

Call for a Meeting of the Republican Central Committee.

The members of the Republican Central Committee of Nemaha County are requested to meet at the Court House in Brownville, on Saturday, September 15th, at 2 o'clock p. m., to take such action as may be deemed best in regard to calling a County Convention, and to transact such other business as may come before them.

The following gentlemen compose the committee: Brownville—A. H. Gilmore, C. F. Stewart, Aspiwall—J. S. Minick, J. B. Fisher, Washington—John Snodgrass, Geo. Hogue, London—R. Kesterson, Jno. Strain, Peru—Wm. Bridge, H. Roberts, Lafayette—C. B. Parker, S. Blodgett, Glen Rook—Frank Redfern, H. Thomas, Nemaha City—L. Johnson, P. H. Crother, Douglas—W. Dundas, R. McDowell Bedford—Amos Hughes, McFarland Campbell, Benton—H. Steinmann, W. Winchell, St. Deroin—A. J. Ritter, Z. Thornton, Island—N. McArthur, J. Shields. A full attendance is earnestly desired. C. F. STEWART, Chairman.

Kearney is soon to have a "Democrat" paper.

A State greet-back convention will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 20th of September.

Chas. H. Reade, the "Mysterious man," is giving spiritual seances in Omaha. He uses no cabinet.

A farmer near Hastings, Neb., by the name of Wise, was killed by lightning on Monday the 13th inst.

J. W. Lee, a fireman on the Marysville branch of the K. C. St. Joe & C. R. road was killed by a collision on Monday last week.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania on the 23d met at Harrisburg and nominated the following State ticket: For Judge of the Supreme Court, John Trunkley; for Auditor, Wm. P. Shell; for Treasurer, C. B. Noyes.

A place of ground belonging to a Mr. Worth, of Franklin county made 61 bu., per acre.—Kearney Times.

Sixty-one bushels of what? Cabage or watermelon? We insist that the editor shall tell the balance of it.

Senator Morton's condition during the past week has been varying. At times he has been undoubtedly very low. He would then rally and restore to his friends a degree of hope of his restoration to usual health. We would not be surprised to hear at any moment of the great Senator's death.

A party of twenty persons from Deadwood, prospecting on the Little Missouri, recently had a fight with 500 Indians. The fight continued about four hours, when the Indians withdrew. One man named Thos. H. Carr was killed, and the miners lost all their horses—27 in number—and they escaping walked 150 miles to Deadwood.

The following dispatch indicates that Omaha and the U. P. have had an "onpleasantness."

NEW YORK, Aug. 17, 1877. To George L. Miller, Omaha. You are correctly informed. The company have decided to remove the Omaha shops further west. Removal will be made this Fall. JAY GOULD.

The Nebraska Republican committee is invited by C. H. Gere, the chairman, to meet him at the Commercial Hotel, Lincoln, at 2 p. m., on the 12th of September, "for the purpose of calling a State convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the committee." T. J. Majors, Peru, is the delegate from Nemaha.

That Mr. Sobuz is still a poor man, with all the great power he has wielded, is noble testimony to his character, and should secure him respect instead of sneers.—Boston Transcript.

Of course. But then a fellow who charges \$500 a week for making reform speeches—as Kenble of Pennsylvania says—Sobuz did—oughtn't to be so a wful poor—that is if he is a real "reformer."

The bridge company were yesterday putting down board walks across the sandbar to the channel, where they intend to have a rope ferry for the convenience of passengers. This is the only temporary relief practicable.

Unfortunately there is no ferry boat here, and it will take some time to bring one.

The spans are 250 feet in length, and weigh about 250 tons each and will have to be manufactured in Chicago probably.

Won't Sherman have his official head amputated for making political speeches?—Kearney Times.

We don't know, indeed, but presume not—it's most too big; and then the "order" gives one the privilege of speaking or writing his political views.

Dispatches from the Russian camp now flourish the news that "The Russians maintain their position." While they are scarcely doing this at this time, it has been a short time when they were rushing around hunting for a fight. If this style of Russian successes continues much longer we may expect to read, "Russian army retreating in splendid style—reentered the frontier on its way home by a most brilliant coup de main between

two days—Ponounced it back into Romania with great success and only slight loss from Turkish bayonet pricks in the rear." The Chicago papers may use these head lines at pleasure.

Prof. S. Bacon, Superintendent of the Blind Asylum, and founder of the institution, in this State, has been removed—victimized—by the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands. These Commissioners, headed by Tzschuck, Secretary of State, assume the power of acting in this matter, as it is claimed by those who have looked upon the law, that the law does not vest in them any such power. Although unlawful, arbitrary, and more than that, tyrannical, oppressive and unjust toward Prof. Bacon, he will have to step aside for his successor—who has already arrived at Nebraska City—unless he resists by appealing to the law, which we understand he has contemplated doing. We do not believe Mr. Bacon should be removed from the superintendency, at the present time, without good reason, or reasons for so doing—better at least than any given by Tzschuck, being that Prof. Bacon is blind, and that he manifested displeasure at a palatable insult offered him by the Commissioners in offering him a stinky pittance as pay, and tyrannically saying "take that or nothing." Tzschuck certainly thinks that he is a sort of a little King Wilhelm, and that where he is officially concerned, it doesn't take two or more to make a bargain—that just Tzschuck is all that's necessary. We do not believe Prof. Bacon should be removed, for the following reasons:

1. He, and his wife, the matron, are honorable upright people.

2. He is a thorough scholar in all that pertains to the profession.

3. His experiences of many years as teacher, and principal of blind asylums in other States class him amongst the best educators of the blind.

4. The deep interest he takes, in a humanitarian sense, in educating and training to happiness and contentment, those who like himself have been deprived of the sense of sight.

5. He is the founder of the school in Nebraska, and without whose efforts before the legislature and elsewhere, we would not to-day have an asylum for the blind in the State.

6. He has been since the commencement of the school superintending it without adequate compensation, and even drawing on his own purse for funds to keep the institution running.

Prof. Bacon may be compelled to give up the place to which he is justly entitled, but it is due the people to understand the matter, and draw their own just conclusions regarding his very ungenerous treatment by the said Board of Commissioners.

On last Saturday morning the two eastern spans of the U. P. R. bridge at Omaha were blown from their piers. We glean as follows, from the *Republican's* account of the catastrophe:

Of the many rain and wind storms, of which this city and vicinity has been the subject, the one yesterday morning was the most disastrous to our common interests.

Many could not believe the story, being unable to surmise how this well constructed bridge could sustain any serious damage.

With the multitude a *Republican* reporter visited the scene. We first went to the eastern end of the bridge as it now stands and viewed the wreck. Two spans were gone—the two at the extreme end on the low side. Nothing remained between us and the eastern bank except the lone pier. The nearest span had fallen into the water and was out of sight. The one on the eastern shore lay just in the embankment, the strong wrought iron bars being bent into all conceivable shapes. The large pieces which were cast from the bridge were badly broken. This was the sight.

Of course the report that it had been struck by lightning had been disputed both in fact and in theory. It was no more possible for lightning to hurt one part of this bridge than it would be for it to splinter a lightning rod. The spans had been lifted bodily by the wind, in some form—a cyclone or whirlwind most likely. "We say, lift, for there were no signs of its having slid off the piers or being blown over. The pier on which west end did not show any evidence of the massive structure having been removed from it. We could not conceivably see any wind to raise this enormous weight; but this was the only solution. It was the wind, in its resistless whirl of immense magnitude.

It is not definitely known what will be the exact cost of replacing the spans. It has been variously estimated at from one hundred to two hundred thousand dollars. The remaining spans are left unimpaired. The plan of the bridge was so arranged that each span was entirely independent of the other. The falling of these two spans in no wise strained the other parts. The two piers are left standing without the least injury. It is supposed that 30 days is the shortest period in which we can expect to see this great thoroughfare fully repaired and ready for use.

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secure an upright and impartial judge, who could not, consequently, be swayed from a rigid and faithful discharge of his duties, by any outside influence, pressure or prejudice whatever, come from what quarter, party, clique or faction, sever it might. Let the west demand justice at the hands of the state convention, and nominate him, and he would be elected by a large majority than any other person in the state. Of vast legal learning, and ripe scholarship, he would make the model judge.

THE FINANCIAL MUDDLE.

Ex-Senator Sherman, the author of the specie resumption act, and now Secretary of the Treasury, has felt himself compelled to go down on the stump recently, and explain what he means by specie resumption. He made a speech at his home, Mansfield, Ohio, in which he presented both the "Southern Policy" of the Administration, and the financial condition of affairs in this country. He shows loss of both dignity and temper in designating those who differ with his financial policy as "unlucky," and refusing to "debate with men who indulge in such delusions."

He says: "What do we mean by this phrase—specie resumption? Is it that we are to have no paper money in circulation? If so, I am as much opposed to it as any of you. Is it that we are to retire the greenback circulation? If so, I am opposed to it. What I mean by specie payment is simply that paper money ought to be made equal with coin, so that when you receive it, it will buy as much coin, beef or clothing as coin."

If Mr. Sherman, and others who have been manipulating the finances of the country for years past, would act in their official capacities as they talk on the stump, there would be no cause for complaint on the part of the people, and the business of the country; a greenback would purchase as much of the staple demands as a gold or silver dollar. But unfortunately they do not. If Congress will simply make the greenback, silver and gold dollars, put them into circulation, and let them forever alone, there will be no discrepancy. The purchasing power of each will be the same. The business of the country will regulate the relative values. But when Congress says that greenbacks shall pay only debts and taxes of individuals, and that only gold shall pay the debt of the nation, and that silver shall pay only five dollars in debts and taxes, it not only discredits its own issues, but trifles with the business interests of the nation, and simply renders the law-making power of the land a medium through which Wall street trades and traffics in money. That is all there is of it, and Mr. Sherman and others of his associates who are stagnating the industries of the country, may talk till the crack of doom otherwise, but the people and business will not see it as they present it.

Now the Honorable Secretary tells us what he means by "specie payments." Hear him:

"There are two modes of resumption; either to diminish the amount of notes to be redeemed, which is commonly called a contraction of the coin in the treasury, to enable the Secretary to maintain resumption. The one practical defect in the law is, that the Secretary is not at liberty to sell bonds of the United States for United States notes, but must sell them for coin. As coin is not in circulation among the people, he is practically prohibited from selling bonds to the people, except by an emission of the law, or through private parties. Bonds are in demand and can readily be sold at par in coin, and still easier at par, or at a premium, in United States notes. The process of selling for United States notes need not go far before the mere fact that they are receivable for bonds would bring them up to par in coin, and that is specie payments."

"This is clear—as mud. It is the 'presto! volo! change!' mode by which we are told specie resumption will be reached. Horace Greeley said: 'To resume, means to resume!'"

In other words, if the greenbacks and National bank notes are but promises to pay on the part of Government, to be redeemed in coin—gold—on demand, then the resumption of specie payments need not be reached until the government is paid for the bonds it has issued in gold—the "hocus pocus" of Mr. Sherman to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Mr. Sherman further informs the country that it was not the intention of Congress—not his desire—to contract the currency, and yet in this same speech that "greenbacks have been retired since 1875 about twenty-three millions of dollars, and since March last about six millions of dollars." This, he says, "has been done by the United States." In addition to this retirement of greenbacks, the Secretary states that "there is now deposited with the Treasury, by private corporations, banks and individuals, \$57,170,000 of United States notes." He further says in the same paragraph, "clearly showing that there is no want of currency when demanded by the requirements of business." Thus, by his own showing, the attempt to resume specie payment in 1875, has already thrown out of circulation over eighty millions of dollars! In addition to this, it may be said that twice that sum invested in manufactures, has been locked up, and not less than six millions of laborers thrown out of employment. This the country thinks is rather an expensive attempt at accomplishing an impossibility—specie resumption.

Your Money or Your Life.

CAMP ROBINSON, NEB., Aug. 25.—The Sidney coach from Deadwood was stopped last night above Buffalo Gap by five road agents, who fired into the coach before word was given to halt. Ed. Cook, division superintendent of the stage line, was shot through the ear. The robbers secured twelve dollars out of about a thousand in possession of the passengers. One passenger obeyed the order to throw up his hands, and drew up \$500 with them. It being dark it was not noticed by the robbers.

Art Publishing.

Few people are aware of the wonderful progress that Art has made in this country during the last quarter of a century. It is but a few decades since, that those who desired to beautify and adorn their homes, were obliged to depend almost entirely on foreign artists. But such a state of affairs in this age of progress and improvement could not last long with the great American people. Genius from the East to the West, from the North to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, answered the demand for beauty, taste and refinement, and to-day our leading artists are not surpassed by the leading modern masters of Art in Europe.

Great Art publishing establishments have sprung up, and by various processes the finest and most expensive paintings are reproduced in all their elegance and beauty, and at a price within the means of the masses. So that no one need be without the refining influences of beautiful pictures at home.

Among the progressive leading Art Publishing firms of the country, we take pleasure in mentioning George Stinson & Co., of Portland Maine; they were among the first in the business, and we can only understand the colossal proportions their trade has assumed by remembering that this is a great and mighty Nation of nearly fifty million people. We cannot better illustrate the magnitude of their business than to state the amount of money paid by them for postage stamps during the year 1876; we have the figures direct from the firm, or we should think there was some mistake. They paid for postage stamps during the year 1876, thirty-three thousand one hundred and four dollars and ninety-two cents (\$33,104.92) and, in connection with this it should be remembered that only the small orders were sent by mail, the larger going by express and freight. George Stinson & Co's., agents are to be found in every State in the Union and Dominion of Canada, and in every county with scarcely an exception.

Long since, this enterprising firm recognized the value of printer's ink judiciously used in advertising, and they inform us that without it they could never have extended their business as it is to-day, in three times the number of years. A short time since they paid in a single day twenty-four thousand dollars (\$24,000) on a contract for newspaper advertising. They evidently long since found the road to success and have never turned to the right nor to the left. Three things are necessary for eminent success in business. First, standard honest goods that the people generally need and desire—let that be the best, whatever the line of business. Second, let your prices be reasonable—as low as possible. Third, let the people know what you have, and what you can do, by liberal and persistent advertising, and you will find low prices, made known and proved, will bring trade that will give a larger income than can be made in any other way.

NEBRASKA.

Business Outlook There—Crops—Grasshoppers—Immigration—Finance—Trade—Railroads—Increase of Commercial Firms.—Views of Senator Paddock.

United States Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, was in town yesterday; and as Nebraska just now is coming to be one of the most important agricultural and mining States in the great Northwest, a *Bulletin* reporter had a brief conversation with him on the business outlook there. The Senator is a man of large experience and thorough information.

"Nebraska," said Mr. Paddock, "is buoyant; that's the word. Every industry in her borders is buoyant. All her crops are better than she has ever known. The area sown the largest, and immigration the best."

"Has the grasshopper blockade been broken?"

"Completely. That temporarily checked immigration for the past year the tide has been on the increase, particularly from the Northern and Northwest States. A colony from Pennsylvania is among our recent arrivals. The grasshopper colony has just purchased forty sections of railroad lands in Polk and York counties."

Do you think placing the public land on the basis of railroad lands has been an advantage to the State?"

"Unquestionably; their exhaustive advertising and untiring and systematic efforts to sell their lands have stimulated the best class of immigration by inducing those able to purchase lands to come singly and in colonies."

What is the general financial condition of your people?"

"According to my advice and observations, excellent. I have been East for some time, but an constant communication with all parts of the State, and there seems to me to be but little cause for complaint. The men tell me nothing is a surprising prompt. You see we have had a good cash market in the Black Hills, Wyoming Territory, and neighboring mining districts."

How about this year's crops, and what is their probable effect on your railroads?"

"That's a little difficult to answer. The large crops East will lighten the Eastern demand that usually absorbs our first shipments, but the short crop in California wheat and activity in mining districts may offset this, and I think our harvests are disposed of in their foreign demand for spring markets, particularly if the war prospects to continue."

Can they do this without borrowing?"

"Yes. They are able, as a rule, to hold. Our Grangers having turned their attention more to social culture and improvement in their calling and domains all they can do to dignify it and make it profitable. Township and precinct fairs, improved stock and farming implements, and schools are their main objects apparently."

Are your banking facilities and general business keeping pace with agriculture?"

"Yes, indeed; you would be surprised at the way trade of Omaha, Steele & Johnson alone have a wholesale trade in groceries of over two millions per annum. Whitney &

French and Morgan & Co. are heavy dealers in the same line, Stevens & Wilcox and Tootle & Maul do a very large wholesale business in dry goods; while Dewey & Stone, in furniture, and M. Helman & Co. in clothing, have metropolitan establishments. These, and several other firms as worthy of mention, send regular returns to the State and adjoining sections. The Omaha Smelting Works employ 200 hands and Her & Co's distillery pays an internal revenue tax of \$40,000 per month."

"Who are among your most enterprising and solid bankers?"

"In Omaha, there's Herman Kountze, of the Kountze Bros. there and in New York; Mr. Ezra Millard, President Omaha National, and Mr. S. S. Caldwell, of Caldwell, Hamilton & Co.; then Jno. R. Clark, Cashier of the First National at Lincoln; Mr. Wilson of the First National at Nebraska City; J. E. Smith, at Beatrice; Mr. Rogers, at Fremont; J. W. Carson, at Brownville, and Abram Casteller, at Blair, and other live-strong men."

It seems you are equipped, commercially. Any important railroads building?"

"Yes; the U. P. is building the Omaha and Republican Valley road through Douglas Sanders and Butler counties, one of the richest districts in the State."—New York Commercial Bulletin.

TZSCHUCK TALKS.

Why Prof. Bacon Was Removed.

Statements on Both Sides of the Case.

Secretary Tzschuck was interviewed recently, in regard to the Superintendent of the Blind asylum at Nebraska City. He said that in removing the matron thought they were acting for the best interest of the state. Mr. Bacon is blind, and therefore, the advancement of the asylum has been necessarily slow. It is true he conceals the idea of starting an asylum, and state paid with interest. He also desired the state to pay him for lobbying the appropriation for the building through the legislature, but the board very properly refused. Bacon received a salary of \$900, his wife, as matron, \$400, and his daughter \$200, as a teacher. He wanted \$1,600 in all. There are 14 pupils. The newly elected superintendent receives \$1,000, and \$400 for the matron. It is hoped that the number of pupils will increase under a new and vigorous administration.

Mr. Bacon is in very comfortable circumstances pecuniarily, having ample means of his own. He has held the position little over two years. Desiring an increase of salary he has refused to receive pay for the last quarter, though the money has been placed at his disposal.—Lincoln Globe.

Editor Nebraska City Press.

A few facts for your paper, September 22nd, 1874 I arrived at Nebraska City. I immediately proceeded to take steps for the establishing of the Nebraska Institution for the Blind, with what result is well known. At the date of the first report Dec. 1st, 1876 the Board out of their limited means were only able to spare \$1,400 for salary. The Board became no more than sufficient for my assistants—leaving me nothing. They were only able to do this by my advancing \$2,846.79 of which the present Board have repaid me \$1,200.00. I have been four months after it was appropriated. The remainder of my bill they have neglected to set up. At their first meeting in February last, they asked me to make a statement. They were told that the old Board had said the salary should be the same as the Deaf and Dumb, namely \$1200.00 per Principal. No answer being received on salary, the last of April I called upon one of the members of the Board to know what action had been taken, as my assistants were beginning to want some pay, as they had received nothing since the first day of December. He said no bills for salaries had been received, and that we should present bills for the first quarter, beginning January 1st. They could pay my back of that. Accordingly bills were presented the last of May duly received. On the 7th the Board deliberately altered the receipts, and cut down twenty-five per cent. in violation of the provisions of the law. About the 15th I met the same member of the Board, and told him I would not accept the pay. I had worked for nothing and could continue to do so. If the state was too poor to pay me respectably, then I would not degrade myself to receive alms. I have never broached the subject of salaries since, and have had no communication with the Board on that subject since; neither do I intend to do so. I discovered (as well as others) as early as March, that the Board were illegal to me.

Mr. Fernald, my successor, has just been superseded in Iowa, and all his assistants, without exception, discharged. Where he could not stay long enough to make one bi-annual report to the Legislature, I stayed long enough to make two. Other facts will be given in due time.

S. BACON.

Fruit Exhibitions.

The following explains itself: B. & M. R. R. IN NEB., AND NEB. RAILWAY, SUTTS' OFFICE, OMAHA, Aug. 21.

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 20th has been received. We shall be glad to encourage the fruit exhibition at the coming State Fair, so far as we may, by carrying all samples free, and orders to that effect will be given all our agents.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM IRVING, Let those who desire to exhibit fruit at the coming State Fair, read the above and govern themselves accordingly. To obtain the free transportation, packages must be marked, "Fruits for exhibition at the State Fair," and addressed to "Daniel H. Wheeler, Secretary, Lincoln, Neb."

The U. P. railroad company, and others in this State, have been similarly applied to, and will, without delay, respond as kindly as has Mr. Irving.

ROBT. W. FERNAS, Pres't State Horticultural Society.

Last week Mrs. Van Pelt, G. W. C. T. of the I. O. G. T. of the state, went down to Nemaha County, and within a week rode over 200 miles, visiting three districts and four subordinate judges, three public meetings and one public reception, the reception took place at Brownville last Friday night, and was tendered Mrs. Van Pelt by the Sons of Temperance of the place. This is a most unusual thing, and we may say it is without a precedent, where the members of one order tender honors to the representative of another order, but, however, well fitting for the same grand object. The reception included a fine supper and a general good time. The S. of T. are very strong in Brownville, the only place in our town, where they are any strength in the state, and the committee on the state, man is therefore the more appreciable.—Lincoln Globe.

Under the heading, "Barging the Game," the *Keosau Times* of last week contains a fierce article. The Professor is given in extravagant flights of metaphor. In his fancy he has the hunting and the trapping of the state are the Birds, he writes an item and if they pay the least attention to it they are peppered with shot. The last time he was out, the *Bowling Green* was the Lincoln Journal and the *Keosau Times* all came fluttering to the ground only three birds and his bag was full. We can understand now why the professor has been so unsuccessful in his hunt for office—his bag is too small. The *Journal* and *Fairbrother* of the *Advertiser* are two dignified roosters and the idea of Prof. Williams shooting their feathers all off, makes us laugh until the tears come into our eyes.—Kearney Press.

The question we understand is, has the state land commissioner a right to appoint Prof. Bacon's successor as superintendent of the blind asylum? We think not, and believe the constitution provides that all officers of the State not otherwise provided for shall be appointed by the governor." If this is so, have not the board gone beyond their authority in appointing the professor's successor?—Nebraska City News.

A Bank Goes Into Liquidation.

San Francisco, Aug. 25.—The Merchants' Exchange bank announces that it will go into liquidation. Cause, plethora of idle capital, stagnation in mercantile and stock circles, and decreased business under ruinous competition. The bank is perfectly solvent and will pay dollar for dollar.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of New York, offers three premiums—one of \$100 in gold, one of \$75, and one of \$50—for the best newspaper article of about 2,000 words, upon some feature of the labor question, considered in its widest scope.

The latest item of news from Bloomington is that a democratic party is about to be started there by J. D. Calhoun of Brownville. It is said that a part of the printing material is already on the ground.—Kearney Press.

MARRIAGES.

GUTZMER-TUXHOORN—August 23, 1877. The Rev. Mr. Tuxhoorn, Pastor, William Gutzmer and Miss Anna Tuxhoorn, all of Nemaha County.

YELLS-ELIAMS—August 28, 1877. By Rev. Mr. Dierks, Mr. Herman Yells and Miss Maria Williams, all of this county.

Soiree Musicale.

McPherson Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, August 30, 1877.

BY THE PUPILS OF MISS FANNIE ARNOLD, ASSISTED BY THE Best Musical Talent in Brownville. Maj. J. W. FORD'S ORCHESTRA.

ASSISTED BY PROF. JAMES R. DYE WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE. PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1—Overture, Orchestra.

2—Piano Solo, Chopin's Concerto, Kuffner MISS MINNIE LOCKE.

3—Song—Guss Who, Howard MISS LELLA CRANE.

4—Piano Duet—Sensation—Schottische—Kinkie MISS MINNIE CHATFIELD.

5—Solo, Spring and Autumn, Trollope MISS MINNIE MCGEE.

6—Piano Solo, Sweet Home, (variations) MISS BELLE MORRIS.

7—Solo, Estey Waltz, Anthill MISS CARRIE HUDDART.

8—Piano Duet, Vortex, Bellini MISS FANNIE ARNOLD.

9—Piano Solo, The Mocking Bird, (variations) MISS SARA LOWMAN.

10—Come Song, Meet Me by the Willow Tree MISS SARAH HAMILTON.

11—Centennial Waltz, Strafford ORCHESTRA.

12—Piano Solo, Chopin's Nocturne, Howard Fly, (variations), Richards MISS FANNIE CHATFIELD.

13—Song, I Want to See Mamma once More, (Words of Little Charlie Ross), Mack MISS MINNIE MCGEE.

14—Piano Duet—Ornival de Venice, Zerry Miss Fannie and Mamie Chatfield.

15—Solo, The Rosebush, Hodgson Miss Minnie Locke.

16—Piano Solo, The Mocking Bird, (variations), Hoffman Miss Lella Crane.

17—Come Song, The Dutchman's Sweet Home, Maj. J. W. Ford.

18—Piano Duet, Chopin's Liebes Lie, Kelling Miss Carrie Huddart and Miss Lou Arnold.

19—Character Quartette, The Professor of How, Miss Fannie Arnold, Miss Minnie McGee, Miss Sara Lowman, Miss Sarah Hamilton.

20—Piano Solo, Chopin's Liebes Lie, Kelling Miss Carrie Huddart and Miss Lou Arnold.

21—Come Song, The Dutchman's Sweet Home, Maj. J. W. Ford.

22—Piano Solo, Chopin's Liebes Lie, Kelling Miss Carrie Huddart and Miss Lou Arnold.

23—Come Song, The Dutchman's Sweet Home, Maj. J. W. Ford.

24—Piano Solo, Chopin's Liebes Lie, Kelling Miss Carrie Huddart and Miss Lou Arnold.

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