THE HERALD.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, JUNE, 5 1873.

J. A. MACMURPHY,.....EDITOR.

CORRESPONDENCE

From all parts of the State and country respectfully solicited for the HERALD.

Agricultural notes and short articles detailing farmer's experience particularly requested.

We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable as a guarantee of good faith.

A Splendid Chance.

We will send the HERALD and Demorest's Monthly, which is $3.00 for one year, to any person who pays us $2.50.

In addition to both Periodicals at the price named, a choice from a list of extraordinary Premiums is given to each subscriber to Demorest's Monthly. Among these are a fine pair of Chromo Pictures (Falls of Niagara and Yosemite Falls), worth $10; or a good Stereoscope with a series of views; besides numerous other valuable premiums worth from two to ten dollars each.

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GOOD NEWS!

Captain Jack and all his crew have been captured, and we are happy to say by the aid of white troops. The Jim Nasty outfit, accomplished nothing.—Hurrah for white men!

Reed Bros., Weeping Water, send us a new *Ad*, this week, also a notice in regard to the payment of taxes, &c.—These young men are as energetic and enterprising as any merchants we have in this country.

B. G. Hoover, of Louisville, sends us a little remembrance. We are very glad that his business is increasing, and hope that his town of Louisville may rival its great namesake on the Ohio river.

Twenty-four million postal cards have been ordered thus far, and the manufacture of them is stopped for a time on account of insufficient arrangements and the manufacturers not fulfilling their contract as to quality of paper.

The Baptist Church of Plattsmouth have recently purchased one of Estey's $240.00 Organs, with which they are very highly pleased, and take this method of expressing their gratitude to Mr. A. F. Sherman, through whom they purchased the Organ, and many other kind friends who have contributed liberally to this object.

DECORATION DAY.

Friday, the 30th of May, set apart as the day for decorating the graves of our soldiers, was universally kept in the eastern States. Our exchanges tell us of many imposing ceremonies, and it is pleasant to know that the graves of those who gave their all to preserve the liberties of a free country, are still remembered and kept green by the ones on whom the struggle now devolves.

We have received a very handsomely bound, illustrated volume, "Beautiful Snow, and other Poems," by J. W. Watson. The book itself is from the hand of T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, price three dollars. It will be a handsome addition to any library.

We have also received from the same publisher, a copy of "The Old Countess," one of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' novels. Its style and contents have been noticed heretofore, by this paper.

The Lincoln *Statesman* has changed its name and title. It is now called the Nebraska State *Register*, and is published by W. T. Dundyan, while our old friend Nat. Shalls is editor, and the fellow that is supposed to give it snap and vim. It is an eight column weekly sheet, leaning towards Democratic principles and makes a very presentable appearance in a typographical way. The grit and pluck of Mr. Shalls is worthy of emulation by all young men.

It is among the reports from the seat of the Modoc war that Gen. Davis was foolish enough to leave his own camp and in company with some of the Jack Jim Nasty's of Modoc notoriety proceed to hold a peace talk with the main band, and that fears are entertained of his safety. We cannot believe that any officer of the army of any standing can be so crazy as to allow these Indians any peace talk or conference, much less to meet them *anywhere* except as prisoners in his own camp. We forbear all further comment until the truth of this report is vouched for.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

This body met in Indianapolis on the 28th ult., and seems to have had rather a stormy time of it. The representatives of Nebraska were Prof. Thompson, of our Agricultural College, Lincoln, and D. H. H. Wheeler, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Plattsmouth.

This Congress was called for the purpose of securing more united action and better and more thorough information in regard to the needs and wants of the agricultural population throughout the United States.

As lengthy a report of their proceedings as our columns will admit of is given elsewhere. One of the principal topics discussed was the cheap transportation question, and it was resolved that this matter be laid before the President of the United States, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, that the attention of the Senators and Representatives of the people may be specially called to it at the next meeting of Congress.

The widening of the James river and Kanawha canal, thereby opening water communication with the seaboard through the State of Virginia, seemed to meet with special favor, and was recommended to the attention of Congress.

There was a good deal of stormy discussion on many subjects not strictly pertaining to the objects for which the meeting was ostensibly called, and a good deal of theoretical, long-winded wisdom, promulgated in essays and scientific papers, we should judge.

Such meetings undoubtedly do good as a means of bringing the people from all sections of the country together, and thereby making them better acquainted with each other, and the friction necessarily attending the effort to harmonize diverse and wide-spread interests, wears off the sharp corners and acute angles of sectional prejudice and pride.

In course of time, when the association becomes better organized, and a more definite line of work is marked out for it, it will no doubt be productive of great practical and material good. We realize all this, and fully believe in the idea of a national association for the benefit and protection of national productions and industries, while at the same time we must confess that this particular meeting of the Agricultural Congress seems rather chaotic and wordy.

The editor of this paper intends to write an article to be submitted to the honorable committee on special premiums for essays on "Nebraska and her Resources," at the State Fair.—Said article would have been commenced before this except for sickness. Whether our article will take a premium or not the votes of the committee alone can decide; but we desire to make it as readable, practical and useful an article as can be written on Nebraska. In order to do so, we urge upon the readers of the HERALD, especially upon the old settlers, to send us memoranda and data of early occurrences, facts and figures of settlement, and anything that their own judgment will dictate as being interesting or useful.

We would also like farmers to send us statistics in regard to their crops; state cases of unusual yield; something about the best method of introducing tame grasses in the country; some idea of the growth and progress of fruit and grape culture from the days when it was thought Nebraska could not raise any fruit; we want dates and times of planting trees, size of trees, and amount of fruit borne by particular trees or orchards.

Last, but by no means least, give us the best record and statistics in regard to cattle, hogs, &c., raised and shipped in the county; the experiments and results of raising blood cattle, and what measure of success has attended their efforts; also in regard to good blooded horses, we should particularly like to know if any particular or systematic effort has been made to breed good blooded horses, and if such time has elapsed that anything can be predicted in regard to their colts, or what the prospects of a good systematic stud farm would be.

Send us whatever information you can on these matters, as early as possible as we ought to be at work on the article now.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

One of the gentlemen delegates to the late Agricultural Congress desired to say something in regard to the Eight Hour Law and the policy of the Government in setting a standard or measure of labor in this country. The Congress rather snubbed the gentleman and perhaps he did talk somewhat rattle-headed, but we agree with him in the main as regards the eight hour law and propose to say a few words thereon.

We are not lawyer enough to educe any arguments in regard to the right of government to determine the measure of labor that shall constitute a day's work, but we certainly are able and have the right to form an opinion in regard to the policy thereof.

It looks to us as invidious and somewhat autocratic for the government of the United States to say "all you who work for Government pay need work but eight hours a day," while the common experience and general custom of the people outside of goverment officials seem to have determined that ten hours is a just and equitable measure of a day's labor, that the working man can safely submit to. It certainly must create dissatisfaction and bad feeling among the laboring classes when employes in a government machine shop, for instance, work but eight hours a day while their comrades in the employ of private firms side by side must work ten. It *has* worked dissatisfaction, and such being the case government should not take the initiative in any measure tendings towards dissatisfaction among the masses of the people.

If it be so that a time has come for a change in the hours of the laboring man, and a different classification of the terms between the employed and those employing, the initiative for such change had better have come from the people, and not until after a reasonable trial thereof, or a strong petition from the best intelligence in the country should government have adopted such a radical change.

Hitherto we have spoken simply of the policy of government interfering in regard to the hours of labor; we will now treat of the merits of the question itself.

That no man may misjudge us we must again protest at the outset that our aim and object is the real and *lasting* benefit of the American laborer, and citizen of moderate means, this class forming the great bulk of our community, and therefore the class for whom we should most and best legislate. It has been truly said the rich can take care of themselves; the extremely poor we all know must be taken care of; it is, then, to the thinking men of moderate means, above the absolute wants of poverty, and yet not belonging to the class that may be termed monopolists or wealthy, that we more particularly address our remarks. It is to this class we belong ourselves. To them these great social questions of the day are of the utmost importance.

Dr. Johnson, Benj. Franklin, all the sages and philosophers of history have declared that the greatest human happiness and the nearest to perfect contentment are to be found in the middle walks of life; that a reasonable competence is better for the development of a happy and prosperous race of people than either the extremes of wealth or poverty.

This is as true in the development of the judgment and the application of political science as it is simply in regard to the qualities of the mind and heart. For instance, neither the extremely rich or the poor, ignorant and vicious are the most suitable persons to make and control the laws of a country. The one is prejudicial by its own selfish interests and the desire to extend its possessions or to surround itself with the pomp and magnificence of wealth, which always brings in its train the subserviency of a portion of the human race to the nearly absolute will and dominion of the other, and of course the extremely poor and ignorant, are not the wisest counselors or best law makers.

To the calm judgment and comparatively unbiased opinions of the great mass of citizens of moderate means, of respectable education and intelligence, must the government of the country and the adjustment of its social difficulties be left, and by them they must be ordered.

If this theory is correct it follows that whatever measures tend to elevate and raise the lower strata of society to the middle and more intelligent plane, or curb and check the grasping, ambitious desires of those who by fortune or accident are greatly elevated above their fellow-men, must be the true theory of a republican democratic government, and it is.

It is very doubtful if the reduction of the mass of laboring men's hours of labor from ten to eight, does increase their happiness and prosperity. If they would employ their leisure time in study and cultivation, or if, as one writer suggests, they will earn better wages, economize more closely, marry more frequently, and thus become better citizens, then would the eight hour law be an object devoutly to be prayed for.

It is to be feared that these increased hours of non-labor are in too many instances spent in dissipation or in the pursuit of the worst and most dissolute of objects.

The principal point we desire to make, is this: that if the eight hour law were in effect and practice throughout the Union to-day, it would not really help the poor man, and it would disintegrate and demoralize the business and habits of a great many of that middle class of those now enjoying a competence, derived from the independent pursuit of a small business, and on whose prosperity we have shown that our social and political fabric depends.

The eight hour law would simply tend to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer." For these reasons, large firms and rich monopolies, by minutely classifying the labor of their operatives and subdividing their mechanical departments so that each man would perform but one part of the work to the very best advantage, would be enabled to really use and make profitable this more expensive labor, to the disadvantage of all the smaller and poorer firms or individuals doing business in the same branches.

These persons would thus be forced to ally themselves with the great firms or else sink a grade lower and become mere operatives. In a short time society here would be divided into two great classes, one in the employ of the other in some capacity, and soon there would be no stepping stone from the one to the other.

In fact this is our great objection to all labor strikes, to all interference between capital and labor either by legislative enactments or the physical force and terror of large and influential trades-unions.

IT IS UN-AMERICAN.

All these problems, all these experiments on our ancient and well established usages, have come from foreign interference. All these plans have originated and been brought forward mainly by persons brought up and educated under a different style of government, and in a state of society which we hope and pray may never obtain in this country. They are not suitable judges of what we need and want here; their ideas and opinions are cramped and confined by the bitter experiences of an early life; their motives and actions are prejudiced by residence in countries where two great classes of society existed, one superior, the other inferior, and between which there was a gulf almost impassible for the inferior class.

In this country where the workmen of to-day may be the employer of to-morrow, where it is and should be the constant endeavor of every citizen and the government to raise men from the lowest position in society to the highest that they are fitted to occupy, we have no need for labor strikes nor eight hour laws.

Unless it is determined that the time has come to make a change in the relative positions of our people and in our form of government by which we should be divided into two great classes, the one under the other, and in which a constant strife shall be maintained by the under class to obtain all they can get by law or resistance from the upper, and the upper itself shall continue to devise ways and means to retain what it has and keep its foot more firmly on the neck of those under—Unless this time has come every American citizen and lover of free laws, and untrammeled personal action should unhesitatingly put his foot down against the force and restraint used by so-called trade-unions, or the interference of Government in direct behalf of either labor or capital.

THE MODOCS.

Latest accounts from the field of Indian war, represent Gen. Davis as having employed Shack-Nasty Jim and some other nastier Indian yet, to hunt up Captain Jack, the great chief of the Modoc's. Three of these traitors to their own people, not to say thieves and murderers in general, have been armed with Springfield rifles and horses for the pursuit and capture of Captain Jack. They propose to kill or capture him, and Gen. Davis is said to be satisfied of their *loyalty (?)*. This is the telegraph report at present. We can hardly believe it is true. It does not seem possible that an officer of high rank in the regular army of the United States, would hold one moment's parley with such a set of cut throats and outrageously cowardly traitorous villains, as this Shack-Nasty Jim, Hooka Jim and Bogus Charley, must be. All these parties were present at the murder of Gen. Canby, and two of them, at least, taking an active part therein. The full measure of their other murders and atrocities is untold and unrecorded. To cap the climax of cowardice and blood-thirstiness, they come into our camp and now offer to turn round and kill or capture their own comrade, and late chief; and it is said an officer of the army of the United States has accepted *such* an offer.

Dwell for a moment on this spectacle! If they are even in earnest, and mean to capture or kill their Captain Jack, the Government, by accepting their services on such an ineffably mean and contemptible basis, have put it completely out of their power to punish these rascals for any of their former villainies, and have hereby offered a premium to every skulking redskin in the land, whenever he has enough of fighting, and is in a fair way to be punished, to crawl into an officer's camp, talk a little fair, promise to hunt up some other thief of an Indian and go scot free, himself.

But the great probabilities are that the Government will never see Tom, Jim Jack-Nasty, Hooka, or his crowd, with their four ponies and their Springfield rifles, and in any case, if we havn't free white military brains in this army of ours enough to devise means to capture thirty or forty skulking, thieving, marauding Indians, without making a compact with murderous traitors of the same crew, we had better abolish West Point and disband the regular army of the United States.

Meeting of the Agricultural Congress at Indianapolis.

The Agricultural Congress of the United States assembled in Representative Hall, Indianapolis, on the 28th ult. The attendance was not so large as was expected. Those in attendance, however, are seemingly the substantial men of the sections they represent.—Many of them are and for years have been, identified with the agricultural interests of the country, believing in agriculture practically as well theoretically.

The assemblage was called to order promptly on time, and in the absence of President Reynolds, of Chicago, the Hon. H. M. Garland, of Springfield, a member of the Illinois State Agricultural Association, was called to the chair.

The following standing committees were announced:

Transportation—Bacon, of Tennessee; Oleson, Minnesota; Lawton, South Carolina; Younger, California; Bliss, Vermont; Flagg, Illinois; Milliken, Ohio.

Society Organization—Stilson, Wisconsin; Smith, Georgia; Smith, Ill.; Walker, West Virginia; Thomson, Minnesota.

Meteorological and crop reports—Sparr, Kentucky; Brown, Indiana; Hilgard, Mississippi; Kleippart, Ohio; Reed, Missouri.

Horticulture and Entomology—Riley, Missouri; Hundley, Alabama; Mitchell, Pennsylvania; Butterworth, Illinois.

Agricultural Colleges—Thompson, Nebraska; Tichenor, Alabama; Johnson, Indiana; Torrey, Wisconsin; Gaines, Virginia and North Carolina.

Public Lands—Williams, Indiana; McAfee, California; Byers, Colorado; Brainerd, Wisconsin; Matthews, Mississippi.

Railway System—Jaskson, Tennessee; Flagg, Illinois; Wheeler, Nevada; Langdon, Alabama; Meredith, Ind.; Neill, Kentucky.

Miscellaneous Subjects—Poole, Indiana; Kellogg, Ohio; Jones, Alabama; Lodge, Delaware; Holstein, Pennsylvania.

The order of business was adopted, except that all new business should be referred to a committee of five, and matters pertaining to cheap transportation to a committee of seven.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling in the hall pursuant to adjournment, Governor Hendricks was introduced, and delivered an address of welcome to the delegates assuring them that the State of Indiana extended to them and the cause they represented a hearty welcome and a helping hand, hoping that harmony would characterize their deliberations.

He was followed by Mayor Mitchell and President Sullivan of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture.

To these speeches General W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, was called upon by the chairman to respond. The General is a genuine Southerner, of the chivalric days, but he now walks in the paths of peace, and on this occasion preferred to meet the representatives from the various sections of the West in one general cause, that of advancing the agricultural interests of the country. Those who believed the business of the agricultural interest was to crush out any other interest labored under a mistake. One could not prosper without the existence of the others. All ought to be recognized in their proper place. One of these interests hinges upon the other. The agricultural interest simply asks, and if necessary, will exact, that its rights be observed. Other than this there is nothing analagous between the two.—The General thought that meetings would not only bring about a mutual understanding in this respect, but also tend to harmonize the various sections of the country disturbed by strifes and contentions.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS

at their second days session presented a report on cheap transportation the salient points of which we give below:

The cheap transportation of persons and property is a national necessity. Our country is immense and its climate, productions and wants very varied and diverse in its different parts. * * * * *

To fetch and carry these raw products and the secondary products of their manufacture from producer and consumer, at the lowest possible cost, is the worthy and most desirable object of the day. * * * *

We find moreover, that rates charged by transportation companies are exorbitant as compared with the necessary cost, and are very prohibitory in their character at points remote from the great markets. While Mr. Josiah Quincy and M. R. R. Ferguson have demonstrated that it is possible to carry a bushel of grain from St. Louis or Chicago to the sea board by rail for six cents, we believe ten cents per bushel is ample to do so. The statistics show that during the last five years the charge for such carriage has averaged over thirty-one cents from Chicago, and over thirty seven cents from St. Louis, or from three to five times the necessary cost. The rates by water, while considerable lower, are still much above necessary cost, and in the northern part of the country are inoperative during the winter season. * * * *

In view of these facts your committe believe that due encouragement should be give to the opening of new routes and the improvement of the old ones, so as to furnish transportation at cheap rates between all parts of the republic.

Among hese we would call attention to the following, which from a cursory examination, seem to have more or less merit: The Niagara Ship Canal, the Caughnawaga and Champlain Canal, route from the St. Lawrence to New York, the Fox River Canal of Wisconsin, the James River and Kanawha through Water Line, the Illinois and Michigan Canal and Kanawha through Water line, the Illinois River improvement, the Atlantic and Great Western Canal and the Mississippi and Appalachicola Canal along the Gulf coast.

The Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroads are already aided by grants of lands and their construction, it is believed, secured; and we believe will be important means of relieving the pressure of trans-continental transportation. The scheme of the Eastern and Western Transportation Company also promises a valuable new through route from the Northwest to the Atlantic.

We call attention to and ask an investigation of the merits of the narrow guage railways, as much cheaper in their construction and operation than the existing railways; of freight tracks or railways adapted specially to cheap transportation. * * * *

We recommend that all men who believe the rights of the people should be protected from the extortions and discriminations of transportation monopolies should unite in reforming the executive, judicial and legislative departments of our National and State governments by excluding therefrom the proprietors and servants of monopolies.

We deprecate finally the legislative officers in accepting favors from transportation corporations whose interests are more or less in conflict with those of the people, whom such officers were elected to serve.

JOHN H. STEVENS, of Minn. Chairman.
COLEMAN YOUNGER, of California.
ORVILLE S. BLISS, of Vermont.
W. LAWTON, of South Carolina.
JOHN M. MILLIKIN, of Ohio.
W. C. FLAGG, of Illinois.

STATE ITEMS.

Thomas Taylor, a butcher and cattle dealer of Lincoln was drowned in attempting to cross a slough which was formed ten or twelve feet by the recent rains. His horse went down suddenly throwing him off backward.—The young man who was with him rode to the city for help but it was some two or three hours before the body was found. He leaves a wife and two children.

A man named Thomas Gregory, living near Seward, was killed by a kick from a horse.

Milton Webb, who shot at and slightly wounded an Indian, a week or two ago, was tried in Burt county last week, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. He is now in jail at this place.—*West Point Republican.*

A house was struck by lightning near Plum Creek in Dawson Co. All the persons in the house were more or less shocked but only two seriously, Mr. Clay Stacky and Mrs. Mullen, who were knocked senseless and were very much bruised, but are now recovering.

A fire in Fremont destroyed two livery stables belonging to A. Banman containing six head of horses, an ice house, a stable belonging to Henry Bachen and five horses loss, $4,000.

Fremont boasts of an earthquake.

The grasshoppers are with us, and from the fact that they are depositing eggs in the ground it is feared their stay will be more protracted than is desirable. So far the damage has been slight, mainly confined to gardens and young corn. The army came from the south and moves north from here.—*Fremont Tribune.*

On Friday of last week the grasshoppers passed over Fillmore county, very few of them had the cheek to light as as they knew they were not wanted.—Their destination was bleeding Kansas.—*Fillmore Bulliton.*

Adams County had a short call from the grasshoppers.

Yesterday, Thursday, at this place the people had the rare spectacle of a storm of wind, rain, hail, water spouts, thunder, lightning, &c., only a few miles off. The thick, dark clouds were constantly surging, heaving and whirling. Every minute or two the blinding lightning would leap out from the blackness and instantly disappear; while the booming of the thunder; causing the earth to tremble, rolled along over the vast prairies. Two water spouts were distinctly recognized.—*Adams Co. Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last Friday a sad accident, resulting in death, occurred about six miles south of town.—John King, a boy about fifteen years old, started out of doors with a shot gun when by some means the gun was fired tearing away a portion of his hand, and passing into his neck the load went up through the back part of his head. He died after three hours of intense suffering.—*Hastings Journal.*

Hastings has purchased 40 acres for a cemetery.

Thieves entered the Jewelry Store, of Doehl & Morrison, in Nebraska City, but were discovered by the clerk before they had secured anything.—They escaped.

J. H. Robertson, Station Agent at Crete, decamped a few days ago, after having victimized the company to the extent of $463.

We desire to apologize for the omission of the Educational Article, entitled, "An Important Decision." The manuscript came in the office about the time the editor was taken sick, and by some means was mislaid so that it only turned up a few days ago. The article will be found on the inside of the paper, this week.

LETTER FROM A FARMERS' DAUGHTER.

Union, Nebraska, April 17th.

Editor HERALD—Dear Sir.

Being interested in your paper some time ago, I take the privilage to favor it with a little article on house hold duties. I will give a net calculation on patch work quilts which it is the duty of us farmers girls to make, being a farmers daughter myself I will just say I have made two cabin quilts which contain 4,888 pieces.

MAGGIE BRINSON.

The above communication from a "farmer's daughter" was received some time since, and mislaid. We are always glad to receive such articles and should like more of them upon the various duties of farmers girls, and their recreations too.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

We are in receipt of the May No. of the *Nebraska Teacher*, the official organ of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and as usual, find it both interesting and instructive.

For the benefit of the many who may not read the *Teacher*, and to set at rest a question which we have often heard discussed in Cass county, we copy from the Official Department of the *Teacher*, the following decision of the Attorney General, relative to the term of office of appointed district officers:

ATTORNEY GENL'S OFFICE,
LINCOLN, April 19th, 1873.

Hon. J. M. McKenzie, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 17th, in reference to the duration of the terms of appointed school district officers to fill vacancies, and manner of filling vacancies, in school boards, has had my consideration.

As there is no geneneral provision of law, that I find, in reference to the term of appointed officers, the case must be governed by the provisions of the school law. The terms of office are fixed by section 12 of the school law, and section 17 provides that, if any district fails to elect officers at the time provided by law the County Superintendent may appoint; and I am of the opinion that an officer so appointed would hold his office for the full term that he would have held, had he been duly elected at an annual meeting.—The policy of the school law seems to be conservative, and to be framed with a view to preventing sudden changes in the constitution of district boards. The voters have, at any annual meeting, a right of election, but if they see fit not to exercise the right, the right of election rests in the school board itself, if a quorum exists, (sec. 62) and in the County Superintendent. The right of appointment in the County Superintendent and the quorum of district board, is concurrent, until one or the other has exercised the right. No priority is given to either by sections 17 and 62, and appointment may be made by either, so long as only a *single* vacancy exists; and should both the district board and the County Superintendent make appointment, the first appointment made would be valid.

Where no appointment is made by either, a vacancy may be filled by special election.

If more than one vacancy exists, the board could not act to make appointment, and the vacancies must be filled by appointment by the County Superintendent, or by the voters in a special election.

Whether appointed or specially elected, there is no limitation upon the terms of the office other than as fixed in the 12th section, and I should hold that officers so appointed or elected hold to the full end of the term of the office in which the vacancies occurred, although *one* or *more annual* meetings might intervene.

Respectfully,
J. R. WEBSTER.
Attorney General.

We would suggest, that it would be well for the School Directors throughout the county, to file the above decision away with the district records. It of course is not enjoined by law, but it might prove the means of settling disputes, which may, unfortunately, arise, in school districts.

TELEGRAMS BOILED DOWN.

Friday, May 30.

The Sheriff's jury have declared George Francis Train to be sane; he was discharged from custody to-day.

George Francis Train, it is said, will sue the city for false imprisonment, claiming $100,000 damages.

A man named Nicholas Noran was arrested under suspicion of being connected with the Bender murders, and shot himself on board a train on the Missouri Kansas and Texas Railway. He confessed being an accomplice, and gave information which will doubtless lead to the discovery of the others.

SUNDAY, June 1.

On the 29th of May Captain Jackson's squadron surprised and captured Boston Charley, Captain Jack's sister the Princess Mary, Blue Jim's woman, and five other female Modoc's, together with seventy-one ponies. The whole band would have been captured but that Capt. Hasbrouck having a mile further to go did not get around in time to cut off Capt. Jack's retreat.—May 30 they again surprised them, and Scar Faced Charley, Old Schonchin and ten warriors surrendered. Jack and three others decamped in the night.

June 3.

Captain Jack and the remaining warriors have been taken and are held as prisoners of war subject to the disposal of the Government.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 3.

Money	4@5 pr. ct.
Gold	117⅞
Governments—Dull and Steady	

CHICAGO June 3.

Flour—Quiet	$ 25@5 25
Wheat—Regular	1 24
Corn—Weak	36⅞
Oats—Active	29½
Rye—Dull	68
Barley—Dull	76
Cattle—Dull	5 40@5 85
Hogs—Live	4 40@4,75

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Brazillian White	75cts	$8.	

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Of the Early Jersey, Wakefield, andOttler's Brunswick varieties, at 15 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100. Ready May 1st.

Also, Trophy and Gen. Grant Tomato Plants, at 25 cents per dozen, $1.50 per 100.

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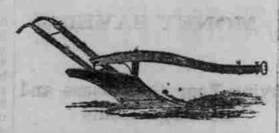

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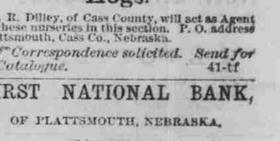

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