

THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1877.

The Government pension agency at Omaha has been discontinued.

Mrs. Mary Buck, of Savannah, Mo. took too much opium last week, and died. Supposed suicide.

England is fusing around so as to attract the attention of everybody, but her cabinet says she must be neutral.

J. L. Jensen, says the Lowell Register has this season planted 110 acres to timber, aggregating about 75,000 trees.

Gov. Garber some time ago went to the Hot Springs in Arkansas to re-establish his health, and writes that it is improving constantly.

Alvin C. Nash, a butcher and cat dealer at Kearney was last week tried for stealing cattle, before Judge Gaslin, and sentenced to a term of seven years in the penitentiary.

It appears that the famous Kentucky horses Ten Broeck and Aristides will not have a trial as has been announced, and the sporting fraternity are deeply chagrined.

The Omaha Republican should, however, remember that she had many warm friends and supporters in this city and county.—Bedford Courier.

It appears that our admirable metropolitan cotemporary is a che. How did you make the discovery Alex?

Our latest war news of importance is that a terrible battle was fought at Batoum, a heavily fortified town in Asia on the Black Sea. The Russians attacked and were repulsed, after eight hours' hard fighting, with great slaughter, losing 5,000 killed and wounded, while the Turks suffered but lightly.

Judge Pound, is spoken of by our state cotemporaries for Supreme Judge. We do not know any one more worthy, or who is better fitted for that position. As a District Judge he has the warmest friendship of the people and the lawyers for his ability, fairness and even temper. The only question with us would be, "Can we get another so good a Judge for the district?"

Secretary Sherman on the 11th inst. telegraphed from New York to Assistant Secretary McCormick that in addition to the \$10,000,000 loan and a half per cent. bonds taken on the 5th inst. he has sold, under the resumption act to the syndicate 5,000,000 of said bonds at par in gold coin to be paid for during the month of May and June. Gold thus received will be sold for currency at the pleasure of the secretary.

The Grand Island Times says, "Permitting having been obtained from the Union Pacific Railroad Company to connect with their water pipe running from the tank to the Eating House, the city council propose, with the aid of the citizens, to run pipes through the business portion of the city, for our better protection in case of fire, fire plugs to be erected upon the corner of each street, where the pipes are to be laid, and with five hundred feet of two-inch hose to be attached to the plug near the fire, expect to be able to subdue the flames in a much shorter time than our present fire facilities are enabled to do."

On the 10th inst., Ex-Gov. Packard telegraphed as follows to Hon. J. G. Blaine:

The overthrow of the lawful state government was appropriately celebrated to-day. A detachment of the army and navy of the United States participated with the white league of Alabama and Louisiana. In this celebration of Democratic success did justice require that the honors of this achievement should be thus equally divided. In the absence of the commission the gray accorded the post of honor to the blue, and asked no apology. The custom house and post office was closed in admiration of the event. It is probable that United States interference will not be required hereafter.

The occurrence (the Mississippi massacre) is significant, as showing the temper of the whites. Doubtless, it is possible to have peace and order in Mississippi ultimately, but it will only be when all obnoxious republicans are killed off.—New York Times.

The killing of Republican leaders white and black will continue hereafter. Why not? Is any one fool enough to think that the delivery of South Carolina and Louisiana into Democratic hands would purify the bloody hands of Democracy or change for the better their tyrannical and murderous disposition? They are going to render inoperative the Constitutional Amendments, undo whatever has been done under reconstruction laws, and any head that dare be raised, down there, in opposition to this well-known Democratic policy, will be laid low.

The chief supporter of Mr. Hayes and his policy, in these parts, is a prominent Democratic attorney of this city.—Butler County Republican.

We frequently see such statements as the above. Such support is given to President Hayes not because such supporters believe he has dealt out justice to any from whom it has hitherto been withheld, or that he has done some great and noble deed, but simply because they are impressed that a huge brogan has crushed the political nigger out of the right, that the Amendments have been rendered null and void, and the Republican party squeaked and the Democratic party correspondingly elevated. If ever these "chief supporters" are undeceived by finding that the negro has been blessed instead of cursed by the President's policy, they will curse him and his policy, as heartily as they now endorse them.

POLITICAL NOTES

Whatever the ultimate effects of the southern policy its first fruits are neither fair nor to the taste of loyal men. Republicans all know this. Even they know it who cover their chagrin with the rosy mantle of their lips.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The constitution and the laws obviously go for nothing. A commission makes the president in contempt of the popular vote; a commission pulls down and sets up state governments. We are Mexicanizing so fast that everything in connection with our political movements begins to look like the "noble works of chance"—New York World.

Referring to the talk of discussion of Hayes' policy in the state convention, the Nonpartisan says there is no occasion for aught but harmony. This question does not enter into state politics and its introduction could be viewed only in the light of a deliberate attempt to disrupt the party.

The action of the president postponing the special session of congress till October meets with almost universal approval. The only exception to this judgment is on the part of a class of democrats whose whole political stock in trade consists of opposition to every republican measure. If the democratic members of the last congress had done their duty instead of consuming the session in political wrangles and so-called investigations, started and conducted solely for political effect, the appropriation bills would all have been passed and there would have been no necessity for an extra session. The people want repose and every business interest demands it. They fear that congress will disturb the steady progress as towards better times and they are glad to see the session put off as long as possible. Nothing could be better except no special session; but this blessing the democrats have rendered impossible.—Indianapolis Journal.

It is stated that there is a division in the Georgia Democracy, but the information is volunteered that this division will not benefit either the administration or the Republican party. All factions join, it is said, in denouncing the President, his policy, and the party that elected him. And the President and his policy and the party can probably stand it.—Inter Ocean.

NEWS SUMMARY

On the 11th the celebrated California horse, Occident, beat Bodine three straight heats. Time 2:23, 2:24, and 2:21.

A Virginia City dispatch says the monthly clean-up of the California mine, running on Consolidated Virginia ore, gives an average yield of \$101 per ton, about half gold.

Samuel Alexander has been appointed postmaster at Hastings, Neb. As a testimonial of respect and esteem of Hon. A. J. Gasbourn, director general of the centennial exhibition, for his valuable services during four years of the exhibition in Philadelphia, a number of citizens have subscribed to purchase him a handsome library, consisting of 5,000 volumes, which has been presented to him.

During a general fight among Polish laborers at Boon, Ohio on the 10th, Fred, Lucas and John Scary were killed.

Conventions of the M. E. church and Protestant Methodist church were recently held in Baltimore to consider the mooted subject of a reunion of the two churches, and a plan of reunion agreed upon.

A petition has been presented to the President for the removal of Fred. Douglas from the Marshalship of the District of Columbia. The matter is, Mr. Douglas recently lectured in Baltimore during which he severely criticised the people of Washington.

Silver coin may be obtained without expense of transportation upon deposit of notes or fractional currency with any assistant United States treasurer or national bank depository, or national bank notes may be sent to the United States treasurer free of expense, and silver will be returned from the mint therefor. Silver, however, can be sent only in multiples of \$1,000, and remittance and deposits should be made in like sums.

There was recently a dog fair in New York. There were 1,500 entries of dogs, valued at from \$5,000 down. At Martinsville Ind. last week E. M. Woody went to his store after it was closed for the night, and his clerk mistaking him for a burglar, shot him dead.

It is stated that Pelton, nephew of a late candidate for office, is writing letters to Congressmen in behalf of Randall for Speaker, stating that it is Tilden's desire that Randall should be elected.

Henry Ward Beecher, in his lecture "Hard Times," makes the prediction that the financial and industrial depression is nearly ended. The consular reports from various portions of the world, where the depression has been even more severe, make similar predictions, and in a few branches of American trade significant signs of improvement are reported.

At North Vernon, Ind., on the 9th, Thomas Jeffries was arrested charged with bigamy, rape and murder.

At Pottsville, Pa., on the 9th a fire damp explosion occurred in a coal mine 800 feet deep, killing seven men and seriously hurting six others.

The Minnesota State Fair will be held at Minneapolis the first week in September.

Near Danville Ill., last week a German named Michael Bonhour was found dead in his house. The coroner's jury said the cause was strong drink.

At East Saginaw, Mich. on the 10th E. S. Fellows, engineer, was crushed to death by being caught in the fly wheel of a saw mill.

In Indiana, the "red ribbon movement"—a temperance spasm—is said to be doing a great deal of good.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 10th

the exercises of laying the cornerstone of the monument dedicated to Confederate dead were conducted with Masonic rites. A detachment of United States troops headed by the Second Infantry band participated.

A German farmer named Blessman aged 55 years, living near Havana Ill. committed suicide by hanging, on the 10th. Domestic trouble supposed to be the cause, he having lately separated from his wife.

Hendy Schuman, of St. Louis, to rid himself of the troubles of this world, shot himself through the breast last week and died.

Edgar M. Moore, under sentence of death for murdering Mable Elliott, better known as Mable Hall, a ballet dancer, and queen of the can-can, had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. His age is only twenty. Under the laws of Missouri the maximum of the duration of prison life is twenty years.

The young widow of Commodore Vanderbilt travels in her own palaces. She has just returned from the South, and the coach was filled with flowers from that section.

It is estimated that 100,000 buffaloes have been killed in Colorado the past season for their hides alone.

Salt Spring Grange, Lafayette Co., Mo., recently offered a premium of \$10 to the member who would bring in the largest number of rat tails killed by himself, at the next meeting, \$15 being given in premiums, the number of rodents's narratives given to the official counter was 10,000.

Roumania, small salt is, and whose people we are apt to look upon as semi-barbarians, expended, in 1875 about \$1,000,000 for her Ministry of Public Works, Trade and Agriculture.

At Allegheny, Pa., on the 10th a large six story building fell, killing Eugene McGeary contractor who was at work in the building.

The First Two Weeks of the War.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The two weeks of the Russo-Turkish war are at an end, and before entering upon the third it will be of interest to see what has been accomplished in the past fortnight. The Army of the Danube crossed the Pruth April 24, the seventh of the Tenth Corps or left wing, at Bolgrad; the Eighth and Ninth Corps, or centre, at Husch and Faltis; and the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, or right wing at Jassy. By one of the most wonderful marches of modern times, the advance occupied Galatz on the next day and saved the railroad bridge across the Sereth from destruction by the Turks. Between April 25 and May 2 the Tenth Russian army, swinging around the left wing as a pivot, occupied the whole bend of the Danube from Ismail to Braila, thus threatening the Dobruza, the narrow strip of the Northeastern Bulgaria between Roumania and the Black Sea. Fearing that the Russians intended to force a passage at this point, the Turks concentrated their forces to oppose them, selecting the railroad from Tchernewoda to Kostendje as their first line of defense, and the quadrilateral commanded by the strong fortresses of Tchernewoda, Rusestchuk on the Danube, Shumlia in the interior and Varna on the coast, as their second line. On the 31st their main force was in Bucharest. On the 4th, a portion of the left wing had pushed out to a point opposite Silistria, and on the same day the Turkish gunboats commenced to bombard Rusestchuk, on the Danube. From the 5th to the 7th the artillery duels across the Danube between Braila and Rusestchuk were frequent without intermitting any particular advantage on either side. On the 8th, the Russian advance was at Giurgevo, opposite Rusestchuk, and on the 9th the Turks commenced a vigorous bombardment of Braila, but were repulsed. On the same day, the Cossack cavalry crossed over into the Dobruza and destroyed some Turkish property, and bands of Bashi-Bazouks, the main body of the Russian army, have reached Turn-Severin, and the advance is in the neighborhood of Kalamita, which is now defended by Roumanians against attack from the Turkish forces of Widin. During these two weeks, therefore, while no battles have been fought in Roumania, the Russians have succeeded in bringing their army into admirable position for the ultimate occupying a strategic territory in Roumania which would be included in a semi-circle intersected at Ismail, Toksohani, Ploeschit, and Giurgevo, and the Danube for the string of the bridge, the Danube for being well on to the Servian frontier where Widin and Kalamita are now pounding away at each other. The march of the Russians has been a remarkable one, not only as a physical military feat, but also as a feat of military transportation, the Russians actually throwing away the miserable baggage-train of the Roumanian engineers, changing the gauge to suit their own stock, and building cross-cutts to shorten distances. It is now reported (from Turkish sources) that the Russian made their first attempt to cross the bridge the Danube and cross it on the 9th at Rusestchuk, which is on the bend of the river a few miles east of Galatz; that the bridge was broken by the Turkish infantry and artillery, assisted by their gunboats; and that the Russian defeat was a very severe one. It is always well however to discount intelligence received from Turkish sources. The Russians may have been repulsed in their first effort to cross, but it is not at all probable that there has been anything like a general Russian defeat. The Roumanians have crossed it before and will cross it again. The failure of one division to cross a certain point is but an incident in the general plan of forcing the passage.

The first shot of the war was fired in Asia. The Army of the Caucasus crossed the frontier into Armenia on the same day April 24, that the Army of the Danube crossed the Pruth into Roumania. The right wing advanced towards Batoum, on the south shore of the Black Sea, and on the 25th the advance had a skirmish with the Turkish force from Trebizond, and were forced back with a loss of 800 men. On the next day the Turkish force bombarded Poti and Fort St. Nicholas, near the frontier. The repulse near Batoum was insignificant, and had no effect upon the movements of the main wing, which leaving a sufficient force to observe Batoum, has since trended to the southeast to cooperate with the centre in its movements against Erzeroum. The centre marched directly from Alexandropol to Kars and fought a severe battle with the Turks under Moukhtar Pasha on the 29th and 30th driving them from their position with severe loss, and forcing them back to the fortress, the investment of which was completed on the 6th inst., leaving

the main portion of the centre free to continue its advance. The Turkish wing marched southward, and on the 30th of April captured the strong position of Bayazid, near the Persian frontier about seventy miles south of Kars and 35 miles west of Erzeroum. Advancing from this point, a Turkish force was encountered and forced back, while the Russian army kept on to co-operate with the centre. Erzeroum is the objective point of all three divisions of the army, and the Soogania Mountains are the key to Erzeroum. The right wing may be able to turn them, but the left and centre must first be disposed of, and at this point the next great battle will be looked for.

A Terrible Catastrophe.

On the 11th inst. the new court house being built at Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill. burying the workmen, some twenty-five in number in the ruins, ten or twelve of whom met a horrible death and all more or less injured. A Chicago Tribune special telegram from Rockford gives the following description of the tragic occurrence:

A fall has fallen over what this morning was a happy community. The Winnebago county court house, which this morning when our citizens commenced their day's labors was the pride of their hearts, is now a desolate ruin, a monument of criminal incompetence. Some families which bade adieu to their loved ones this morning received their corpses to-night, disfigured by the ruins from which they were drawn by piecemeal. The building was not yet under roof. The massive stone cornice which preceded the roof was to-day being put on. Just as the key-stones were being laid, the dome of the main pavilion and the brick work between the iron and stone gable way, and the entire dome and the interior walls of the structure came crumbling to the ground.

THE TERRIBLE CHANCE was heard nearly a mile away. A brief description of the structure will aid in understanding the accident. The style of the building is French Venetian of the Renaissance, designed by George C. Heister.

The contract for the building was let to W. A. Richardson, of Springfield, who in the spring of 1876 began work. It had a pavilion and a central dome over the front entrance. The two pavilions rise about thirty feet above the level of the cornice. The dome is 119 feet from the ground, and supported by four iron columns on the north and two iron columns from 10 to 12 inches in diameter on the inner side. These columns rest upon a brick wall going up from the ground floor to the floor of the court room. The walls were about thirty feet high, and it appears were entirely inadequate to hold the immense weight of iron pillars and the massive masonry of the dome which rests upon the pillars. Upon the top of the iron columns was a wrought iron girder, upon which was laid the veneer and brick of the dome. It appears that the dome was being crushed by the weight of the upper masonry and crumbled like so much rotten mortar bringing with it the entire interior of the building.

taking all the rafters, the corrugated iron ceiling of every room, with its concrete filling, the iron joists all the scaffolding, all came down in one terrific crash, bringing with it nearly all the workmen who were operating upon the top of the building. At the time of the accident there were from twenty to twenty-five men at work. The account handed down is that 11,330 lbs. of stone of the dome fell with a terrific crash toward State street. A man named Timothy Flanagan, who was just putting in a stone of the final cornice jumped for the guy rope of the big derrick in front, but missing his aim, fell the distance of 120 feet to the earth and

was dashed to pieces. At this time but few persons were upon the scene. The mass of human beings, with the exception of four or five, who jumped from the windows all inside the tottering walls and were buried in the debris. The whole structure looked as though it would fall and those assembled were appalled and knew not what to do. To go near enough to a secure a footing on the debris in the ruins was hazardous in the extreme, but brave men went fearlessly to work before the dust cleared away and commenced to extricate the bodies of the dead.

INDISCRIMINATE HORROR ENSUED these rocks, striking for assistance that was only rendered at the risk of the bystanders' lives. One unfortunate man, who was extricated but one of his legs was left beneath a ponderous stone. He soon expired in great agony as he lay upon the green sward in front of the dome. A negro jumped from a window sixty feet from the ground, and, though badly injured will probably recover. Within a few minutes after the disaster not less than 100 bodies were discovered by the almost superhuman efforts of the immense crowd that quickly gathered. A Swede named Andrew Bildahl had his head split open, but he was not killed, and the victim taken home and may live.

THE ANGUISH OF THE LIVING was heartrending. The workmen's wives and mothers were soon on the spot. The air was filled with sobs, wailing, moaning, and the onlooker was sickened by the sights on every hand.

THRILLING ESCAPES. W. D. Richardson, contractor, and F. E. Latham, superintendent, had a narrow and thrilling escape. They were both on top of the dome of the building before it fell and were talking of the probability of its falling when they heard a crash and rushed at once for the west wall, where they stood when the dome went down. Had they been a moment later both must have perished. When the dust cleared away both were standing on the wall. A cry of fire was raised, but no fire broke out.

The Greek Church and the Czar.

Wherein does the Greek Church differ from the Catholic Church? Does the Czar sustain the same relationship to the Russian Church that the Pope does to the Roman Catholic Church?

We answer this question in a general way. The points in which the Greek Church differs from the Roman Catholic are: It denies the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, it prohibits the celibacy of the clergy, it authorizes all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue, it rejects the doctrine of purgatory, and it holds that they who work of supererogation, indulgences and dispensations, and recognizes no earth as the visible word of Christ on earth. We purposely avoid the finer distinctions of doctrinal points. No priest can perform any spiritual function before he is married, nor after he becomes a widower. The general church government is similar to that of the Roman Church. The Russian Church separated from the See of Rome in 1054, and from

Byzantine patriarchy in 1589. It has now its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch and Alexandria. The sacred synod of the Greek Church was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs. The Czar is not the head of the church in the same sense as the Pope of Rome. He is officially termed the protector or defender of the church. The Czar appoints to every office in the church, but has never claimed the right of deciding theological and doctrinal questions. The judgment of the church being once given the Czar commands its execution.—Inter Ocean.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Correspondence Nebraska Advertiser. WASHINGTON, May 10, 1877. Washington, in her robes of spring, presents a lovely appearance, while the delightful aroma arising from her emerald fields perfumes the air and serves as a balm of Gilead to the anxious office-seekers, who grow weary in singing "How tedious and tasteless the hour." In the hotels, in the ante-rooms of the departments, in the groups standing around anxiously awaiting their chances, watching their opportunities, and interviewing the door-keepers, may be found those who hunger and thirst after employment and position. Every State is represented; but the flat has gone forth—the official axe falls daily. Over a thousand dismissals have recently taken place, principally from the Treasury department. Nearly all vacant places are filled by promotion and new men, but few are reinstated. The rule now is—merit and special qualification of the applicant, rather than political influence. A number of Nebraskans are here, and some of them have been made to go on their way rejoicing. Senator Saunders was here, also Frank Welch, M. C., Maj. Coffey, and others. Col. Irish assumed his new official duties on the 1st inst., in the bureau of printing and engraving.

While at the Department of Agriculture the other day, Commissioner Watts informed me that Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, was uniting in his efforts to serve the people of his State, and especially in superintending the forwarding of seeds from the department to the different county clerks, post offices, and individuals, especially of the grasshopper regions; that he had clerks engaged mailing packages by the thousands. Senator Paddock is active and vigilant in watching the interests of Nebraska. He is truly a representative man, and seems devoted to his Senatorial duties; and, in connection with his duties as chairman of the Senate committee on agriculture, his time is fully occupied during the vacation.

Kellogg is here. When Congress convenes, the Louisiana Senatorial contest promises to lengthen the session. President Hayes, wife and family, walk about four squares every Sunday to the "Foundry" M. E. Church, where they have accepted a permanent pew. They seem to be devout and attentive worshippers. Their children attend the morning Sabbath school of the same church. Mr. Hayes is a man of noble appearance, possessing excellent traits of character. His noble example in banishing all kinds of liquor from the White House is calling forth eulogies of good and great, from all parts of the country. All Southerners are thus far apparently well pleased with the President's policy. The hotels are not so thronged now as during congressional seasons, and many of them are being renovated and refurbished. Among these is the St. James (European plan), southeast corner Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th streets, just opposite B. & P. R. depot. This is one of the most popular, economical and home-like first class hotels in Washington, and under the able management of Messrs. Woodbury and Duren, who are both congenial and obliging. While in Baltimore we visited Capt. T. W. Bedford and family, formerly of Brownville and more recently of Charleston, West Va. They are pleasantly situated and well pleased with their new home. The Captain is building up a substantial trade in the coal business.

In consequence of the Russo-Turkish war the commercial trade of Baltimore is on the increase. The export business is lively. But more an OCCASIONAL.

The Chicago wheat gamblers were so intent upon their own little games, that the Derby note to Gortschakoff, the most threatening sign of the times since the war, was actually followed by a fall of nine cents in wheat, and the report of the capture of Kars came also upon the same date. These two dispatches ought to have caused a rise in breadstuffs, but the long and shorts were oblivious of the fact. One thing is certain, that prices will not decline materially until the war gives signs of approaching the end, and it is hardly probable that the end will come before the harvesting and marketing of the next crop.—State Journal.

Intoxicated men are but seldom seen in our city; the great temperance revival producing largely the right kind of public sentiment among the people. The Temples of Honor which are being instituted in various cities in the State are bound to accomplish a grand work.—Lincoln Globe.

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Proposals for Hay.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE PLATEAU, CHIEF QUARTERMASHER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, NEB., May 8, 1877. SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, under the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday the 12th day of June, 1877, at the same hour, allowing for difference in time) at the office of the Quartermasters at the following named stations, at which places and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery of Hay, during the year commencing July 1, 1877, and ending June 30, 1878, as may be required at Omaha Depot, Omaha Barracks, Fort Hart, Fort Carson, Camp Robinson, Camp Sheridan, Fort Laramie, Fort Pottersham, Cantonment Reno, Camp Stambaugh, and Camp Brown. Proposals for less quantities than the whole will be received. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept proposals in part if deemed advantageous unless delivered as a whole is conditioned in the bids. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production. Blank proposals and printed circulars, stating the kind and estimated quantities of Hay required at each station, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the Quartermasters at the various stations named. Envelopes containing the proposals should be marked "Proposals for Hay at _____" and addressed to the respective Posts and Depot Quartermasters. M. L. LINDSTROM, Chief Quartermaster.

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