

Hon. J. J. Gosper, ex-Secretary of Nebraska, has been appointed Secretary of Arizona.

The Crete Post says, "The B. & M. have receded from their pro rata measure and the people will continue to pay exorbitant rates."

The first thought that engages the infant mind is that it is a long time between drinks.—Exchange.

And many of mature years are remarkably childlike, as to that peculiarity, yet.

The grading on the first ten miles of the extension of the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad, has been let and work commenced. The work has to be completed to David City, Butler county, by July first.

Ex-Senator Hitchcock publishes a card in the Omaha Republican, in which he denies the charge that he intends to remove to Lincoln in order to become a candidate for U. S. Senator at the expiration of Senator Paddock's term.

The Valley County Herald, speaking of the different routes to Black Hills, says, "The Sidney and Black Hills Stage Company sell tickets for 310 mile travel. From this it is obvious that travelers can save 200 miles of travel by starting at Grand Island, and going via North Platte."

Pineback, of New Orleans, whom the Republicans fortunately would not admit as a Senator from Louisiana has been appointed to a responsible office by the usurper, Nichols. Pineback will make a bully Democrat—that's what he was got up for in the first place. All such fellows as Pineback, his old friend Tip, finally "get up in the Democratic party."

On the morning of the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, the Southern Hotel, of St. Louis was found to be on fire and the alarm given. It was the largest hotel in the city, well crowded with guests many of whom perished in the burning building. The destruction of life was terrible, indeed, but not so great as at first reported. The hotel and its furnishings, destroyed, is estimated at about \$1,000,000.

A Washington Democratic paper thinks it "smells a mice"—that the Republicans will have the next Speaker of the House, and that Garfield will be the man. It fears there is treason lurking in the Democratic camp, and Lamar is suspected of conspiring for Garfield. Well, an administration party which will begin to be defined about the time Congress meets, will be pretty certain to do something.

The Boston Traveller, in an article on the Louisiana question, says: "Governor Packard represents the integrity and the right to exist of the national administration; he represents the majority of the Louisiana voters, and more than all, he represents what to the last remnant of justice and equality that dares to assert itself against the late assaults of the nation."

Governor Garber has appointed Gen. A. H. Connor, of Kearney City, S. H. Cahoon of Nebraska City, and John H. Ames, of Lincoln—all lawyers of course—Commissioners to revise and codify the statutes of Nebraska, in accordance with a law of the legislature last winter. The commission is constituted of gentlemen of ability and high character in their profession and will no doubt do a good job.

It is amusing to witness how exactly editorial comments in the Omaha Herald, Republican, and Lincoln Journal, in relation to the U. P. railroad, agree and tally: The ideas are the same, and in many instances, the language, also. We know of nothing more harmonious, except it be the endorsement of "the Senator from Nebraska," by those same journals. One holding him up as a Saint in Democracy, and the other two, as Republicanism in perfection!

The war cloud in Europe has again loomed up and assumes a very dark and ominous appearance. Russia and Turkey, it seems, cannot settle their questions amicably, and they have about agreed to fight. Armies are on the move, and momentarily news is expected that the ball has been opened. This news is having an enervating effect upon American affairs, and especially in the grain trade. If Turkey and Russia do become involved in a war, other of the great nations, jealous of each other, will almost certainly, before the struggle is ended, also become involved. This will be a good year to raise big crops of corn. While the European farmer goes into the army, the American farmer must furnish provisions for them.

At a meeting of the anti-Mormons, held at Salt Lake a few days ago, a resolution was passed unanimously, that the organic act of the territory be amended to read as follows:

"That all male inhabitants twenty-one years of age, citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to vote and eligible for office, provided, however, that no person living in the practice of bigamy or polygamy shall be permitted to hold any office or to vote at any election, or to act as juror, and that all votes shall be by secret ballot; that all law in conflict be repealed."

Resolutions memorializing Congress were passed, stating that polygamy is on the increase, and praying that Mormons be excluded from juries and all public offices, giving the wife a right to dower in her husband's estate, from which under present laws she is excluded; and protesting against the admission of Utah as a State so long as it is under the control of the polygamists.

More About Pro Rata.

Last week we published in full the Senate Judiciary committee report on the controversy between the U. P. and B. & M. railroads, in the matter of pro rata, together with editorial remarks upon the same subject. Since then,—or about the date of our issue—the managers of the two railroad companies, Mr. Gould, of the former, and Perkins of the latter, met in New York, and mutually adjusted difficulties. From the manner in which the joint U. P. organs, Omaha Herald and Republican, felicitate themselves since the conference between Gould and Perkins, an uninformed reader would conclude that the principle involved—pro rata—had been everlastingly swallowed up—B. & M., Perkins, Forbes, South Platte country, and all, at one gulp! But the facts are, that substantially, the ends desired by the friends of pro rata, have been accomplished by the adjustment. Just to what extent we are unable to say. But one of the stipulations of agreement is that business west of the Missouri river is to be pro rated. What are the stipulations, or what will be the effects of the new railroad from Omaha east, is a different thing. And while Jay Gould may have forced conditions for his interest ending at Omaha from the east, or commencing at that point going east, he has yielded what was claimed for our interests in railroad matters going west from the Missouri River. So that those North of the Platte and along the line of the U. P. road who were disposed to do us, south of the Platte, great injustice, without benefitting themselves, can have all the glory and buncome they can extract from the "Gould-Perkins compromise," which they claim "disposes of pro rata." True, the matter is to an extent, and for the present, disposed of, and that, quite to our liking. Of such "disposition" we can stand more.

There is considerable opposition to the President's southern policy being developed throughout the country. The President, however, having faith in the success of what he is doing, will strictly adhere to his policy until he becomes satisfied it is either a success or a failure; and he says if it shall be the latter, no one will discover his error quicker than himself. He very reasonably asks suspension of unfavorable criticism by his Republican friends until his policy has had a fair trial. He claims he is not doing anything inconsistent with the principles of the Republican platform, or his letter of acceptance, which cordially harmonized with principle enunciated by him long ago, and particularly so in his opening speech in the canvass for Governor of Ohio against Bill Allen. In that speech, after congratulating his fellow citizens on the complete triumph over those who sought to destroy the Union and the grand results of the war, he alluded to the coming together again of Northern and Southern men in a spirit of harmony and friendship, including those who had fought against one another, and as a prominent feature in this evidence of good feeling he on that occasion spoke of the kindly manner in which vice-President Wilson was received on his visit to the South. In this era of good feeling and reconciliation he further said there were still persons who talked of bayonets, and who sought to revive the prejudices of the past. This was much to be regretted, but there was enough to fill every heart with gratitude, the house being no longer divided, all its inhabitants having a fair start in the race for life. In this, and in all other speeches, he earnestly condemned the reopening of old issues between the North and the South, feeling assured that the time had come for complete reconciliation.

Senator J. G. Blaine, recently indicated pretty plainly what he thinks of the South Carolina and Louisiana cases, he said: "I am sure that Governor Chamberlain knows that he has my profoundest sympathy in his heroic, though unsuccessful struggle in South Carolina for civil liberty and constitutional government. I am equally sure that Gov. Packard feels that my heart and judgment are both with him in the contest. He is still waging against the great odds for the governorship, that he holds by a title as valid as that which justly seated R. B. Hayes in the presidential chair. I trust, also, that both governors know that the Boston Press does no more represent the stalwart republican feeling of New England on pending issues than the same press did when it demanded the enforcement of the fugitive slave law in 1851."

Mr. Blaine feels in those cases just as good Republicans feel everywhere. Hayes could not well do otherwise than recognize Hampton as Governor of South Carolina, because the courts had decided against Chamberlain, but he cannot be consistent and decide against Packard.

There is a bit of history that shows that Packard received more votes—some six hundred more votes—than did several of the Louisiana Hayes electors. This piece of history will stare the Republican party and the Republican President out of countenance if Hayes decides that Nicholls is the legal Governor of Louisiana.

A telegram of the 12th inst. says a \$17,500 contract has been awarded to a Mr. M. F. Patrick for temporary mail service six times a week, from April 20 to Sept. 30 next, over the route between Sidney, Neb., and Deadwood, in the Black Hills country, a distance of 270 miles. Provision has thus been made for mail communication with the Black Hills by three routes, the other two being from Kearney, Neb., and Cheyenne, W. T. In addition to these the department will shortly place the mail service on two or perhaps three routes leading directly to the Black Hills from the Missouri River through the Sioux reservation, which has been selected by the President under the provisions of an agreement entered into with the Sioux last autumn, the eastern termin-

inal points designated being Bismarck, Fort Pierre, and Niobrara. Proposals for service from Bismarck to Deadwood have already been invited, and will continue to be received until the 20th.

It was recently reported that a colored Minister of South Carolina by the name of Scott, had been cruelly murdered. The Charleston News and Courier contradicts the story and says it has trustworthy information that the Rev. W. H. Scott, a colored preacher, reported to the New England Methodist Conference on Friday as having been murdered, is alive and well, and performing pastoral duties without molestation in Marlboro county, that state.

A telegram from Windom, Minn., says a brakeman named Hager, on a freight train of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad, when the train was between Windom and St. James stations, entered a box-car in which was a German woman and a little girl and outraged the woman. The girl jumped from the car, broke a leg, and sustained other serious injuries. Hager is now under arrest, and will be taken to Windom for trial.

A horrible murder and suicide occurred at Mexico, Mo., recently. A man by the name of James Dyer, a resident of that place, while laboring under a fit of insanity, took an ax and split his little boy's head open, killing him instantly. He then seized a razor and cut his own throat from ear to ear, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes.

A Little Mixed.

It turns out after all that the new revenue law, passed at the late session of the legislature, does not go into effect until May 15, so that it cannot apply to this year's assessment. The following letter from the Secretary of State sufficiently explains the matter.

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1877.—DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, the act passed at the late session, entitled an act to amend Sections 29, 34, 35, 54, 55 and 58 of the Revenue Law approved Feb. 15, 1877, will not go into effect until May 15, 1877. The act, as it now appears, contains the "Emergency Clause," while the Journal of both Houses show that the Emergency Clause was stricken out. Respectfully,
BURNIS TITCHCOFF,
Secretary of State.

There is, we presume, no question but that the record of the journals of both houses will override the letter of the law as the correctness of the clerks will be repeated by implication, and can have no application to the present assessment, and if there is no other thing to interfere the first assessment made by our assessors will have to stand, unless the second session.

But it is a question whether the constitution itself does not preclude the exemptions forbidden by the law inasmuch as, on this point, the law is an almost exact transcript of the constitution. We are not lawyer enough to decide this point. But we call the attention of our commissioners to it, and suggest the importance of having the point as definitely and decisively settled as possible before they proceed to make the levy. It is too important a matter to have any blunder made over it, to impair the validity of our taxes.

We note also another point. There is, we believe a clause in the new constitution, to the effect that no law is to be repealed by implication, and if without it is repealed by the express terms of some later law. But the exemption law is not thus expressly repealed by the new revenue law of the legislature as any one will see who examines it. It repeats certain sections of the revenue law. But it does not repeal the tree exemption law nor any part of the constitution which remains unamended, and in full force, unless it is construed as indirectly repealed by the constitution itself.

This, therefore, constitutes another point that needs careful consideration before the levy is made.—Kansas Times.

CRIME.

A bold robbery occurred near Maysville, Ky., on the 13th inst. While the family of W. C. Pelham were eating supper a robber came in with a drawn pistol and demanded money. After securing a small amount he disappeared.

A duel was recently fought at Little Rock between S. L. Jones, of Memphis and Geo. N. Makely, of the former city. The seconds having loaded their pistols with blank cartridges, the result was without blood. The parties were arrested and fined.

On the evening of the 13th the Joplin and Baxter Spring mail going toward Kansas City, was robbed about half way between the two places by highwaymen who presented pistols at the head of the stage driver, and compelled him to throw off the mail bag, which they took and escaped in the woods. There were no passengers aboard the stage. As yet, there is no clue to the robbers.

At Florence, Neb., on the 11th, a constable in trying to quiet a drunken row, shot and fatally wounded a man named Davis.

A sewing machine agent named C. H. Gilman was recently murdered at Rockport, Mass. Wm. Williams an assistant was arrested on suspicion.

A Maysville, Ky., dispatch of the 14th inst., says, "Chas. Ramsey, Thos. Harris and one Blankley have been arrested at Ripley, Ohio, for murdering Chas. Howard, of Kentucky, a farmer, sometime ago. Proof of their guilt is said to be very strong. Howard was clubbed to death.

At St. Louis on the 14th, Edgar M. Moore a young man who shot and killed Mabel Hall, a ballet girl, at the Theatre Comique about a year ago, and who was convicted of murder in the first degree, was sentenced to-day by Judge Jones of the criminal court to be hanged on Friday, June 1st.

At Geneva, Ohio, last week a man named Potter shot and killed his wife while she was packing her trunk preparatory to leaving him on account of some family trouble. He then went into an adjoining room and shot himself. When discovered both were dead.

A German farmer by the name of Ed. Leyer, near Evansville, Ind., committed suicide a few days ago by taking poison. He had been convicted

of poisoning the eastern of a neighbor named Cook which caused the death of Mrs. Cook.

The following from the Sidney Telegraph, copied from the criminal records of a late term of the district court, indicate that Sidney is a rather fast town:

State of Nebraska vs Thomas McLean; intent to commit murder. Verdict, guilty of murder in the first degree as charged in the first count of the indictment.

April 5th.—State of Nebraska vs Oliver W. Pollock; resisting officer. Case continued.

State of Nebraska vs Thos. Fields and Henry Clayton; stealing. Plead guilty and sentenced to three years each in the penitentiary.

State of Nebraska vs Charles Vance; burglary. Plead guilty, and sentenced to six days in county jail at hard labor.

April 6th.—State of Nebraska vs Carr; murder 1st degree. Not prosecuted by District Attorney as to murder in 1st degree. Again arraigned, indictment read and plea of guilty of murder in 2d degree. Sentenced to penitentiary for life.

State of Nebraska vs Harry L. Lary. Plea of guilty as charged, and sentenced to penitentiary for one year.

State of Nebraska vs Timothy McDonald; Assault with intent to murder. Trial by jury. Verdict guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

State of Nebraska vs Brahamsted; stealing money. Plea guilty and sentenced to penitentiary for one year.

Billdozer Hampton Imagnes Himself a King.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 14.—Governor Hampton to-day addressed a note to the Chamberlain officials requesting them to turn over their offices to their successors, subject to a decision of the Supreme Court, which the court should be filled by the election of a Chief Justice, which will take place immediately after the convening of the legislature on the 25th inst.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 15.—It is reported from reliable authority that the substance of the reply of the State officers to Hampton's demand will be an assertion that they hold their offices by declaration of the State canvassers from the face of all the election returns; that they were commissioned by Governor Chamberlain while his title was undisputed; and that their constituents have taken the cases to the Supreme Court, and that Hampton has no right to anticipate the judgment of that court, or in any way to pass upon their title, and that his action is a violation of his pledges to leave disputed questions to legal settlement. For these reasons they will decline to give up their offices.

Agriculture News Items.

Mr. Harbison of California has 2,000 hives of bees.

The prospects for a fine fruit crop in Michigan are flattering.

France sent nearly \$17,000,000 worth of butter to England last year.

Less than ten per cent of the area of the United States is under cultivation.

Four hundred tons of Canada pressed hay have just been shipped from Boston by steamer for England.

It only costs twelve cents per bushel to ship wheat from San Francisco to Liverpool, ten thousand miles.

British Columbia farmers talk of turnips weighing fifty to sixty pounds each, raised on their rich virgin soil.

Minnesota farmers are increasing their culture of flax. The average production of seed per acre is about seven and a half bushels.

Raspberries, gooseberries, and blackberries start to grow early in the Spring, so that either rats or cuttings should be set early as possible.

The average yield of wheat per acre in Iowa is twelve bushels, and intelligent farmers admit that such crops admit of no profit. They advise mixed husbandry and more meat production.

To save gooseberry plants from destruction from the gooseberry caterpillar pick off the leaves on which deposit its eggs have been made, then dust the bush with powder of white hellebore.

The fruits of the Centennial are ripening. A Pittsburg manufacturer has received a large order for picks, fruit shovels, and garden rakes from Tiffin, located between the Caspian and Black seas, not far from the original Garden of Eden.

There are various compositions used for a grafting wax, but we have never found one better than the following: One pound of tallow, two pounds of beeswax and four pounds of resin melted together, and then poured into water to cool.

The State of Maine offers for sale, to actual settlers, 25,000 acres of land in Arrostook county, divided into farms of 100 to 100 acres, at the low price of thirty-five cents per acre, payable in one and two years in labor on the highways in the township where the land is situated.

The trustees of the Iowa Agricultural college have placed a kitchen to that institution under the charge of the teacher of domestic economy, and this year, each young lady in the junior class will have to spend one morning each week in the kitchen for practical instruction.

William M. Everts' Winsor Vt., farm of seven hundred or eight hundred acres, produced last year two hundred tons of hay, twenty-two hundred bushels of corn besides oats, roots, etc., and supported two hundred sheep sixteen blood horses and colts, and seventy head of cattle, including twenty cows.

As is well known, the present Secretary of the Navy received his nautical education on an Indiana farm. Somebody wrote him the other day, inquiring what was the regulation size of a hatchway. His answer was that that would depend altogether upon the dimensions of the hen and the number of eggs they put under her.

Mr. H. F. Booley, of Baltimore, Mich., cut a white oak tree in Wheatland, Hillsdale county, that measured fifteen feet around at the stump. It

was worked into staves and heading, and was about fifty feet to the branches. It made 2,800 pork barrel staves

and 400 pieces of heading, besides about ten feet which was spoiled in falling.

Experiment and experience have proved that heavy crops do not depend so much upon abundance of seed as upon the quality and condition of the soil. A small proportion of the seed usually sown would suffice to produce a good crop, if the pulverization of the soil was sufficiently complete to allow the germination of each individual seed.

A man with a short purse can now go among breeders of the best trotting studs in America and lead away almost any of the "cracks" of the turf, and a half dozen of the untried, yet of good promise. Trotting stock is breaking up of horse establishments and horse-trotting associations. The turf men are under a cloud just now.

A cattle disease is raging in Ulster county, N. Y., which is fatal in almost every case. The animals are first attacked in the legs which become weak and soon altogether powerless. They have also evident pains in the head and symptoms like epizootic among army horses.

It should be adopted as a rule to never breed from a mare which has been alling or sick. Indeed this rule might be well carried to all classes of animals. We shall have sickly and imperfect animals just as long as we breed from them. Every animal that does not thrive well, develop well, or keep well in store, should be got rid of. Remember that "like produces like."

A down East agricultural editor, is bothered by subscribers, who want to know why he don't send on "those spoons" advertised to be given away in his columns. It is a pretty hard case but the editor is equal to the emergency and says when the journal has anything to offer to its patrons, it will say so over its own name, and then alone be responsible.

The Uneducated Whites of Louisiana.

The white population of Louisiana who are of English origin (the French element being mostly in the vicinity of New Orleans) consists of three distinct classes. With two of these classes most readers are familiar—the old slaveholding, wealthy, aristocratic class and the poor whites, their parasites and hangers-on. The third class, these, of whom much has been written, there is a third class of white people, as numerous as both the others, yet almost unknown. These are the white farmers, not planters, but men of small means who occupy and cultivate small farms in the pine hills or upland region, where the soil is poor and thin. These people never owned slaves, except here and there one, although their greatest ambition in the good old times was to own a nigger. The best soldiers in the rebel armies were furnished by this class. Their ignorance makes them the dupes and tools of the aristocratic leaders. They vote just as those leaders tell them. Not more than one in fifty ever reads any paper of any kind.

The white farmer, who is bearing on this question are furnished by a gentleman who is a resident of Louisiana: "I am a postoffice in a settlement containing more than forty white families, the only paper taken is by the postmaster, who is a Northern man. At a voting place ten miles from that of five-and-a-half whites men cast their ballots last November for Tilden, Nicholls, and Reform, and only six of them took any paper, political, religious, or agricultural. On the Democratic tickets, furnished them by the leaders in the town, was printed 'Against amendment No. 2.' For amendment No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, and No. 5." Only one voter of the eighty, five cast his vote for the amendments were, but eighty-four of them voted unattached tickets as ordered.

As a general rule these men feel little interested in politics, and would take no part unless excited by the falsehoods told them by speakers, just before elections, about Republicans. It is often a difficult task for the Democratic leaders to induce the majority to vote. The poor white farmers have no interest in common with the aristocratic planters, lawyers, and merchants, who compose the active element of the Democratic party. Yet they furnish half the voters of that party and get no share of the offices. Politically they are slaves. In the knowledge of the duties and rights of citizenship in their own rights of political matters and questions, they are far behind the negro. They know nothing except what the leaders tell them; they read nothing; they can not read, and have no newspapers. Unless common schools are supported or protected the next generation will be even more ignorant than the present and it will be more numerous.—Inter Ocean.

Rich Mining Leads.

PUEBLO, CO., April 14.—The latest advices from the San Juan mines report another rich strike: this time in the Susquehanna tunnel, being run by the Hargreaves, in the section of Hazelton mountain, three miles from Silverton, in LaPlata county. Sixteen hundred feet below the surface, at the breast of the tunnel, a glittering mass of silver has been discovered. The vein, which has been tapped, is called a blind lead, nothing having been discovered on the surface which corresponds with it. The point where the tunnel strikes it is 620 feet below the surface and 515 feet from the entrance of the tunnel. The vein is six feet in width, with eighteen inches more of loose friable matter. The ore is heavy yellow, interstratified with gray copper and resembles that found in the Susquehanna, Aspen and other mines on the same mountain, having the characteristic yellow and green carbonate stains of those ores. The nature of the vein is such that it can be worked out very easily without much blasting. The ore will average 150 lbs per ton. It is not to be known to the entire width of the tunnel, but erevise there are thousands of tons of the ore in sight. This is one of the richest discoveries ever made in any silver mining region.

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Pork Packing Statistics for the Northwest.

CHICAGO, April 14.—According to returns received by the secretary of the pork packers' association the number of hogs packed in the west during the past winter season was 5,051,030, against 4,874,125 last season. The decrease in average weight is reported at 2 1/4 pounds and the decrease in average yield of lard at 2 1/2 pounds. The amount of mess pork produced is 478,085 barrels and of other kinds of pork 154,328 barrels. The number of tiers of lard made was 541,210, against 541,115 last season. The packing during the summer season of 1876 is reported at 2,291,325 hogs, an increase of 1,053,389 as compared with the previous summer. The increase in the average weight was 2.60 per cent, and the increase in the yield of lard 64 1/100 pounds.

We glean from the Sidney Telegraph Black Hills news as follows:

A telegram from Custer City of recent date states that the excitement there for the last few days has been intense over developments in placer mines in that county. Harlow & Co. of Custer, Brown and Phillips, owning Discovery and claims one, two and three below, on their first clean up, one day's sluicing, took out a pound of gold, and prospects are getting better as they proceed. Harlow & Co. of Custer, have just purchased from C. W. Anderson a half-interest in claims No. five and six, below Discovery, for \$1,000 each. On Porter's Gulch, Nason & Co. are taking out \$10 per day to the man with a rocker. A correspondent says reports of rich discoveries are coming in every day, many of which are unfounded, and some of which are true. From conversations with old "honest" miners, from all sections, and as the result of my own prospecting, I will repeat what I said in my last letter, that the field is good, probably has never been surpassed.

Now, when I say the prospect for prospectors is good, do not understand me to mean that "digging" can be made a business. It is not, and will not be. It can only make a big discovery, and return in a day. This may be done, but he should go prepared for roughing it, and must not be surprised if he does not carry home any gold and profit is nothing, or what is worse, a half-dozen worthless claims. In the Hills are men of experience in other mining countries, and in this having that plain advantage over new comers. Now, I would not discourage any industrious, steady man from coming here, for I believe that, however large the migration may be, all may be made to carry their loads home in the fall, while a few will make fortunes.

Laborer's wages are at present from \$4 to \$5 per day, but will be perhaps \$1 lower in the summer. Without aiming at accuracy, the following may be considered ruling prices: Wood \$4 to \$5 per cord, corn 10¢ per lb, hay 20¢ per lb, coffee 40¢, salt 22¢, beans 20¢, hams 25¢.

Those coming to the Hills by teams should bring provisions for 30 days, including feed for teams; should also bring full sets of miners' tools, as these things are very dear here, but are to be had in plenty.

An old harness-maker named Chas. P. Haskins, tried to rape the little six-year-old daughter of Mr. C. J. Sandlund on last Saturday morning about dusk. He had enticed the innocent girl into the stable, but as soon as she had made a few demonstrations to indicate his heinous design the boot on the late father's right foot (who was concealed in the stable) forced him through the door and landed what would have been his revolver to give the fiend a dose of cold lead, but the "bird" had flown and has not been heard from since. A wife and child in the house do not mourn his loss.

Ex-Governor Furnas is mentioned in connection with the Commission of Agriculture, at Washington.

We can think of no man who would make a better one. The position for years has been filled by men who do not seem to possess any special fitness for it, and the selection of Gov. Furnas would have a very agreeable and hopeful change.—Kansas Times.

The New Orleans Democrat (White League organ) is disappointed in the Louisiana Commission. The utterance of the Commission has not satisfied the high opinion of the Democrat had formed of their disinterestedness. Good. If the Democrat is disappointed Republicans need not despair.—Inter Ocean.

The champion news-stealer of the state is the city editor of the Lincoln Journal. Knowing that writings and condensed state news of country editors are far superior to his own, he clips them, and always fails to give any credit whatever.—Sutton Times.

THE HARBOR OF COLUMBIA.

It is often a difficult task for the Democratic leaders to induce the majority to vote. The poor white farmers have no interest in common with the aristocratic planters, lawyers, and merchants, who compose the active element of the Democratic party. Yet they furnish half the voters of that party and get no share of the offices. Politically they are slaves. In the knowledge of the duties and rights of citizenship in their own rights of political matters and questions, they are far behind the negro. They know nothing except what the leaders tell them; they read nothing; they can not read, and have no newspapers. Unless common schools are supported or protected the next generation will be even more ignorant than the present and it will be more numerous