, where it is to be hoped they will soon be made up into hopper jam, a dish much admired by our Osage and other wild red friends."

Selling goods as cheap as ever at L. Lowman's.

THE BLACK HILL.

Important Letter from Department of the Interior.

Expeditions Positively Prohibited from Visiting the New Eldorado.

Since the declaration of Gen. Sheridan, that no one would be allowed to visit the Black Hills country without authority from the Interior Department, meaning its authorized agents, the Department has been in receipt of a large number of letters asking the permission to go there, and for the benefit of a large class the following letter is made public:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, September 8, 1874.—SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., referring to associations that are forming for invasion of that part of territory embracing the Black Hills, notwithstanding existing treaties with the Sioux Indians, and requesting such suggestions for guidance and benefit of citizens of the territory as may be considered appropriate by the Department, and in reply would say that in the second article of the treaty between the United States and the different tribes of Sioux Indians, concluded April 29, 1868, statutes vol. 15, H. P. 636, 15. P. 636, the United States agree that the the following district of country to wit, viz.: Commencing on the east bank of the Missouri river, where the 46th parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence along low water mark down said east bank to a point opposite, where the northern line of the State of Nebraska strikes the river; thence west across said river and along the northern line of Nebraska to the 104th degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north on said meridian to a point where the 46th parallel of north latitude intercepts the same; thence due east along said parallel to the place of beginning. And, in addition, all existing reservations on the east bank of said river shall be, and the same is, set apart for absoolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes and individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them.

And the United States now solemnly agree that no persons, except those herein designated and authorized so to do, and such officers, agents and employes of the government as may be authorized to enter upon the Indian reservations in the discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon or reside in the territory described in this article, or in such territory as may be added to this reservation for the use of Indians; and henceforth they will and do hereby relinquish all claims or right in and to any portion of the United States or territories except such as is embraced within the limits aforesaid, and except as hereinafter provided.

The foregoing section prescribes who shall be allowed in this territory so set apart for the Indians, and expressly states that none others shall be permitted to pass over, settle upon or reside therein.

The only power to alter this provision is that which made the treaty, and then it must be done with the consent of the Indians.

What is known as the late exploring expedition of General Custer is merely a military reconnoissance of the country for the purpose of ascertaining the best location, if in future it should become necessary to establish there a millitary post.

On the 2d of June last in a letter to this department, the Hon. Secretary of War wrote on this subject as follows:

"It is well known to the department that at various times settlers in the adjacent country have contemplated expeditions to the Black Hills, and the department has uniformly discountenanced such movement; but it has now almost become a military necessity that accurate knowledge should be possessed by the army as to this portion of our territory, and for that purpose only is the present expedition undertaken. The question of opening up this country to settlement rests with congress, and until action has been taken by that body this department has no discretion in the matter, but is required and will endeavor to prevent any violation the provisions of the treaty before mentioned."

For reasons set forth, all applications for permission to visit the Black Hills country will be denied.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. CORBAN,
Acting Secretary.

To Gov. J. L. Pennington, Yankton, Dakota.

H. H. DOLEN,
Merchant Tailor
And Dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods.
59 Main Street, Brownville, Neb.
DOG CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. S. HAGAR,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES,
LIQUORS
CIGARS,
55 Main Street.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

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 done on short notice, at reasonable rates.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Clay's Patent Weather Strip.—The best for excluding Wind, Dust or Rain from under doors. For sale by SWAN & BRO.

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
—OF—
Brownville, Nebraska.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $100,000.00.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $500,000.00
AUTHORIZED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.
Transact a General Banking Business. Buy and sell Gold and Currency. Draw Drafts on Principal Cities of the UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly attended to. Highest market price paid for Coin and Currency.
Money loaned on approved security. Drafts drawn and special accommodations granted to depositors. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, DEPOSITS RECEIVED, payable on demand, and INTEREST ALLOWED on time certificates.
Officers and Directors.
JNO. E. CARSON, President.
A. R. DAYSON, Cashier.
J. C. McNAUGHTON, Asst. Cashier.
W. T. Don. R. M. Halley. Frank E. Johnson. R. M. Atkinson. Wm. Fraker.

CAPITAL, 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 OF 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, SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
Exchange bought and sold on New York, and all the principal Eastern and Southern cities of the United States.
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BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

E. S. Dwright, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Notary public and Real Estate Agent. Office in Court House, Brownville, Neb.

T. L. Schick, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—MAY BE CONSULTED in the German language. Office, first door to County Clerk's Office, Court House, Brownville, Nebraska.

J. S. Stull, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Office, No. 70 Main street, (up stairs), Brownville, Neb.

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

E. W. Thomas, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office front room of Stevenson & Crow's Hardware store, Brownville, Neb.

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

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

PHYSICIANS.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, and Obstetrician. Graduated in 1856, located in Brownville 1857. Office, Lot 4 Main street, Drug Store, McPherson Block. Special attention paid to Obstetrics and diseases of Women and Children.

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

NOTARIES & COLLECTION AGENTS.

L. A. Bergmann, NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER. Office, No. 61 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

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WILLIAM H. HOOVER, Real Estate and Paying Agent. Office in District Clerk's office, will give prompt attention to the sale of lands and Payment of Taxes throughout the Land District.

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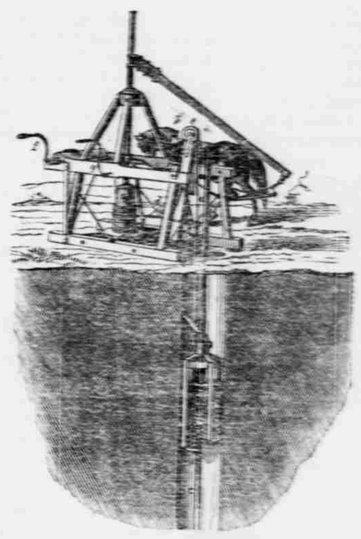

The above cut shows the Auger raising its load of earth. As will be seen, the Auger may be drawn up to Pulley E, which gives room to run a truck under the Auger to carry its load; and by turning Crank F the Turning Rod is removed from Drum A. The turning Crank G the Turning Rod and Lever is moved forward, and the rod inserted in Boring Shaft C, and is ready for filling the Auger, which is let down by means of the brake; and as the Auger works loosely on the shaft, the air has free circulation to the bottom of the well, thus preventing suction or atmospheric pressure.

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