# THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1878.

No Pope elected yet.

Chicago has packed 2,102,000 hogs this season.

Gideon Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy is dead.

We simultaneously exclaim, "Hurray for the 'dollar of our dads!'"

George O. Paschal, an eminent Texas lawyer, died in Washington on the 16th inst.

The Legislature of Kentucky has erected the whipping post again in that State.

The christains in Constantinople are the most protected set of people that we read of.

The President has nominated Chas. McCandless, Esq., of Pennsylvania, for Chief Justice of New Mexico.

Since the English fleet has been permitted to approach Constantinople, the war cloud has grown thinner.

A New York telegram says the passage of the silver bill seems to have had no effect whatever upon stock markets.

Ceremonies "in honor of the deceased Pontiff" are still being held in this country. The subject ceases to be interesting to us.

Senator Jones of Nevada, Thursday last made a great speech in favor of the Bland silver bill. It was a solid array of logic and incontrovertible facts.

The Chicago papers say the temperance reformation still goes on in that city, and that a great work is being done where it does the most good—among real drunkards.

The Congress of the National Trotting Association convened in New York on the 14th inst. Col. C. W. Woolley of Cincinnati was elected president for the ensuing year.

Ridicule and slang, doesn't answer well among reasoners. When these placed against the logic and powerful reasoning of Ingersoll or Beecher, the positions of atheism and hetrodoxy are strengthened.

Nearly four months of Congress have passed, and yet but ten bills and resolutions, mostly unimportant, have been passed. Over four thousand bills have been offered, and over fifty of these on the question of finance.

A Helena, Montana dispatch says "A rich strike has recently been made in Snowdrift mine, about twenty-two miles northwest of Helena. Fifteen hundred ounces, valued at 24,000, from the mine, is now on exhibition. The vein is thirteen feet wide. The weather is of the loveliest kind; not a particle of snow has fallen here this winter."

Gov. Packard doesn't say much about it, but he did say this much the other day:

"If Senator Sherman has accurately and fairly stated the condition of affairs existing in New Orleans, I think it would have been vastly better if I had been recognized as Governor."

No doubt the President now thinks the same thing.

The Albany *Journal* says: "The utterance of John Sherman and his associates on the conviction of General Anderson is a just and moderate characterization of a most infamous proceeding." And then adds: "The one valid criticism is that it comes so late. It comes after the deed is accomplished, when it might well have rung out on the initiation of this shameful and unscrupulous performance."

The Judge before whom the political persecution, under color of law, is going on at New Orleans is declared by Secretary Sherman and other government officials, to be a defaulter to the government in over half a million dollars. A fitting man to serve the white league and cater to their vindictive and treacherous disposition. A Republican or any other loyal citizen would stand a poor show for justice in such a court.

John Deshler who died at Columbus, Ohio, on the 12th inst., bequeathed to benevolent purposes as follows: $15,000 to the charitable board of the Presbyterian church, $25,000 to the Columbus Benevolent Society, $5,000 to the Orphan's Home at Hamilton, $45,000 and a family residence valued at $35,000 for the establishment of the Columbus Art Gallery, and $100,000 for the building and support of the Columbus Laid Library and lectures.

The corpse of a lady by the name of Mrs Pittman was cremated at Washington, Pa., a few days ago, where there is a furnace for the operation. It was in every way satisfactory, and in reducing the body to ashes occupied only eighteen minutes. A dispatch regarding the matter says: "This experiment has convinced those in attendance that cremation is the quickest, most economic and sanitary way of treating the dead."

England's ships have gone into the Dardanelles, and England has made a point. Instructions to the Admiral were to go in, and to Constantinople, by force, if it must be so; and he went, meeting no opposition save a protest from the Sultan. The Russians made this move of the English a pretext for quartering a portion of its army in the city. The Russians said they must go into the city to protect the christians, if the English went in. They want to see to it that the English barbarians do not pitch in and massacre Christian inhabitants. How very thoughtful and benevolent on the part of the Saintly Russians.

The Administration is very indignant over the prosecution of members of the returning board, and it is doing considerable talk that sounds well. Now we will see what will be done. Senator Matthews talks about the Nicholls government never having been recognized by the President, and hints that circumstances may arise that will justify the President in not recognizing it at all. We imagine Packard, backed by an army, marching into New Orleans to be Governor, and Nicholls fleeing to the dens of the Kuklux for refuge. But that will not work. The President has gone too far to retrace his steps. He may not have had occasion to recognize officially Mr. Nicholls as Governor, but he would have done so had he had any business to transact with a Louisiana Governor. He appointed Matthews and others a commission purposely to go down there and set Nicholls up as Governor—and it is too late to take it back now. He can't go back on his bantling though it be developing ugly parts and ungovernable traits. According to Secretary McCrary the President is hoping for a "demonstration" on the part of the "better class of Democrats," to sustain him and administer a severe rebuke to the bad Democrats. But unfortunately there isn't any left of the President's ideal Democrats down there. They are all dead and gone to heaven. It isn't healthy about New Orleans for that kind of Democrats. We haven't any idea, therefore, what President Hayes will or can do to help his situation. The country is now looking for a letter from him regarding affairs at New Orleans. We hope it will indicate something more tangible than soft soap and palaver.

Garfield got the floor, making as powerful a five minute speech as was ever heard in the House. He denied the story of a bargain and extolled the action of Southern Democrats, in defeating filibustering last winter, for their high and patriotic motives. Defended the Returning Board and denounced their persecution.—*Special to the Inter Ocean.*

And Garfield cast pearl before swine when he extolled the Democrats in Congress "for their high and patriotic motives." Those Democrats who joined the Republicans to defeat filibustering did so because they had assurance from some reliable source, that the soldiers should be withdrawn from Louisiana and South Carolina, which involved a great gain—a solid South—to the Democratic party. And they never would have let the count proceed had they not had such assurance. It is the greatest absurdity to say or suppose that the Democrats permitted the count to go on through "high and patriotic motives." There is no precedent in that party's history to found such credit upon. The whole history of the party teaches us that when a question in Congress or in the Senate is between a Democrat and a Republican, the Democrats will unhesitatingly favor the former, even if honor and justice are outraged by so doing, to say nothing of patriotism. There may have been no bargain, signed sealed and delivered, nevertheless there was a bargain, and today some of the parties thereto are manifesting their displeasure because other parties violate the contract at their pleasure.

Mr. Nobes who had charge of the Wyoming prison birds last Saturday, related a rather humorous incident that occurred on the down trip. As they were nearing Blue Springs—the scene of the great robbery—the captain of the Blue Springs gang commenced moving very nervously about in his seat. The convict who was chained to him roused up from a drowsy slumber and inquired the reason he was moving about so much. "Oh," replied the robber, "I can't sleep, I'm afraid some one will board the train and rob me."—*Omaha Republican.*

The same gang of prisoners were taken from Lincoln to the State penitentiary on the Nebraska Railway. On the way down one of the prisoners comforted himself by remarking, "My time will expire before we reach the prison at the rate of time this train is running."

We learn from those who know, that Nebraska's Representative in Congress, Frank Welch, is one of the most indefatigable members of that body—always at work, and at his post. We have not seen an instance but that he is at his post at roll call. We venture to say that Welch will never "dodge a vote." If we shall only succeed in getting Col. Majors in, where he belongs, and of right should be, Nebraska would have "a whole team and a horse to let." Two young, able and indomitable men would then represent us. We have reason to believe Majors' chance for admission is good.

President Hayes now, of course, will promptly veto the silver bill, if for no other reason, to be consistent with his former acts and words on financial questions, and especially the position he took in his annual message. A failure to veto or an approval of the bill will demonstrate a most lamentable lack of nerve and contemptible backing down from an established position.

E. V. Smalley, of the Cleveland *Herald*, who was in New Orleans during the Louisiana complications, speaking from a full knowledge of the consultations and negotiations which took place in New Orleans last spring says:

The whole performance of prosecuting the Returning Board members for their official action in canvassing the returns of the election in 1876 is the direct violation made to the President's commission last April by the Nicholls Legislature and by Governor Nicholls himself. The Legislature passed a resolution that no prosecutions should be begun on account of any political acts in the past. This was expressly intended to apply to the Returning Board members and to all the officials of the Packard government. Full conversation on this point took place between the commissioners and Governor Nicholls, Speaker Bush, Congressman Gibson, Major Burke, and other leaders of the Nicholls party, and the resolution was put through the Legislature that it might be a matter of official record. It was, upon this understanding that the commission advised the Packard Legislature to consolidate with the rival body, and counseled Governor Packard to let his fabric of government collapse.

This is not at all surprising to Republicans—no one ought to be surprised at any treachery of Southern Democrats. It goes to prove true what Republicans said from the beginning of the Hayes policy—that the Nicholls government, the white league, would prove untrue to their promises, and that they ought never to have an opportunity to practice their treason.

The members of the cabinet have been freely expressing their opinions regarding the prosecutions of the Returning Board. Secretary McCrary said to a representativs of the *Inter Ocean* that in the Cabinet "There was no difference of opinion about the injustice of Anderson's conviction, and he regretted that the people of the South, and of Louisiana especially, did not denounce it as an outrage. The President's so-called policy, he said, was undergoing its severest test, and those who have had the strongest faith in its wisdom would be compelled to confess their mistake, and abandon it as premature, if the spirit manifested in these prosecutions proves to be the spirit of the South. It is claimed that these prosecutions are set on foot by violent people, who want to excite the country and annoy the president, and that they are not sustained by the better class of Democrats in the South. The President, however, is waiting anxiously for some demonstration on the part of this class, the business men, who thought Democratic supremacy and cessation of political strife were necessary to business prosperity in the South, and from friends of good order and reconciliation in the true sense of the word, and until he sees some such demonstration I am afraid he will be greatly discouraged. I think the President, with the best of motives and patriotic intentions, at the risk of displeasing a majority of his party and his friends, started out in his administration with the tender of peace to the South and an effort for the revival of good feeling and burial of sectional animosities that grew out of slavery and have not been quenched since the war, with the hope and expectation that his manifestations and concessions would be responded to in a spirit as generous and cordial as that in which they were made. But it must be confessed that he has met with a great many discouragements so far, and the trial of Anderson, before a prejudiced and corrupt judge, by a packed and partisan jury, has been the most discouraging thing of all."

Senator Stanley Matthews who is as well qualified as any one to speak of the obligations Louisiana is under to the Pressident, said:

"It was especially unkind to the President, who had done everything he could in the most magnanimous manner to befriend the people of Louisiana. Now they showed that he could not place any confidence in their protestations and assurances. They had sorely and in a most ungrateful manner disappointed him. Whatever might be the results, they and not he would be responsible for them." Senator Matthews said that when he was in New Orleans with the other gentlemen, endeavoring to arrange matters on an amicable basis, they said: "Oh, we don't care about Senators or Representatives, nor any of the political offices; just give us a good local government, with peace and home rule, and we will restore good feelling and protection within the borders of our State." "Now," said he, "what do we see? Just as we have a right to expect a peaceful condition of affairs, the old spirit of sectionalism breaks out again, and the line is drawn just as it was after the war as soon as they are left to themselves." Here he repeated the forcible wish of Secretary Sherman, that he had some strong power, even military if it could be used constitutionally, to correct the condition of things in New Orleans. He said that such rules as General Sheridan and General Butler gave to them would be salutary, for they recognized their strong hand and the beneficial effects which flowed from their military rule. Mr. Matthews said: "The effect of this unjust and ungrateful condition of affairs now presented at New Orleans would be to make it impossible for the President, or those who had been struggling to put behind them all the bitterness and hate of the war evermore, hereafter to do anything for them, and this would go to the whole world. There was one very serious consideration which might arise from this, as he saw from the public prints somewhere, and that was the question of the recognition of the State government of Louisiana. In no act of his had the president been called on to recognize officially the government of the State of Louisiana, though he had removed the troops and left the people of the State to govern themselves under Governor Nicholls. But in the well-known case of the State of Rhode Island, which is most generally quoted in point of law as a parallel case, it was decided during the Dorr rebellion that the act of the Senate and House of Representatives in admitting members to their bodies was means whereby it was decided what was the existing and legal government of a State and this too controlled the executive. Now it will be seen," said he, "that the Senate of the United States admitted Kellogg, and thereby recognized the Kellogg Legislature, while the Nicholls government had been allowed passively to remain in force, though there was no official act of the executive recognizing it. While he did not advance any theory on this head, there was," he said, "fruitful food for reflection in it in determining whether the present condition of affairs might tend."

Senator Saunders has introduce a resolution in Congress providing for one representative from each State to the Paris Exposition. He is working hard for it, but will not succeed. There is not "sealing-wax and red ribbon" enough in Washington to go around to each State.

## FROM LINCOLN.

### DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL.

Correspondence Nebraska Advertiser.

LINCOLN, February 17, 1878.

The Nebraska State Agricultural Institute concluded its first week's labors yesterday. It meets in the State University building. The session will continue during the present week. The meetings are held daily and evenings. There has been a large attendance of representative men and minds from the various parts of the State, and a very great interest evinced by all present. One or two prepared essays, or papers, are presented each day, which serve as texts, and are followed by discussions in which all present participate. The institution was opened with an address by ex-Gov. Furnas of your place, on the subject of "Fruit Growing an Important Factor in the Productive Characteristics of Nebraska." There was presented an array of official statistics and facts in relation to fruit growing in the country, which astonished and interested all who heard and read. The discussion on this topic occupied the Institute for nearly two days. The address of Gov. Furnas was followed by an able paper from Mr. Barnard, of Pawnee county, "Fruit Culture as a Financinl Enterprize." Also, an essay by Mr. Raymond, of Otoe county, on "Grape Culture." The discussions following these papers embraced all the small fruits.

Prof. Collier, of the State University, delivered to a large audience in the chapel, one evening, an illustrated lecture on the "Lightning Rod." His lecture was exceedingly interesting and instructive. Prof. Aughey, also of the University, presented two papers on the "Honey Bee." As an entomologist and botanist of experience and note, the Professor was at home on this subject. Prof. Thompson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, lectured on the "Use and Abuse of Farm Implements," in which was shown a terrible misuse and abuse of farm implements in the State—allowing thousands of dollars worth to rot in fields annually, being left where they were last used until wanted the next season. Mr. Sinsebaugh, of Otoe county, the king chicken man of the west, presented "Poultry Raising for Profit" in such a clear and sensible manner as to show raising of fowls has money in it when well followed. His net profits last year, he reports to be over two thousand dollars. C. S. Harrison, of York county read a paper on "Cattle Raising," in which that subject was well handled. Prof. Bailey, of the University, lectured, and illustrated with microscope, "How Plants Grow" greatly to the edification of all present. Chancellor Fairfield, in his usual forcible manner, ably presented "The Claims of the Industrial Department of the University."

This is the first State Agricultural Institute held in Nebraska, and is proving a grand success. Prof. Culbertson, superintendent of the College Farm, a graduate of our University, is the originator of the Institute, and deserves much credit. Mrs. Brooks, wife of the editor of the Omaha Daily *Republican*, has been in constant attendance as reporter of that paper. Her letters are regarded as models in the way of presenting all said and done in the least possible space.

A greater attendance is looked for this week.

Not much else going on here at present to particularly interest your readers. The weather is open and mild over head, but mud fearful under foot. The "oldest inhabitant" has never before known so much mud. Mud to the right, to the left, in front, in the rear, and beneath!

Politics "buzz" a little about the hotels and at the capitol offices. Under the present constitution all State officers must "step down and out" at the expiration of their present terms, except treasurer, and Gen. McBride rather concludes he would rather run the *Farmer* than the treasury department, or for Congress. Gov. Garber has made his arrangement to return to his old home at Red Cloud, and resume his mercantile business. Whether Weston wants to be Governor or go to Congress "no fellow can tell." Tzschuck would willingly step into Garber's place. But there are so many others who would "take some of that in there'n," that you can't tell who will be the lucky man, "unless you bet, and sometimes not not then." Weston, Tzschuck, Redick, O. F. Davis, late of the U. P. land department, Nance, present speaker of the House, Barton, of North Platte, ex-Gov. David Butler, and a host of others, would warm the gubernational chair. Wolfe, of Seward, Tom Harlan of Harlan, and D. H. Wheeler of Cass, might be induced to act as Secretary of State for one or two terms. Bartlett, who has been deputy treasurer for the past eight years, has a host of friends who would like to see him principal. For auditor, the "State of Beatrice" has not yet been consulted. Griggs might be induced to throw up his Chemnitz position, come home and wear Weston's old shoes. But then, if Colby of Beatrice is to succeed Roberts as attorney general, Griggs might not consider the thing certain, and would hold on to the German teat. There are several fellows who want Frank Welch's place in Congress. It is thought the Hitchcock issue will be made on him. The best posted, however, think Frank will walk away with the baggage. Paddock is not giving the people of the State satisfaction on the silver question. How he will finally vote remains to be seen.

Stout is running the penitentiary to the satisfaction of all concerned. The new arrangement is a great saving to the State, and will, in the end, make something for the contractor. Let his enemies say what they may of Stout, he is a man of fine business qualifications, a fact every business man who comes in contact with him will concede. RICHARD.

## The Silver Bill.

After a continuous session of seventeen hours the silver bill passed the Senate Saturday morning last at 5 o'clock by a vote of 48 to 21. Senators recorded their votes as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Baily, Beck, Booth, Bruce, Cameron of Pa., Cameron of Wis., Chaffe, Cockrell, Cook, Conover, Davis of Ill., Davis of West Virginia, Dennis, Dorsey, Eustis, Ferry, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Hereford, Howe, Ingalls, Johnson, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kellogg, Kirkwood, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Matthews, Maxey, Merrimon, Morgan, Oglesby, Paddock, Plumb, Saulsbury, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Windom and Withers—48.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Burnside, Christiancy, Conkling, Dawes, Edmunds, Hamlin, Hoar, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Randolph, Rollins, Sargent, Wadleigh and Whyte—21.

Messrs. Haris and Patterson, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Hill and Butler, who would have voted in the negative. Mr. Ransom, who would have voted in the affirmative, was absent on account of sickness.

THE BILL,

as passed, is as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:*

That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy, of standard silver' as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscription provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues public and private, except where otherwise expressed and stipulated in the contract; and the Secretary of the Treasurer is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than $2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than $4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars, and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seignorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided for under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage; provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed $5,000,000; and provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section 254 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetalic money, and securing a fixity of the relative value between those metals; such conference to be held at such place in Europe, or in the United States, at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the executives of the governments joining in the same, whenever the governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same. The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President who shall transmit the same to Congress. Said Commissioners shall each receive the sum of $2,500 and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State, and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than $10, and receive therefor certificates of not less than $10 each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes. The coin deposited for, or representing, the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Two men named respectively Wm. Blyen and Philip Newell are lodged in the North Platte, Neb., jail for horse stealing.

Warren Clough, convicted and sentenced to suffer death on charge of murdering his brother at Seward, Nebraska, two years ago, will be murdered in accordance with law at Seward on the 7th day of June, next.

A man named Beaver, for the murder of a man named Sewels, was hanged at Madison, Ind., on the 15th. He confessed that he committed the crime and for money.

John J. Ables was hanged at Carthage, Mo. on the 15th for murdering John L. Love, in 1874. Ables was over 60 years old.

At Indianapolis on the 14th a saloon keeper named George Rosewinkle struck a drunken man named Bolig with his fist, under the eye. Bolig fell and died within a few minutes.

On the night of the 14 on Little River, N. B. Mrs. Mary Quin, aged 65, was outraged and murdered in her house by some one not yet detected.

Abraham Hagey of Hamilton county, Neb. was shot and killed one day last week.

At Waterman, DeKalb county, Ill., recently, a young man named John Lagrange swindled Miss Frank Place in a most dastardly manner. He forged a marriage license and the girl not suspecting there was anything wrong was married to him by a friend of Lagrange who was not authorized to solemnize marriages. Lagrange is in jail.

At Springfield Mass. on the 14th a percussion cap factory exploded, killing Otis B. Smith, one of the firm.

At Centerville, Michigan, on the 14th Charles Jones had his team of horses killed by a train of cars and Jones was fatally injured.

Near Ironton Ohio, last week three negro children named Leftridge, perished in the flames of a burning building.

James Claypool, of Morrow, Ohio, hanged himself at Tolonto, Ill., last week. He had been under the influence of strong drink for several days immediately prior to his death.

Joseph Bosworth committed suicide at Blue Mound, Ill., on the 14th inst. Financial embarrassment said to be the cause.

A big gang of thieves was recently broken up in Jay county, Ind. Some of the names given are V. Kendall, Wm. Wiley, A. Ashbaugh, Martin Timmons, Elwood Bruce, Jas. Wilson, Jno. Mincer, J. M. Smith, Jonas Penrod, Frank Wilson, H. Spaulding Jno. Slate, Jno. Simpson, Jr.

At Bloomington, Ill. on the 14th, Coroner Hendrix was called to hold an inquest on a still-born child. The mother, an unmarried girl, swore positively before the Grand Jury that she had never had intercourse with any man, either voluntarily or involuntarily, and that she could not account for the birth of the child in any way.

## The European War in Prophecy.

The following from the *Inter Ocean* will be read with great interest and cause universal comment, surmise and speculation:

In our daily issue of October 23, 1876 when there was a general belief that war would be prevented by a conference of the European powers, we gave in these columns a curious interpretation of the Scripture view of the trouble, which predicted that war would certainly ensue. Last May we were called on to reprint the principal part of that article, in consequence of the remarkable fulfillment of the interpretation given to the predictions in the eleventh chapter of Daniel, as republished from Mr. Baldwin's book entitled "Armageddon, or the United States in Prophecy." Since then the fulfillment has continued in the most extraordinary manner, even to the chronological succession of the events foretold and we are in receipt of frequent inquiries from our readers concerning the matter. For the satisfaction of these we will recapitulate the predictions to be verified in the near future.

According to Mr. Baldwin's interpretation, England will soon come against Russia like a whirlwind, with a mighty array of military, especially of naval strength, but will fail to prevent the Czar's progress, who will cross over into Asia, and rapidly possess himself of all Turkey in that continent. With a great increase of his armies and his triumphs, he is to occupy Palestine as a conqueror. Many countries are to be involved in his march of conquest, and Eygpt is to feel the pressure of his power. He is to be successful beyond the most sanguine anticipations which he indulged at the beginning of the war. Various nations are to be so dazzled and overawed by his wonderful exploits and accumulating authority, that they will seek his friendship and place their military forces at his disposal. During his victorious career, he is to be profoundly disturbed and greatly enraged by insurrections or other forms of opposition, which he is to visit with the blind fury of blood retribution and exterminating force. Before his end, he is to reconstitute the old Roman Empire in three continents, after which, puffed up with the arrogance of almost unlimited sovereignty, and goaded on by an insatiable ambition, he is to assail the United States with a tremendous array of military forces, drawn from many peoples and languages, but is to perish miserably, with his vast host, on a great plain between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. That event is to signal the down fall of thrones and the monarchy in all Europe. Such are the interpretations of Daniel's prophecy, as given in Mr. Baldwin's book.

Prof. Riley, of the United States Entomological Commission, which has been investigating the locust plague, appeared before the appropriations committee of congress and made an argument for an appropriation of $25,000 to complete the locust investigation and to extend the scope of their inquiry to the Southern states ravaged by the cotton and army worms. He asserted that the commission can obtain knowledge enough to counteract the loss from these two worms. The annual loss from the cotton worm alone is $20,000,000. Prof. Riley stated that if the sum asked for should be granted, only a portion of it would be devoted to the completion of the Northern work.

An Austrian paper estimates that at the time the Turks asked for an armistice the allied forces of Russia, Roumania, and Servia numbered 340,000 men and the Turkish force 190,000.

## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

[No. 931.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county, upon a decree and judgment rendered by said Court, in a case wherein Milton Tootle, A. C. Craig, I. S. Ballinger, W. E. Hosea and C. W. Campbell, partners as Tootle, Craig & Company, were plaintiffs, and Joshua P. Burdick, Deborah Burdick, and James S. Burns, administrator of the estate of Phebe Burns, were defendants, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Brownville, in said County, on

**Tuesday, March 26th, A. D. 1878,**

at one o'clock P. M., the following described lands in Nemaha County, Nebraska, to-wit: Commencing eighty-two (82) rods north of the south east corner of the south west quarter of section number twenty-one (21), township number six (6), north of range number fifteen (15), east of the sixth principal meredian, thence running west forty (40) rods, thence north sixteen (16) rods, thence east forty (40) rods, thence south sixteen (16) rods to the place of beginning, containing four acres more or less, together with all the improvements and privileges thereto belonging.

Taken on said order of sale as the property of Joshua P. Burdick, Deborah Burdick, and James S. Burns, administrator of the estate of Phebe Burns.

Terms of sale, cash.

Dated, this 8th day of February, 1878.

35w5 R. V. BLACK, Sheriff.

[No. 982.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a vendi on an order of sale, issued out of the District Court of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county, upon a decree and judgment rendered by said court, in a case wherein Robert McVickers was plaintiff, and P. Coursey Richards and Cornelia Richards were defendants, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Brownville, in said county, on

**Tuesday, March 26th, A. D. 1878,**

at one o'clock P. M., the following described lands, in Nemaha County, Nebraska, to-wit: The south half of lots seven (7), in Block one hundred and sixteen (116), in the town of Peru, in Nemaha County, Nebraska, together with all the improvements and privileges thereto belonging.

Taken on said order of sale as the property of P. Coursey Richards and Cornelia Richards.

Terms of sale, cash.

Dated, this 19th day of February, 1878.

35w5 R. V. BLACK, Sheriff.

## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARK ALLEN ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for hearing claims against the estate of Clark Allen, deceased, has been extended to, and fixed by the Court on

**Monday, the 15th day of April, 1878,**

at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House in Brownville, Nemaha County, Nebraska.

All claims not presented on or before the time above fixed will thereafter be forever barred from payment.

Dated, this 19th day of February, 1878.

WILLIAM H. HOOVER,
Special County Judge for settlement of Clark Allen's Estate. 35w4

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF NEMAHA COUNTY, NEBRASKA.—In the matter of proving the will of William R. Hall, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that the 2d day of March, A. D. 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the office of the County Judge of Nemaha County, in Brownville, Nebraska, has been fixed by the Court as the time and place of proving the will of said William R. Hall, deceased, when and where all concerned may appear and contest the probate thereof.

Dated, February 7, 1878.

JOHN S. STULL,
34w3 County Judge.

[No. 669.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, and to me directed as Sheriff of said County, upon a decree and judgment rendered by said Court, in a case wherein R. W. Plumb was plaintiff, and Julius A. Johnson and Julius B. Johnson were defendants, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Brownville, in said county, on

**Saturday, March 23, A.D. 1878,**

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described lands, in Nemaha County, Nebraska, to-wit: The south west quarter of section five (5); the south east quarter of section six (6); the north east quarter of section seven (7); the north west quarter of section eight (8); and the north east quarter of section eighteen (18), all in township five (5), north of range thirteen (13), east, containing eight hundred (800) acres, together with all the improvements and privileges thereto belonging.

Taken on said order of sale as the property of Julius A. Johnson and Julius B. Johnson.

Terms of sale, cash.

Dated, this 11th day of February, 1878.

34w6 R. V. BLACK, Sheriff.

[No 956.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county, upon a decree and judgment rendered by said Court, in a case wherein George W. Reed and Edward J. Reed, partners as George W. Reed & Company, were plaintiffs, and Joshua P. Burdick and Deborah Burdick, were defendants, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Brownville, in said County,

**On Saturday, March 23, A.D. 1878,**

at one o'clock p. m., the following described lands, in Nemaha County, Nebraska, to-wit: Lots ten, eleven and twelve (10, 11 and 12), in block number eighty-four (84), in the town of Peru, in said county, together with all the improvements and privileges thereto belonging.

Taken on said order of sale as the property of Joshua P. Burdick and Deborah Burdick.

Terms of sale, cash.

Dated, this 7th day of February, 1878.

34w6 R. V. BLACK, Sheriff.

[No. 1,108.]

LEGAL NOTICE.—In the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska.

Thomas Burress, Administrator of the estate of William J. Green, deceased, plaintiff,
vs.
Sarah Isabell Green, Ulysses G. Green and A. Viola Green, defendants.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

It appearing from the petition in the above entitled cause that it is necessary to sell a portion of the lands described in the petition for the purposes named in the petition, it is therefore ordered that said defendants, and their next of kin, and all persons interested in said estate, appear in said cause before the Judge of said Court, at the Court House in Brownville, Nemaha County, Nebraska, on the

**19th day of March, A.D. 1878,**

at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, and show cause, if any they have, why license should not be granted for the sale of a portion of said property described in the petition, to-wit: The north west quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-four (24), township six (6), north of range fourteen (14), east of the sixth principal meridian, in Nemaha County, Nebraska, except a tract described as follows: Commencing at a stake eight chains and fifty links south of the north west corner of the south west quarter of said section twenty four, thence running south five chains, thence east ten chains, thence north five chains, thence west ten chains, to the place of beginning, containing five acres; also the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-three (23), township six (6), north of range fourteen (14), east of the sixth principal meridian, in said Nemaha County, Nebraska, except a tract described in a deed given by said Wm. J. Green, deceased, as follows: Commencing eighteen rods south of the north east corner of the north west quarter of said section twenty-three, thence north 68½° east twenty-three and one-half rods, thence south six and one half rods, thence south 55¾° west twenty-seven rods and sixteen links, thence north fourteen rods and twenty-three links, to the place of beginning, containing one and 52-100 acres; also a tract of land lying in Nemaha County, Nebraska, described as follows: Commencing at the north east corner of the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-three, township six, north of range fourteen, east, thence south eighteen rods, thence west twenty-eight rods and two links, thence north eighteen rods, thence east twenty-eight rods and two links, to the place of beginning, containing three and 14-100 acres.

And that this order be published three consecutive weeks in the "Nebraska Advertiser," a newspaper published in said county.

Dated, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1878.

34w3 S. B. POUND, Judge.

[No. 1,104.]

LEGAL NOTICE.—District Court, Nemaha County, Nebraska

William L. Gross, plaintiff,
vs.
Jacob Bunn, defendant.

To Jacob Bunn, non-resident defendant:

You will please take notice that on the 21 day of February, 1878, the above named plaintiff filed his petition in the District Court, Second Judicial District, within and for Nemaha County, Nebraska, demanding judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred twenty six and 03-100 dollars, and interest from December 31st, 1877, for so much money before that date had and received to the use of said plaintiff by you, and for so much money before that date loaned and advanced you by the plaintiff at your special instance and request. Also take notice that your lands situated in said County of Nemaha, to-wit: All of sections number thirty-four (34) and thirty-five (35), township number six (6), range twelve (12), east, have been attached at the suit of the plaintiff herein, to await the judgment in said action.

Also take notice, that unless you plead, answer or demur to the petition so, as aforesaid filed, on or before Monday the 1st day of April, 1878, the allegations thereof will be taken as true, and judgment and order of sale rendered accordingly.

E. F. WARREN,
34w5 Attorney for Piff.

[No. 1,103.]

LEGAL NOTICE.—District Court, Nemaha County, Nebraska

Charles F. Gross, plaintiff,
vs.
Jacob Bunn, defendant.

Jacob Bunn, non-resident defendant, will please take notice, that on the 21 day of February, 1878, the above named plaintiff filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, Second Judicial District in and for Nemaha County, Nebraska, demanding judgment against the said defendant for the sum of twelve hundred, thirty-seven and 22-100 dollars, and interest thereon from the 31st day of December, 1877, for so much money before that date had and received by the defendant to the use of said plaintiff, and for so much money before that date loaned and advanced by plaintiff to defendant at his special instance and request. Also take notice, that your real estate in Nemaha County aforesaid, to-wit: The west half of section number six (6), township number five (5), range number thirteen (13), and the north west quarter of section number twelve (12), township number five (5), in range twelve (12), east, have been attached at the instance of the said plaintiff, to await the judgment in said action.

Also, take notice that unless you plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff as aforesaid filed, on or before Monday, the 1st day of April, 1878, the allegations thereof will be taken as true and judgment and order of sale rendered accordingly.

E. F. WARREN,
34w5 Attorney for Piff.

[No. 1015.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, and to me directed as Sheriff of said County, upon a decree and judgment rendered by said Court, in a case wherein Joshua C. Butler was plaintiff, and Washington A. Mitchell and Rebecca Mitchell were defendants, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Brownville, in said County, on

**Saturday, February 23, A.D. 1878,**

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described lands, in Nemaha County, Nebraska, to-wit: The north east quarter of section three (3), containing one hundred and fifty-nine and fifty-three hundredth (159.53) acres, and the south east quarter of section three (3), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, all in township number five (5), north of range twelve (12), east, containing in the aggregate 319.53 acres, all in Nemaha County, Nebraska, together with all the improvements and privileges thereto belonging.

Taken on said order of sale as the property of Washington A. Mitchell and Rebecca Mitchell.

Terms of sale, cash.

Dated, this 18th day of January, 1878.

31w5 R. V. BLACK, Sheriff.

## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

[No. 1,113.]

LEGAL NOTICE.—Jacob Bunn, non-resident of the State of Nebraska, will take notice that on the 9th day of February, 1878, Susie L. Gross, as plaintiff, filed her petition against him as defendant, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, Second Judicial District, in and for Nemaha County, Nebraska, demanding judgment against him for the sum of one thousand, sixty-nine and 19-100 dollars, and interest from the 31st day of December, 1877, for so much money before that time received by said defendant to and for the use of the plaintiff, and for so much money before that date loaned and advanced to defendant by the plaintiff. Also take notice that a writ of attachment has been issued in said action at the instance of the plaintiff, and your real estate in Nemaha county, to-wit: The north half, and the south east quarter of section number two (2), in township number five (5), range number twelve (12), east, containing four hundred and eighty acres, has been attached to await the judgment in said action.

Also take notice, that unless you, the said defendant, plead, answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiff so as aforesaid filed, on or before Monday, April 1st, 1878, the allegations thereof will be taken as true, and judgment and order of sale will be entered accordingly.

E. F. WARREN,
34w5 Attorney for Piff.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF NEMAHA COUNTY, NEBRASKA.—In the matter of proving the will of Oliver H. P. Kite, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 2d day of March, A. D