THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1876.

The Director of the Mint has made a report recommending Indianapolis and St. Louis as suitable places for establishing mints.

Train men on the U. P. rail road say about fifty persons a day pass over the road who are on their way to the Black Hills.

At St. Marys, Kansas, on the 5th, T. H. Palmer, a young lawyer, shot and killed a saloon keeper named Jno Prior. Palmer is the son of L. R. Palmer, an Indian Agent.

Gen. Jas. Packard, of Ind., has been appointed Internal Revenue Agent; and Gen. Reub. Williams has received the appointment of Deputy Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

D. J. O'Connor, chief clerk in the freight agents office of the K. C. & St. Joe. and C. B. railroad office at Kansas City, absconded the day before New Year taking with him $5,000 of the company's money and a disreputable woman.

The London *Gazette* publishes a notification to the Masters of British war vessels, warning them to keep away from the Spanish Coast of Barbodi, as the Carlists have batteries stationed at intervals all along the shore, and fire at anything that approaches.

At North Vernon, Ind., on the night of the 4th, Ike Collins and Mike Weisenberger escaped from the jail by climbing through a ten-inch hole, going through the jury room and making a rope of strips of bedclothes and lowering themselves down to the ground.

Gov. Hays, of Ohio, has chosen the following gentlemen to constitute his personal staff: A. T. Wikoff, of Columbus, to be adjutant general; C. W. Carr, of Cincinnati, assistant adjutant general; Alfred E. Lee, of Columbus, private secretary; Rodney Foss, of Columbus, executive clerk; A. T. Primsmade, of Cleveland, and L. C. Weir, of Cincinnati, aides-de-camp.

At Manchester, near St. Louis, a colored girl named Anna Carter, a few days ago gave birth to a child.—She killed it with an axe and buried it in an ash heap. When the girl was detected and arrested she confessed the crime, and said that as it was fatherless and would have a hard time in this world, she thought best to kill it.

The Roman Catholics of Dubuque, Iowa, have openly declared war against the public schools. At St. Patrick's Church, in that city, on Sunday 3d, the pastor gave notice from the pulpit that the sacraments of penance and the holy eucharist would be withheld from all parents who persisted in sending their children to the obnoxious institutions. As he undoubtedly spoke by authority of the Bishop, the Catholics of Dubuque, a majority of whom enjoy the benefits of the public schools are greatly agitated.

Congressman Fort, of Illinois, again the other day brought the Democratic members to the rack by the introduction of his resolution instructing officers of the House to appoint Union instead of confederate soldiers to subordinate places in the House. The Democracy squirmed, and tried to stave off a vote but Fort gave no quarters but brought them to time, and compelled them to show their hand, by an immediate vote on the previous question. As the resolution was directly opposed to their politics and the policy they had already pursued in the appointment of officers of the House, they voted it down, and thereby go at once upon the record as favoring rebel in preference to Union soldiers.

Senator Hitchcock has introduced a bill to give the Ft. Kearney Military Reservation in aid of the institution for the blind of the State. This is earnestly opposed by the western papers generally, who think Crounse's bill, which we published last week, the right thing. Some of them have got on their ear so much as to charge Mr. Hitchcock with dishonest motives—that he introduced such a bill for the purpose of courting the favors of Otoe for the next Senatorial contest. We do not believe any such thing of Mr. Hitchcock, but that he did it through the best and most humane of motives. The Institution for the Blind of this State has to be taken care of, and the appropriation of the sales of the Ft. Kearney Military Reservation could not be put to a better use.

In the Mississippi legislature which convened last week, the message of Gov. Ames is not well received. The Governor calls attention to the notorious frauds that were perpetrated at the late election in that state, and to the intimidation of the negroes which kept about 20,000 of them away from the polls. The Senate passed a resolution to return the message to the Governor and inform him that they were ready to receive information on the condition of the government, and recommendations, but not to have a political campaign document.

In the house a resolution was offered asking the Governor to give dates and places where violence and intimidation occurred during the election and where courts were suspended.

The Governor can accommodate them if he deems it in his line of duty to do so, for that the Democracy of Mississippi carried that State by the darkest hued and most damnable frauds and violence, there is no doubt with candid men.

Congress having adjourned for the holidays gathered again on the 5th. A special to the *Inter-Ocean* says Morrison, of Illinois, took his position as leader and proved a failure. He tried his wings for the first time, and soared all over the President's message, apportioning to each standing committee its proper share of the business. Banks and others saved him. He had mixed the subjects badly, giving the Judiciary Committee the business of the Foreign Affairs, and giving the Ways and Means control of banking and currency affairs. This raised a discussion, in which Wood, Cox, and others joined. The Republicans took the lead in the debate, and Garfield and Blaine worried Morrison and the Speaker so much that Wood was called to the chair, and Morrison was able to hold the floor only by the aid of the Speaker, who kept up a continual rapping with the gavel. It was evident that the Democrats have two very weak men to depend upon.

The annual appointments of the common school revenue of Indiana, shows 667,736 school children enumerated in the State; amount collected in counties for disbursement, $732,133.-38; amount apportioned, $849,140.68; balance in treasury, $4 742 28.

The annual report of the trustees of the State Normal School shows the institution is in a flourishing condition. The attendance of persons who wish to make teaching a profession is increasing. The total number enrolled during the three sessions of the last year was 485. This does not include pupils in training schools, who number 165. The total number enrolled in the normal school since its organization is 1,011, and of the number 70 per cent. were children of farmers, and 20 per cent. was from the other industrial classes.

A drunken printer, named Joe Wilson, embloyed in the *Nebraskian* office, at North Platte, recently became offended at the publisher and for revenge, after the office had been locked up for the night, broke open the door and knocked about all the forms and cases of type in the office into pi, and for the same he has been arrested and languishes in jail, awaiting trial before the district court for damages, malicious mischief, or some other kind of malicious outrage.

The State Agricultural Convention of Ohio met at Columbus on the 5th. Seventy-four counties were represented. The subjects discussed were "Grasses and their Culture," "The Hog Cholera," "Underdraining," and "Forestry." Resolutions were adopted urging Congress to grant a reasonable subsiby to the Centennial Exposition, asking the General Assembly to furnish means for appointing a commission to investigate the hog cholera.

The Seward *Reporter* says, "An Indiana soldier's colony has filed declaratory statements in the North Platte land office for a large tract in town 16. range 23, on the middle Loupe. north of the western part of Dawson county. A practical engineer is now on the ground surveying the claims.

The Regents of the University at a late meeting at Lincoln drew lots to determine their respective terms of office, with the following results: Wm. Adair, six years; L. B. Fifield, six years; J. W. Gannett, four years; S. B. Mobley, two years; C. A. Holmes, two years.

Lancaster Lodge I. O. O. F. is one of the strongest organizations in the west.

So says the local of the State *Journal*. It must be a mistake, for the grange organization, or that of several of the churches beats that lodge of O. F's clear out of sight.

In the Senate on the 7th inst., Mr. Windom presented a memorial of the Minnesota State Grange asking an appropriation for opening a water channel by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, to connect the Mississippi river with the lakes.

A member of the California Legislature has given notice of a bill to establish a whipping-post for the punishment of wife-beaters. We do not know but a whipping-post would be just the right punishment for a man who would beat his wife.

The champion wrestler, McLaughlin of Detroit, and a wrestler named Benjamin recently wresteld, two best in three for $2 000 a side. Mc. was the victor, and is still the champion wrestler of the world.

Custar City, of the Black Hills was first settled last August and now contains about thirty houses, and others are being built as fast as lumber can be procured.

Members of the centennial commission are at Washington urgently working for an appropriation from government. They want $1,500,000.

Regent Hungerford was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 3d inst. The evening before he retired in apparently his usual good health.

Application being made to the Governor of New York for the pardon of Stokes, the killer of Jim Fisk, the petition was denied.

Dodge, the man sentenced to be hanged on the 14th in Otoe county, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court.

A boy at Lawrence, Kas., in attempting to steal a ride on the cars, was caught under a wheel and had a leg cut off.

The Gardiner House, Chicago was destroyed by fire on the 7th. Loss $40,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gleaned from our Exchanges and Telegraphic Reports.

Nevada has a population of 50,540.

Mark Twain is recovering from a recent illness.

The Monroe county, N. Y. penitentiary has 250 convicts.

Fifty thousand Hebrews carry on business in the United States.

If Alaska is annexed to Washington Territory the latter will have an erea of 640,000 square miles.

A. C. Moore, of Buffalo, presented the General Hospital of that city with a check for $3,000 as a Christmas present.

A new pocket compass invented in England has the novelty of pointing to the true and not to the magnetic north.

Gen. McClellan, rumor says, will shortly be appointed to a position in the servive of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with the title of General Superintendent or Manager.

A Philadelphian has paid $50,000 for the right to sell all the beer that is to be guzzled on the Centennial grounds.

The yield of salt in Michigan this year was 1,026,978 barrels, being 200,-000 barrels greater than that of the most successful previous years.

By some strange combination of circumstances the manufacture of marmalade has heretofore been confined almost exclusively to Scotland, but Florida is now going into the business, and can supply the world if she chooses.

Hamilton, Richardson & Whitney, merchants of Boston have failed. Liabilities $350,000. Assets $40,000.

A steam mill boiler recently exploded near Lexington, Ky., which killed four men.

A young man named Chas. Snider residing near Woodville, Ill., because a young lady refused to marry him put his pistol against his head just behind the left ear, and fired, intent on self murder. The doctor when attempting to probe the wound could find no hole, and said Snider's skull was so thick the ball did not penefurther than through the skin, and Snider was not much hurt.

The boiler in Wallace's woolen factory at Steubenville, Ohio, recently exploded, killing engineer Wm. Sutherland.

Horace Faust, at North Bristol, O., recently pointed a fowling piece at his brother, saying playfully, "Willis I'll show you how I shoot on the wing." Of course he was certain the gun was not loaded; but it was, and he shot the top of his brother's head off, and is now nearly crazy for having killed his brother.

At silver City, Idaho, eggs are selling at $1.25 per dozen.

Shovers of counterfeit five, ten and twenty dollar bills, on the National Bank of Richmond, Ind., were recently arrested in Chicago.

A young man named George Smith was recently knocked senseless in the streets of Yankton and robbed of $1,400.

Fred Newhirter, was tried last week at Council Bluffs for the murder of Dr. Hatton, and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

A duel with pistols at ten paces was recently fought by two young men, C. D. Tilly and Geo. E. Ratcliffe, at Augusta, Ga. The cause of the fight was "talk" by Ratcliffe about Tilly, and the latter sought satisfaction under the code of the duelo, and was killed. He received a ball through his body the first fire and died within a few hours thereafter. Ratcliffe was not hit.

President Grant is making every effort consistent with the principles of peace and amity between nations, to put a stop to war between Spain and Cuba, which has been waged for the last seven years without accomplishing any good results. But notwithstanding the wise and considerate course of the President, the Democratic press of the country make it the occasion for abusing and lying about him. They declare he is trying to provoke a war with Spain, but they have not a single word or act of his concerning the matter upon which to sustain themselves. The Democracy in this as in every other effort to make capital against the President, by his words or his acts, utterly fail, for there is no doubt that the American people generally endorse the President for moving in the Cuba question, and if he succeeds in consummating freedom for Cuba it will be the most popular act of his administration even if Spain should kick up a muss about it.

On the 5th inst. the Judges elect of the Supreme court, met at Lincoln, and as the constitution provides, proceeded to "draw cuts" for their respective positions on the bench. The constitution provides that after the first election of Supreme Judges under it, the judges shall be classified by lot, so that one shall hold his office for two, one for four and one for six years, and that the one drawing the shortest term shall be the Chief Justice. Judge Lake drew the short term, Judge Gantt the next and Judge Maxwell picked out the longest straw and holds the six years' term.

In the U. S. Senate Mr. Harvey introduced a bill to provide for investigation as to habits of Recky mountain locusts, or so-called grasshoppers. Referred to committee on agriculture. It directs the commissioner of agriculture to appoint three commissioners to make investigation and report as to the best method of preventing incursions of said locusts into fertile states and territories.

A bill has been introduced in congress that all pensions on account of death, or wounds, or disease contracted in the service since March. 1861, shall commence from the date of death or discharge.

Tecumseh News.

We glean the following items from the *Herald:*

Pat. Keleher, the owner of the "Central House," has gone into it and proposes to run it himself in first class style.

Tecumseh has a fair prospect of having a steam mill soon.

New Year's evening the friends of K. Tierney, the popular landlord of the "Sherman House," presented him with a gold-headed cane. The presentation speech was made by C. Gillispie, Esq.; after which, at the same time and place, Mr. Gillispie, by his friends, was presented with a splendid Elgin Watch, Dr. Stewart making the presentation speech. On the same evening the ladies had a leap year dance in Bartel's Hall.

A Helena itemizer says: "Can't tell whether farmers are finishing up fall plowing, or have commenced spring plowing, but it is evident that plows have been running the past week."

A correspondent of the *Herald* speaking of the cemetery says "the place remains a disgrace to our city and county." Tecumseh should resolve at once to relieve itself of the occasion of such remarks by fencing the cemetery and planting it with beautiful evergreens and shrubbery.

Johnson county is going to have a big law suit with H. N. Cornell. He gave notice to the Commissioners the other day that he claimed the public square and court house as his property, and demands immediate possession. The Commissioners employed attorneys, Messrs. Gillispie and Davidson, to defend the interests of the county. We predict that Cornell will win the case.

Two horses were stolen last week in Johnson county, and two in Pawnee county. Secure your stable doors.

A State Bar Association was formed at Lincoln last week and the following officers elected:

President—S. H. Calhoun, of Otoe.

Vice Presidents—T. M. Marquett of Lancaster, J. M. Woolworth, of Douglas, James Laird of Adams, A. Schonheit, of Richardson, E. W. Thomas, of Nemaha, Geo. S. Smith, of Cass, N. K. Griggs, of Gage, O. A. Marlow, of Dodge, W. H. Morris of Saline.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary—D. G. Hull.

Treasurer—Geo. K. Amory.

A special from Fort Sully states that a party of miners have formed a supply depot near Old St. Pierre, in the Missouri river, and are constantly in communication with camps on the Black Hills. They claim to have found a new route, by which the hills are reached in 100 miles' travel, over and easy road. Their messenger made the trip in two days.

The Omaha papers have a report that a man recently arrived in that city from the Black Hills, with some 25 pounds of gold which he panned out in the new gold regions.

The "Herndon House," Omaha, has been purchased by the U. P. railroad company for the purpose of making it general headquarters of the company.

From Washington.

The following we clip from a Washington letter in the Omaha *Republican*, written, we judge, by Maj. Caffrey:

WOULD-BE REFORMERS.

A great effort will be made by the democrats to cut down expenses so as to earn for themselves the reputation of reformers, but as yet they have not seized upon any tangible scheme save that of reducing the standing army of the country from 25,000 to 15,000. Why, twenty years ago, when our nation numbered 23,000,000 the standing army numbered 13,000, and now with 45,000,000 souls, and territories comprising a greater area than that of all the states, we have but 25,000. But the eighty-seven ex-confederate officers who now occupy seats in congress do not like to vote appropriations for federal soldiers, and their feelings must be soothed.

SECRETARY CHANDLER

is proving a poor subject for democratic critisim. He won't get drunk to please his enemies, and as old dogs won't learn new tricks, he won't steal nor favor aid to others to make illegitimate grabs at the public treasure. He doesn't like democrats any better than the democrats like him, and those of them he smelt out in his department he routed out at once, and while in the house of representatives the motto is "Put none but ex-confederates on guard," Chandler's slogan is "Put none but Union men on guard," so that the same sauce is served in degree, if not in kind.

HENRY ATKINSON.

One of Chandler's favorite lieutenants, is Commissioner Atkinson, he whom Nebraskians best know as Henry Atkinson. He is the same Henry here that he ever was at home, as easy of approach and as accommodating and gentlemanly when approached. The interests of maimed soldiers and bereaved widows of our country's defenders are safe in his hands. But Henry has made a host of enemies as well as friends since assuming the portolio of his office, and I can scarcely blame his enemies for their hatred of him. Several of them are in a fair way to go to penitentiaries through his direct influence. They had long been operating as leeches upon honest claimants, thus filling their pockets at the expense of the honest needy and the government. And he is trying to make more enemies by discovering more thieves who have thrived at his bureau.

An amendment to the national constitution has been introduced in the lower house of Congress, by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, providing that all civil officers of the government, with the exception of judges of the United States courts, heads of departments and others whose duties may be temporary in character, shall hold office for the term of four years, and only subject to removal by the President for causes affecting the incumbent's character, habits, or other qualifications, excepting religious and political opinions. The amendment also provides that postmasters, collectors, and other officers whose duties are codfined to a state or a part of a state, be elected by the people.

Mr. McCrary's proposition, if carried into effect, would doubtless go far to improve the civil service, but like many schemes of reforms that are proposed in the national legislature, we fear this proposition will be nipped in the bud by Congressional Bourbons who now clamor most vociferously for civil service reform.—*Omaha Bee.*

We would be glad for an opportunity to support such an amendment, believing it would go far towards stopping the everlasting struggle going on for government positions, in perpetuation of a vicious practice since the commencement of Jackson's administration.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Helpless Poor—The Carnival of Crime—The Dillon Murder—A Millionaire in Trouble—The Last Fraud.

Correspondence Nebraska Advertiser.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1875.

THE HELPLESS POOR.

Vigorous efforts are made by the Benevolent Societies to provide for the helpless poor before the cold, which we are taught will strenghen as days begin to lengthen. Soup-houses are set up in different parts of the city, where a hot, nourishing meal is given for about six cents! and several decent free lodging houses afford shelter for the homeless, deserving poor, leaving the station-houses to keep the professional tramps and beggars. Two things are wanting to make the life of the poor in New York and elsewhere anything but intolerable wretchedness. The first is decent lodgings, and provisions at a low rate. It is true that rents and expenses in general are three times as high here as they are in London: a fact which weighs heavily on the rich, and is all but extinction to the poor. High rents force the price of everything up to correspond, in order to pay them. Nor need any of your readers think this is a matter which does not concern them; for the tendency of prices, of work and produce, in other towns, tends to that of the great centres. Servants measure their wages, and merchants their gains by the prices in New York. There isn't a village where this is read, that people do not charge as near the regular rates of the cities, as they dare. There is not a town in the states, that is not interested, for its own sake, in the condition of things here; because it must feel their influence sooner or later. The only comfort of hard times, is, that they must bring living down for rich and poor. The extortion of rents charged in tenement houses is frightful. It is a fact that the swarming, squalid tenements on filthy streets bring in more rent than up town dwellings. Not an attic closet, with half the glass out of the panes, grimy and decayed, but brings its four dollars a month to the owner. And there will be forty rooms in a building, the decentest ones calling for ten dollars to fifteen dollars a month; this, in the poorest class of tenements.

THE CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

Is crime, like cholera, epidemic? It would seem so. One murder breeds another. The pistol, knife and bludgeon have been very busy from the day before New Years till now, and the police reports show no abatement even yet. One frenzied man shoots his wife, cuts the throats of his four children, and then kills himself, which last murder was the only one that the world need be thankful for. The number of grog-shop homicides New Year's eve and the night following was frightful. And what is singular, it keeps up steadily. But the most

TERRIBLE MURDER

on record was that at the Westminster Hotel, Saturday night. Romaine Dillon, a wealthy and first-family bachelor of fifty, shot a gentleman named Dilleber in the corridor of the hotel, after a moment's altercation, the victim dying in a few hours. The singular thing about it is that the parties had no quarrel—indeed they scarcely knew each other. Dillon was offended with Dilliber for walking in the corridor—understand, they were both boarders—and had shown his displeasure all day. Meeting Dilliber that evening, he ordered him to get out of the corridor, which Dilliber refused to do, whereupon Dillon drew his Derringer and shot him. Now the facts come out. It appears that Dillon has been insane for years—that when he was boarding at the Brevoort House he was in the habit of quarreling with the boarders on the most absurd pretexts, which created such a fear of him that the managers were compelled to get rid of him. He showed murderous propensities then, but never a word was said about it and went to the Westminster. Since he has killed a man the proprietor states that this lunatic has been for a year in the habit of ordering people away from the house; that if any one walked in the corrider in front of his room he would peremptorily order him away, and if he declined to obey, he would shoot at him as coolly as though he were a dog. But never a word of all this was said to any one by the proprietor. The Dillon family profoundly grieved that poor Dilliber was killed, but they were always afraid that something of the sort would happen. They always knew that poor Romaine was crazy, and they kept away from him, but they never said anything about it for the subject was painful to them. Of course, Dillon will be put in an asylum, but had I the making of the laws, I should provide for the punishment of several other parties. The proprietors of the Brevoort and Westminster hotels would go up for not putting this murderous lunatic where he could harm no one. Then I would send up the entire Dillon family for not letting the world know that their brother was crazy, and always had been, and that it was dangerous to have him running loose.

THE TROUBLES OF A MILLIONAIRE.

You have all heard of "Vinegar Bitters." The proprietor, or one of them, is a man named Walker, who married a wife in California. In making and selling this horrible-tasting medicine, "Dr" Walker has amassed a large fortune, for his bitters tasted so badly that people supposed there must be virtue in them. But Dr. Walker's love for Mrs Walker did not increase as rapidly as his lucre. In fact he got to despitefully using her, so she claims. He refused to allow her money as she desired, and, as she avers, he Beecherized and squanderd the ducats that should have been her comfort upon other women. She drags him into court, and swears that he is squandering his fortune at the rate of $100 per day, and that if he is not restrained he will run it out. Now comes Walker's story. He avers that he is not only chaste, but fastidiously so; that Mrs. Walker is a naughty woman, who makes appointments with other men, and does not in any sense live to the agreement she made when she took him for better or worse. And so the courts have got Dr. and Mrs. Walker, and the lawyers will have fat picking. Both are able to pay, and if the profits of Vinegar Bitters are not distributed among the legal fraternity, all precedent is at fault.

THE LAST FRAUD

which agitates merchants is the lately discovered defalcation of Beckwith, confidential man of Babbitt, the soap manufacturer. Beckwith made false entries to the extent of half million, and was not discovered in it until at least three months after his discharge. Beckwith has been arrested. What is curious about it, is the fact that a business man like Babbitt should permit defalcations to so great an amount to go on so long unsuspectingly.

This was paralleled a few months ago by a young man in the employ of a well-known importing house. On a salary of $1,500 a year he kept three horses and two women, and swindled his employers out of $150,000 in three years, and left matters so entangled, that when it was discovered, and he had gotten away, his employers were compelled to recall and forgive him to get him to explain and help square up the books, which he, good naturedly did. The merchant who runs his business so carelessly offers a premium to thieves. PIETRO.

The Game Law of Nebraska.

We have entertained and frequently expressed the opinion that the present game law of this State is very injust to the people in the interior and the farmers, in that part of it which has reference to the killing of prairie chickens. The following from a correspondent of the Omaha *Bee* accords exactly with our idea:

The farmer contributes of his substance to "raise" these birds, as he does to raise his domestic fowls. Early in August, the old birds lead their broods of chickens into his wheat fields, and the wheat along the margin is often beaten down and badly damaged by them. Later, they forage in his stubbles, and from early October on, they spend much of their time in his corn fields.

The farmer, as a rule, isn't an expert "shootists." He don't sport a breech-loader and a brace of pointers or setters, nei her can he cut his bird down when on the wing. Till September he seldom sees these wild flocks except when he startles them out of the grass or stubbles. From October he may occasionally knock a few off the fences on frosty mornings, with his old rifle with the curly maple. He is comparatively helpless in the matter of levying on these flocks of his, till the snow comes down and covers up the loose feed. Then, the birds driven by hunger venture into his traps, and he can market them the same as his poultry.

Has he not the *right* to do so?

The law says, "No;" there are men of gentlemanly leisure, living in cities, who *do* sport breech-loaders and dogs, and to *them* belongs the *exclusive right* to slaughter these birds which *you* have "raised."

They may come out in early August when your chickens are half grown and weak, find them there hidden in the grass, and leisurely butcher the whole brood, as they kick them out one by one from their hiding places, for this is *sport*, and the *law* is made to protect them in it. If the trail leads into your wheat fields, why, the dogs may beat through them, and the men may trample the edge to a reasonable extent in their laudable zeal to start the birds that the law "*protects!*" In short, the farmer is helpless in the matter. He *cannot* shoot them, and the law says he *shall not* trap or ensnare them at any time of the year.

He is deprived of a very considerable income. During the month of January, 1874, I paid out for "prairie chickens," in Omaha, nearly $3.000, all of which went into the empty pockets, and to fill the famished stomachs of the "grasshoppered" farmers, and I was but *one* of *many* buyers, while tons upon tons of birds were shipped through direct to eastern markets from interior points. The farmers of the State probably netted from $20,000 to $30,000 last winter from the sale of prairie chickens. But the new law stops this revenue, and the State will be that much poorer. But then, the birds will be saved for the sport of the men who framed the law.

Black Hills.

The wife of Chas. Flourman of this city, received a letter from her husband in the Hills, which gives very encouraging news regarding the weather, the progress of settlement, condition of stock, etc.

The letter states that he is about 80 miles northwest of Spring creek, and that a new town was laid out there and all hands are busy erecting buildings. There was an abundance of timber on every hand, but lumber could not be obtained at any price.

By prospecting at that place each one has satisfied himself as to the richness of the diggings, and then had turned his attention to building.

They had scarcely seen any winter there, and the horses, oxen and mules were living on the richest and most abundant feed, and were getting fat.

When the miners have completed their houses, mining will commence in good earnest.

He further states that not only have they found gulch diggings, but that very rich gold and silver leads have also been found.—*Cheyenne News Jan. 7.*

News from the Black Hills regarding gold prospects is truly very flattering.

BARLEY!

I Want to buy all there is in the country.

W. A. JUDKINS.

Free Lecture!

—IN—

The Presbyterian Church

—ON—

Friday Evening, January 14th, 1876,

—BY—

EX-SENATOR TIPTON.

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Divorce Notice.

MARY E. BRINER, of the state of Missouri will take notice that Louis H. Briner, of the county of Nemaha, in the State of Nebraska, did on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1876, file his petition in the District Court within and for the county of Nemaha, in the State of Nebraska, against the said Mary E. Briner, defendant, setting forth that on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1870, in the county of Atchison, State of Missouri, he was married to the said defendant; that said defendant, disregarding her duties as a wife toward the said Louis H. Briner, and without any cause or justification on the part of said plaintiff, has been wilfully absent from said plaintiff for more than two years last past; and praying that on the final hearing of said cause the said Louis H. Briner may be divorced from said Mary E. Briner, defendant.

And the said Mary E. Briner is notified that she is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 28th day of February, A. D. 1876.

Dated January 5st, A. D. 1876.

LOUIS H. BRINER,
by J. S. Stull, his Atty.

29w5

Probate Notice.

In the matter of the estate of John Burly deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ann Riordan has filed her petition, duly verified, praying that letters of Administration be granted to her of said estate, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the office of the Probate Judge, in Brownville, Nemaha County, Nebraska, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Dated December 24th, 1875.

E. M. McCOMAS,
Probate Judge.

27w3

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up by the undersigned, September 26th, 1875, at his place about two and a half miles south east of the Stone Church in Benton precinct, Nemaha County, Neb. an estray steer, three years old, of a sorrel or light red color. 29w5 FRED. LAMPE.

Legal Notice.

J. G. RUSSELL, of Red Oak, in the State of Iowa, will take notice that John A. Ponn of the County of Nemaha, in the State of Nebraska, did on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1875, file his petition in the District Court within and for the County of Nemaha, in said State of Nebraska, against the said J. G. Russell, defendant, and setting forth that the said defendant, J. G. Russell, gave his promissory note to said John A. Ponn on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1873, and thereby promised to pay to said John A. Ponn the sum of $41 53, with interest at 10 per cent. from date, and praying a judgment against defendant for said sum, less a credit of one dollar, September 11, 1874. That said defendent is a non-resident of the State of Nebraska, and has real property in said Nemaha County, Nebraska, which is sought to be taken in attachment for the satisfaction of said claim, and that an attachment was levied on said property on the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1875, and the said J. G. Russell is notified to appear and answer said petition on or before the 31st day of January, A. D. 1876.

Dated December 13, 1875.

JOHN A. PONN,
by T. L. SCHICK, his Att'y.

25w5

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The proprietor has noted for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and directed his practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and his experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to

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Waters' Concerto Organ is so voiced as to have a tone like a full rich alto voice. It is especially human in its tone, powerful yet sweet.—**Rural New Yorker.** 6y1