# THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1877.

Senator Conkling has returned from Europe.

A fourteen year old boy named Philip Kaufman is preaching at a synagogue in Cleveland.

Fishermen at Block Island N. Y. recently caught at one haul of an immense seine, 400 barrels of mackerel.

A man by the name of Harry Williams was shot and killed in Red Oak a few days ago by a man named Buttery.

A grand croquet tournament was held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, last week. The principal cities of the State were represented.

A convention of Free Traders is to be held at Saratoga, Sept, 8th to form a permanent organization of the National Free Trade League.

The town of Gayville, in the Black Hills, a few miles from Deadwood, entirely destroyed by fire on the 18th. Two hundred houses were destroyed.

No important late news from the Eastern war. The Russians are beginning to appreciate the work of whipping the Turks, and are making preparations for a long war.

A young man named Frank Carroll was hanged at Deadwood on the 17th, for murder and stage robbery, if the sentence was carried out, Carroll was once a citizen of Council Bluffs and has relatives residing there at this time.

Ex-Gov. Furnas is to deliver the address before the Saline County Fair. Good.—*Crete Union.*

The Fair in Saline County opens on the 19th of September. The Governor will give them an excellent practical address.

John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, made a speech to his Ohio friends at Mansfield on the 17th inst. He apologized for the Southern policy and defended his hard money and resumption principles. The speech was a very able one, of its kind.

Senator Morton recently when in San Francisco had another slight paralytic attack, and at once started for his home in Indiana. He bore the long journey very well and at last accounts his health was improving. His wife and son Oliver were with him.

The Greenback party of New Jersey has nominated Gen. Thomas. H. Hoxy for Governor. The resolutions demand t he immediate repeal of the resumption act, attributing to it the general distress of the country. Who knew before that the country was in distress?

Among the attractions at the county fair at Troy, Kansas, on the 25th of Septemper, will be several hundred Indians from the Iowa, Sac and Fox agency. They will interest the people each day with war dances, ball games, etc. Excursion trains will run from St. Joseph.

The Democracy of Maine on the 14th inst. nominated Joseph H. Williams for Governor. The resolutions adopted indorse the Southern policy of the President and deplore the playing out—or counting out—of Shammy Tilden. Of course they all have to utter a little groan about the defeat of Shammy.

Some of our cotemporane announce that the big gathering at Bennington, Vt., on the 16th ult. was to celebrate the centennial of Vermont's admission into the Union. This is a mistake. The Vermonters, on that day celebrate the battle of Bennington, near which place Col. John Stark on the 16th of August 1777 met and whipped a part of Burgoyen's army. Vermont was not admitted as a state until 1791.

The body of an unknown man was recently found near Cedar Island in the Platte river, between Concord and Plattsmouth. The body was so decomposed that the features were unrecognizable, one arm and a leg also being missing. The supposition is that it is the body of the young man who was drowned opposite Brownville about six weeks ago.—*West Point Republican.*

There has been no young man nor old man drowned opposite this Brownville within the past year, but if there was it would be curious how his body could get a hundred miles above this place into the Platte. What's the matter with you Bayha?

Everybody who is so fortunate as to visit our city, ejaculate that they "had no idea the place was so large." Enormous views of our importance as a commercial centre seem to have obtained among our neighboring towns. —*Central City Courier.*

No doubt *enormous* is just the word. —*Advertiser.*

The Fairbrother of the Brownville ADVERTISER is getting cute again! He thinks we employed the word "enormous" inappropriately, and then he waxes funny. Now the ADVERTISER is one of our best and neatest exchanges—an honor to the state press, editorially, typographically, &c—and we are sorry it is given to fault-finding instead of commendation.—*Central City Courier.*

That one line is all we said about it, and why does our estimable, good-looking and brainy cotemporary think we found fault. We do not find fault—why should we? for it has, most unquestionably, the perfect undisputed right to use the word "enormous," in any connection it chooses—at any time, a thousand times, in season or out of season, inappropriately, upside down or otherwise, and its none of our business. All we want is permission to laugh as the enormous fun goes on. The sensitiveness of our esteemed cotemporary is "enormous"—who said anything about inappropriateness? in what particular part of that innocent little line is it that "he waxes funny?" Why, it was the enormously happy selection of the word to poke ironical fun, as we thought, at his own town, that attracted our notice. We hope the *Courier* will be satisfied with this explanation; that it has learned, on the fault-finding question, that it makes all the difference in the world as to whose ox is gored, and that it will not hereafter indulge in fault-finding flings at us when we are having a set-to with a neighbor, without even considering the merits of the controversy; and thus avoid the inevitable humiliating squeal of a fellow who is sure to get a reciprocal punch for sticking his unjournalistic nose where it has no buiness.

## The Financial Problem.

Repeal the Resumption Act and remonetize silver, is all there is to the financial problem at this time. It is useless to go into an extended discussion of the questions involved, for everything that can be said, pro or con, has been said a long time ago, and nothing that the people are not perfectly familiar with can possibly be uttered upon the topic. It is for this reason that we do not go into a fuller discussion of the problem in these columns. The people have, we believe, been educated up to the determination to demand the repeal of the Resumption Act and the remonetization of silver. In our judgment this will be a solution of our financial difficulties, and all that will be required. What we need as much as we need a larger circulating medium, is the return of confidence. Capital is shy, because it is uncertain of the future. It feels that resumption in 1879 will be bankruptcy and ruin, and it very judiciously proposes to keep out of the general wreck. We have about $700,000,000 that should be in circulation, but for want of confidence is not. It is not enough to do the business of this country with—it is scarcely half enough, but it would make a wonderful difference if it were in circulation. The repeal of the Resumption act will draw this money from the vaults and place it in active business. Business will bring us gold, and we shall thus be placed in position to get our share of that coin, and will be better prepared in three years to resume than we shall be in twenty under any compulsory system of resumption.

Then remonetize silver and make its coinage free. This will give us what additional money the necessities of commerce demand, and resumption will be made still easier.—*Western Rural.*

We endorse the above and believe the opinions it embraces to be those of three-fourths of the people of the West. If Congress would repeal the Resumption act, remonetize silver and then let the money question alone, it would carry out the wishes of a great majority of the people of the United States. The people will yet have to take this money question in hand, and by their votes enforce their wishes. In all probability the question will not be settled until they do this—until they make it an issue at the polls. There is no question at this time that is half so important to all classes, and especially the farmer, the mechanic and the common laborer, as that of finance, and it is strange that ere this there has not been a strong combined effort of all parties to settle the question on a financial theory in accordance with the minds of the people. Candidates have hitherto been nominated and platforms made without regard to what they thought on the great money question, or what theory they would be likely to help carry out. If the candidates and the platform are right on the *Southern policy* and a few other things, that are not of a farthing's difference which way it goes, to the mechanic who has wares or the farmer who has produce to sell, or to the workingman whose wages have to be cut down to suit the hard times, it has been all sufficient, while the subject upon which depends the very existence of these classes and the perpetuation of their trades, is ignored, or if mentioned at all in the speeches of candidates or the platforms upon which they stand, it is referred to only to dodge the subject and mystify the voter. If the question of finance is an important one—is *the* question why not say so in and by conventions and promulgate an unequivocal declaration. If the people want any line of policy carried out they must take hold of the matter with candor and firmness themselves instead of leaving candidates to be selected and political platforms made by artful politicians, having no object in view but to set traps to catch votes, and no interests to serve but their own selfish ones. When those deepest interested in reform and good government shall do this, then shall their grievances be redressed, their wrongs righted, and their interests subserved.

The board of Regents on the 16th inst. reconsidered their order made some weeks ago which declared the University building unsafe for occupation. By later evidence through eminent architects and builders, who have thoroughly examined the building, the Regents have very properly, we think, concluded that it may be rendered perfectly safe by putting a new foundation under it, of strong material, in place of the soft stone of which the foundation is now made. The citizens of Lincoln agree to bear the expense. The Regents could not reasonably have done other than what they have. They have been duly cautious; the evidence upon which they have based their proceedings has been the best possible for them to obtain, and should the building after all fall down and kill and maim a score or two of students, the Regents will stand exonorated from all blame.

The cattle thieves of Mexico crossed the Rio Grande into Texas last week and stole 150 head of cattle, and got back home with them. The Mexican government is no more able to cope with its outlaws than is the United States to enforce law and a republican form of government in Louisiana and South Carolina, and of course, as a government, she is excused for not doing what her more sturdy sister republic cannot do. Like the latter, she would if she could.

## Political.

The Workingmen's party at the late election in Kentucky, carried Louisville and elected their candidates to the Legislature by 5,000 majority.

The central Ohio executive committee of the Workingmen's Industrial union, have issued an address setting forth a platform of principles, and recommending that conventions be held in the several counties to nominate county officers and establish industrial union clubs in every township and voting precinct, and that they select one delegate to the state convention, to be held in Columbus on September 12, to adopt a platform and nominate state officers.

## CRIMES AND CASULTIES.

Near Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 13th, a German farmer named Hatmacher was killed by lightning while sitting in his doorway. His wife was sitting by him but was unhurt.

The new oil well at Smith's Ferry, Pa., on the 13th commenced to flow throwing oil all over the men working about the derrick. Gas ignited from the blacksmith forge and the men were instantly enveloped in flames. Wm. L. Royl and Geo. Ammon were burned to death and John Royl and Wm. McReady are not expected to survive.

A fearful tornado recently passed over South Bend, Ind., unroofing and blowing down houses.

At Allegheny City on the 14th the extensive foundry of Graham & Crogin was destroyed by fire.

W. F. Stillman, of the firm of Hardin & Co. of East Saginaw, Mich., was killed on the 13th by a plank which fell sixty feet striking him on the head.

A boy named Joseph Bevoski was killed by a street car, on the 13th at Peoria, Ill.

A boiler in a mill at Grove Port, Ohio, exploded on the 13th, killing a boy named Allen.

John Duffy was recently arrested in West Philadelphia, charged with manufacturing implements used in counterfeiting.

Al. Wallace a prominent citizen residing near East Saginaw Mich. was arrested on the 14th for committing a rape on a lady 60 years old named Halliday.

A widow Clark, of Jacksonvill, Ill., committed suicide on the 14th by stabbing herself to the heart with a pair of scissors.

A teamster named B. F. Stevens, of Russellville Mo., was kicked to death by a mule, on the 14th.

At Walden, N. Y. on the 17th a conductor on the Erie railroad by the name of Hurd had both his legs cut off in a collision of two freight trains.

At Patterson N. J. on the 17th, J. Reckert threw his wife out of the window, after a quarrel, killing her instantly. She would have become a mother within two or three weeks.

Near Cherryfield, Me., on the 16th, at a camp meeting, Charles Lindsey was shot dead, during an altercation by a young man named Anderson.

## The O., M. & P. Railroad.

The City council, at its metting on Wednesday evening, decided to issue the remaining $250,000 of city bonds, on certain conditions, in payment of the subscription of the city to the capital stock of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company, the vote on the proposition being ten in favor, and one against the issue. During the time the question was pending in the Council we have not seen fit to discuss it, deeming it a matter for the Mayor and Alderman to determine, and noticing, as we did, that the city's representatives were carefully and deliberately investigating it, and were by no means inclined to form any hasty judgment in the premises or neglect the interests of the city in connection with the subject. The city authorities having arrived at the conclusion that the company is entitled to payment on the subscription, we may now assume that the matter is disposed of to that extent, and that an immediate effort will be made to extend the road, as has been provided for in the terms under which the city bonds are to be transferred.

The extension of this line of road is a very important matter to Quincy, and its completion to the western boundary of Missouri will be an event of far more consequence to the commercial interests of the city than any other in our history. Looking at the location of the road, and the character of the country it is to traverse, we find the building of the line is entirely justified. The section of fertile country through which it is projected needs a railroad, and will amply support one by contributing a large and profitable traffic. Considering the fact that this enterprise is controlled by Quincy parties; that there are liberal municipal subscriptions along the entire line and that large personal aid can also be obtained; that the people of the region through which the road is to run are very anxious for its construction and will assist in every way possible, and that this is a very favorable time for building railroads, owing to the unusual cheapness of all that enters into their cost—it must be admitted the prospect is an encouraging one to all interested. We can see no reason, if the managers take hold with an earnest determination to push the work forward, why, with the present and prospective resources of the company the road cannot be completed within a reasonable time, all debts be satisfactorily settled, and a valuable line obtained which will be a profitable investment to all stockholders. This road can be finished and have a comparatively small bonded debt. Its stock ought to be good in time and can be made so, we think; and if Quincy's $500,000 can be thus saved, it would certainly be to her an agreeable as it would be a novel, experience. The establishment of the main shops of the line at Quincy, where they will naturally be located and the expected cheapening of fuel by the opening of new coal fields would be also great benefits to the city. We hope to see this great enterprise, which has been carried along and kept up by many of our best citizens under so many difficulties, and through years of trial and trouble, yet prove to be a prosperous one to all concerned, and we believe it can be made so if all co-operate in that direction.—*Quincy Herald.*

## THE EASTERN WAR.

### The Turks Driving the Russians From the Passes.

A cable dispatch of the 15th to the *Inter-Ocean* says:

The *Herald* correspondent at Kasanlik telegraphs under date of yesterday, as follows: On Sunday night Suleiman Pasha encamped with a force of infantry and cavalry near the pass of Haron Boguez, with the intention of attacking the Russians next day. On the following morning one brigade of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, one batter of artillery, and a detachment composed of Bashi-bazouks and Circassians advanced to attack

THE VILLAGE OF KALOFER.

The left of the attacking force marched through Kulova. The brigade of infantry moved in three columns toward the Russian position, which was protected by earthworks. The Turks debouched, upon the front of the village, the right advancing through Bojuk in the face of a terrible artillery fire from the Russian position, the Russian infantry being well intrenched. The Turks took advantage of every cover the ground afforded and advanced in skirmishing order. They gained ground steadily, the left and center pushing forward in the face of the Russian artillery fire, and

SULEIMAN HIMSELF OPERATING

on the extreme right. Suddenly, at a given signal, the Turks rushed into Kalofer, and after a desperate hand-to hand struggle with the bayonet, succeeded in driving out the Russians, pushing them in the direction of Rosalia pass. Here another stand was made, but after a sharp fight the Russians were driven through the pass, which was immediately occupied by Suleiman Pasha. The engagement lasted two hours.

Simultaneously with the capture of the pass of Rosalia by Suleiman, the

HARON BOGUEZ PASS WAS CARRIED

by Shaki Pasha. During the retreat at Kalofer the heavy fire of the Turks exploded a powder magazine, killing many Russians. The total Russian loss is said to be 500 killed and 1,000 wounded, the greater number being due to the explosion, which to a great extent demoralized the Russians

BISMARCK.

Dispatches from Batoum describe the great exodus of Circassians from the Caucasus as the consequence of the withdrawal of the Turkish expedition. Fifty thousand people and 150,000 cattle are awaiting embarkation at Sukum-Kaleh. Hobart Pasha has improved the jetty by mooring small vessels lengthwise, and the people and cattle were walking aboard the vessels. A frigate and transport had arrived at Batoum with 1,000 and 900 emigrants respectively. None were permitted to land at Batoum, on account of the lack of accommodations and provisions. All go to Tre bizond.

RUSSIAN CRUELTY.

The Russians have succeeded in stopping the exodus from the Tchamtchira district, and drove the people back with great cruelty. It is reported that all men who participated in the insurrection are sent to Siberia, and their women and children given to the Cossacks.

A Constantinople dispatch says:

By the last military operation south of the Balkans a loss of 12,000 killed and wounded was inflicted on the Russians, who have been driven from all localities south of the mountains. Law and order has been restored.

A Constantinople special says an alliance is reported between Roumania and Servia. It is expected that the Roumanians will almost immediately enter Servia and be joined by the Servians, who are constructing strong works upon the Timok and Alexanitz.

Prince Eugene, of Leuchtenburg, who commanded a force of dragoons and Bulgarians under General Gourkha when compelled to evacuate Eski Saghra, had to cut his way out with the loss of 800 men.

Suleiman Pasha's vanguard has pressed forward as far as Fordinskinj, on the road to Elena. It seems as if the Russians wish to abandon the pass,

It is rumored that General Ignatieff has fallen into disgrace—that the passage of the Balkans was mainly resolved on in consequence of his assurance that with the Turks anything might be ventured upon. The Russian Government says, moreover, it has been misled on certain other points concerning the state of things in Turkey.

General Krudener, who commanded at Plevna, has been succeeded by General Latoff.

## Among the Fruit Trees.

An hour in ex-Governor Furnas' orchard, writes a citizen of Omaha who visited Brownville last week convinced me of several things among which was that the theory that Nebraska is not a good fruit country, "is all bosh;" for nowhere have I seen greater evidences of the adaptability of both soil and climate to all kinds of fruit than on this "plantation" of 220 acres situated one mile southwest of Brownville.

Nine years ago the ground was wild prairie; and it was at that recent date that the beginning was made by Governor Furnas's own hands covering sixty acres of ground and comprising a good variety of fruits. We enumerate, among others, 9,000 peach trees, 1,100 cherry trees (mostly early Richmond), 2,500 apple, 1,000 pear (Bartlett and Seckles), 150 plum, 30 chestnut, seven years old (which his borne two crops), and 5,000 grape vines. Among this year's production it is estimated that there will be ten tons of grapes, 50 bushels German prunes, 20 bushels of plums. No estimate is made for apples and peaches, though the latter crop will be small.

There is also a large variety of ornamental trees, comprising larch, Nebraska cedar, Austrian pine, and a Japan tree similar to the "Spread Eagle fan." The larches and pines give evidence of a growth of over one foot per year.

While in the apple orchard attention was called to two rows of trees which afford living evidence in refutition of the popular fallacy that earliest results are attainable by planting large trees instead of small ones. Of two rows adjoining each other, one was planted eight years ago with trees one year old and the other nine years ago with trees three years old. In size there was no apparent difference, but in every other respect one would chose the eight-year old.

It is the opinion of the write, however, that governor Furnas has committed the common error of planting his fruit treess too closely together. It will take some nerve to detroy a large portion of the work of years; but by the removal of every alernate tree the value of those remaining would undoubtedly surpass that of all now growing.

Such of our readers as may have to visit our beautiful and hospitable sister city should not neglect to take a look at the lovely "tree garden," planted, cultivated and embellished by one among the most enterprising, intelligent and courteous of Nebraska's citizens, who seems only too glad to turn, Cincinnatus-like from politics to the plow.—*Republican.*

## To Candidates for Appointment as Cadets.

There will be held at the State University in Lincoln, on September 12th 1877, before an examining board, consisting of Lieutenant A. S. Dudley, V. H. Coffman, M. D., and Hon. M. V. Moudy, an examination of all candidates for appointment as cadets to the United States military academy at West Point. The age for admission must be between seventeen and twenty-one and they must be at least five feet in height and free from infections or immoral disorder, and generally from deformity, disease or infirmity which may unfit them for military service. They must be well versed in reading and in writing, including orthography and in arithmetic, and a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography—particularly of our own country—and of the history of the United States. Physical examination will be the first in order.

FRANK WELCH.

Mrs. Lee Adkins, of Center precinct through some cause, of which we are not informed, was so unfortunate as to get into a nest of rattlesnakes, one day this week, and before she could extricate herself, was bitten in six different places about her feet and ankles. Dr. Hollinger was sent for, who on his arrival, found the patent senseless from the poison. Much credit is due the Doctor for his presence of mind in the premises, and we are pleased to observe, that though death was so near, Mrs. A. has entirely recovered.—*Butler County Press.*

"If no early frosts should come," writes a gentleman who has been traveling extensively of late throughout the Northwest, "this country will have the largest and finest corn crop that has ever blest the labors of the husbandman in this or any other country." He also says: "The wheat crop is magnificent everywhere, yielding handsomely in the threshing both as to quantity and quality." All our crop advices are to the same general effect.—*St. Joe Herald.*

They had a binding match up near Norfolk not long ago, the contestants were a young German girl named Emily Reahlow, and two young men who were considered the best binders in that part of the country. Each bound fifty sheaves. The young girl bound her fifty in 4¼ minutes, one of the men, in 6, and the other in 6:35 minutes. Hurrah, for the girl! One of those young fellows ought to get up another *match* which will be more *binding* than that one.—*Kearney Times.*

That unblushing thief, Joseph Medill.—*Times.*

That uncomparable old thief, W. F. Storey.—*Tribune.*

Search these decrepit old men, and buttoned up closely under their waistcoats you will find copies of the *Inter Ocean* cable specials, stolen every morning from our first edition and printed by them under the head of special dispatches to themselves. They speak the truth.—*Inter Ocean.*

The *Tribune* war specials have a larger circulation than those of any other paper in the world.—*Chicago Tribune*

We think likely this is true, for nearly all the other papers publish them a day before the *Tribune.* The making them over for that paper don't alter their character much, and is a dead failure so far as news is concerned.—*Inter Ocean.*

A man named Seth Granger, near Ashland met with a sad death. He was helping remove an old milldam; a pully, capstan and horses being used to pull out old piles. He was holding the rope, as the horses went around, when the whiffletrees broke, the lever flying back and striking Mr. Granger on the head, smashing his skull.—*Sutton Times.*

The Lincoln *Journal* advises farmers to commence preparing for the state fair. Gather together at the proper time, your big potatoes, beets, turnips, melons squashes, wheat, barley, corn and oats. Hundreds of people from the eastern states will visit Lincoln at that time, and will gaze with astonishment at the products of the richest soil in the union.

Oregon has the best liquor law human ingenuity has yet devised. Every drinker must pay five dollars a year for license and whoever sells to an unlicensed person is to be imprisoned. The names of those who procure license to drink are published every six months. A little of that kind of license law might be of benefit in this section.—*Exchange.*

The Kearney *Times* has us in Kearney at the time of the great circus, but we have no recollection of being there. Slight mistake, Bro. Cunningham.—*Sutton Times.*

It must have been the elephant that Bro. Cunningham saw.

We sowed nine and two-fifth acres of oats last spring, when harvested and threshed made 428 bushels, after there had been a considerable quantity of them fed. What editor in the State did better.—*Kearney Times,*

Mr Philip Dolona, a full blooded Indian, has been elected a lay delegate from the Missouri diocese of Niobrara to the general conventing of the Episcopal church convention in Boston in October.—*Kearney Times.*

Ex-Senator Robert Toombs, of Georgia, has at last said one good thing viz: "That the capitalist who does not respect labor is a fraud, and the laborer who does not respect capital is a fool."

Five hundred dozen brooms, one hundred dozen brushes, and sixty tons of broom corn were shipped from Western Nebaska this season.—*Kearney Times.*

467 car loads or 9,340 head of cattle have already been shipped from Western Nebaska this season.—*Kearney Times.*


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(Rossell's old stand,)
**Brownville, - - - Nebraska.**

Warm meals served at all hours. Pies and Cakes made daily, and a full line of Confectionery and Toys constantly on hand.


## COMMERCIAL.

### CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 21.

WHEAT—Active but unsettled. Nos. 1 and 2, $1.01@1.06 cash.

CORN—Active at 41¾@42½c cash; 41@42½c for August.

BARLEY—Dull at 60c.

CATTLE—Fair to choice shippers, 4.75@5.35.

HOGS—Mixed, $4.60@4.90; heavy, $4.90@$5.10; light, $5.25@5.45.

### THE BROWNVILLE MARKETS.

*STREET MARKET—PRODUCE.*

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY JOSEPH HUDDART, DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.

BROWNVILLE, August 22, 1877.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn Meal, ₱ 100 | $1 00@1 25 |
| Butter | 12½ |
| Eggs | 7@ 8 |
| Potatoes—new | 50 |
| Onions | 95@1 00 |
| Chickens, old, per dozen | 2 00@2 25 |
| Chickens, spring, per doz | 1 50@2 00 |
| Chickens, dressed, ₱ lb | 6@ 8 |
| Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb | 8@ 10 |
| Wood, ₱ cord | 3 25@5 00 |
| Hay, ₱ ton | 4 50@5 00 |

*RETAIL MARKET.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, Hannibal fall wheat | 5 75 |
| " Wichita fall wheat | 5 75 |
| " Glen Rock fall wheat | 4 50 |
| " Glen Rock spring wheat | 3 00 |
| " Sheridan spring wheat | 3 00 |
| " Nemaha Valley spring | 3 00 |
| " Graham | 3 25 |
| Bran and Shorts mixed, per 100 | 75 |
| Corn, per bushel | 25 |
| Sugar, coffee A, 7½lbs for | 1 00 |
| " Extra C, 7½ lbs | 1 00 |
| " brown, 8½ lbs | 1 00 |
| Coffee, Rio, 3½ to 4 lbs | 1 00 |
| " O. G. Java, 3 lbs | 1 00 |
| Tea | 75@1 25 |
| Syrup, per gal | 75@1 25 |
| Head Light Oil, per gallon | 30 |
| Coal Oil, per gallon | 25 |
| White Fish, per kit | 90 |
| Salt, per barrel | 2 50 |

*BROWNVILLE GRAIN MARKET.*

CORRECTED BY E. H. WILCOX, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, choice fall | $ 90@1 00 |
| " spring | 65@ 75 |
| Rye | 25@ 30 |
| Barley | 20@ 40 |
| Corn—In the ear | 18@ 20 |
| " shelled | 20@ 22 |

*BROWNVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.*

CORRECTED BY B. M. BAILEY, STOCK DEALER AND SHIPPER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Steers, fair to choice | $4 00@4 25 |
| Cows, fat | 2 00@2 50 |
| Hogs | 4 00@4 10 |


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Wishing to engage exclusively in the breeding of Thoroughbreds, I will sell my entire herd of High-Grade Short-Horn Cattle on reasonable terms to responsible parties.

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**Brownville, Neb.**

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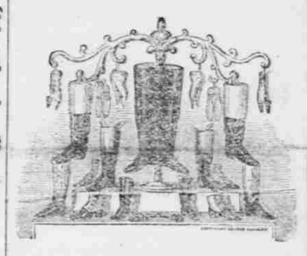

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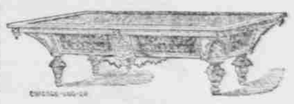

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