

THE HERALD.

The Railroad Lobby at Washington.

The operations, the management, and the discipline of the powerful lobby which the Central Pacific and Union Pacific corporations have organized and kept active at Washington since the meeting of Congress, have attracted comment from most of the leading newspapers not subsidized in their interest. The chief business of that lobby has been to prevent any legislation adverse to these mighty monopolies, and especially to defeat the moderate bill of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, which only exacts twenty-five per cent. of their net earnings, as a sinking fund to repay the government the advances of capital and interest, which already aggregate an enormous sum that is year by year swelling in millions.

These sinister influences have at last to come so audacious as to arrest the attention of the Senate, and to provoke criticism even stronger than that of the most outspoken press. Two illustrations, from leaders like Mr. Thurman and Mr. Edmunds, representing the democratic and republican parties, or rather that portion of each which is not suspected of corrupt practices, will give the public a fair idea of the opinions held by upright Senators on this subject. In the running debate on Tuesday last, Mr. Thurman said:

"I have seen this Senate Chamber filled with the railroad lobby; I have seen the galleries filled; I have seen the corridors filled; I have seen the committee room besieged; I have seen Senators besieged in their own houses by the railroad lobby; but never did I see one man urging legislation hostile to these companies."

This Senator spoke from his personal observation and knowledge, and in terms that admit of no ambiguity. He might have gone farther than he did, but Mr. Edmunds, who succeeded him, filled the gap in a way that cannot fail to impress the country. His experience was stated in the following words:

"I have seen the officers of the companies in this very Senate Chamber on the day a bill was to be up, distributing their passes with an ostentatious impudence that was amazing. I hope it did not affect any Senator; I suppose it did not. I have seen fifty cents a line paid to affect legislation in the editorials of newspapers. That is a very small price now. That was in old times. I suppose the present editorials are paid for at rather higher prices. But we shall find out by and by, by an inquiry, if the two Houses are willing to direct it—and perhaps the present Government directors may be able to look after it a little—how much money has been paid by these companies to protect their rights, as they call it, at this present session of Congress; not by any Senator or member of Congress—I beg everybody not to misunderstand me—but to pursue everybody to his house and appeal to his personal friendship for this director or that director, to appeal to his interest in protecting his constituent who sold some bonds or some other things, to excite his prejudice, to mislead his judgment; everything that goes to make unjust influence upon legislation may have taken place to a greater or less degree."

After these strong and unequivocal declarations by two of the foremost Senators, it is difficult to see how an inquiry by Congress can be avoided. They have described the general lobby with fidelity, but with barely a delicate and suggestive reference by Mr. Edmunds to its most important element on the floor of the Senate. When Senators are free from any connection with these corporations, receive no passes, do not act as counsel for them, and are under no personal obligations for favors, the lobby will be powerless, and not before.—N. Y. Sun.

The connecting link between the man and the monkey has been found at last. Mr. "Nip," husband of Mrs. "Tuck," the chimpanzee at the Aquarium, died. The doctors have been dissecting Mr. "Nip," and they found that the brain looks strikingly human. It resembled the human brain in its convolutions, and the cerebrum overlapped the cerebellum the requisite one-third of an inch; moreover that portion of the brain which is supposed to preside over the organs of speech was fairly developed, and it is therefore believed that had he been brought up like human children he might possibly have been sent to the U. S. Senate.—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

Gardening for April.

Sow shirt buttons early in the morning. Sow bird seed this month. The birds will come up by June.

Cats do best in the night in a very light soil, well dug and raked. Sardinian cans, broken bottles, old shoes, and tin cans should be set out in the back yard.

The gin-cocktail does best under glass. It needs but little water, and its cultivation will give one an appetite for breakfast.

Tri on donnas are lovely flowers, but very difficult to raise. A gentleman tried to raise Roze last month, but failed entirely.

If you are a landlord and in any doubt as to what produce to raise—raise the rent. If you are not a landlord, try and raise the wind.

Oysters should be set out with a top dressing of bread crumbs and plentifully watered. The oyster withers if not watered, although its fragrance is increased.

Olive branches should be set out around the breakfast table. They need great care and attention, however, to keep them from running into the butter and molasses. Wash them well once a day with soap and water.—New York Graphic.

By cablegram from abroad was received the surprising news that two chemists—one working at Geneva and another at Paris—had simultaneously and by similar methods, succeeded in relieving the gases—oxygen and hydrogen first—to a liquid state, and then solidified them. It has long been thought that hydrogen was a metal existing in a gaseous state, as mercury is a metal in the liquid state, and now the supposition is proved to be a fact. To liquefy hydrogen requires a temperature of 200 degrees below zero, and a pressure of 4300 pounds to the square inch, and to solidify it a pressure nearly three times as great.—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

Improvement of Meadows and Pasture Lands.

Clover and grass seeds are plenty and cheap, and we urge all farmers to a liberal use of them, this month, upon all bare spots in their pastures and meadows. As we have frequently insisted, there is a great waste in having our fields but half set in grass, and there can be no reasonable excuse for allowing them to remain so. They should be either plowed up, or the bare spots reseeded. If the farmer has some well-composed barn-yard manure to spare, no better use can be made of it than to spread it on these bare spaces. We sow timothy with blue grass if we have it, but the common red clover should never be omitted. It makes a good crop for hay or pasture, but the grand thing is, the ameliorating influence its roots have upon the soil. On stiff clay lands the influence of clover in improving their mechanical force upon making them mellow, so as to admit air and moisture, so indispensable to the growth of all plants—is wonderful.

The seed should be sown upon a light snow, or when the ground is frozen, in the spring mornings, so that when the earth thaws the seeds will be absorbed. If the work is postponed until the land is dry, we should use the harrow or roller after the seeds are sown. But in any case, we should not neglect the work, for there is nothing that will make more profitable returns for the time and money expended.—National Live-Stock Journal.

From the Nebraska Farmer. The Coming Cereal.

Last spring a friend handed me a packet of seeds for which fifty cents had been paid, that was said to be "The Coming Cereal," and bearing the curious name of "Pampas, or Upland Rice." The grain has been known in Nebraska for several years, and many are beginning to look upon it with much favor. It is in daily use in my family this winter as a substitute for rice. Genuine coffee disagrees with me, and for years my winter drink was chocolate. One of my neighbors planted six or eight acres of corn, reserving an acre, more or less, accidentally, on the north-east corner of the field for Upland Rice. The grasshoppers came from the north-east, massed in force upon the rice, but gave it up, passed on, and ate the corn. Said neighbor told me a few evenings since, that there was remaining in his crib about a peck of shelled corn and a quantity of rice. The hens have had the run of the crib all winter. They leave the corn untouched and feed on the rice. His hens have laid beautifully all winter. He says his pigs are doing finely on the rice also, and he is proposing to break five or ten acres in the spring to plant to rice.

Whether or not the rice will hold its own with rye, oats, corn, and barley, when the latter crops are good, remains to be seen by the light of further experiments, but we have no hesitation in recommending it for cultivation wherever and whenever there is the least probability of a visit by the hater-falls. I think it will do well planted in hills and cultivated like corn, only planting in hills about three or three and a half feet apart. To gather it, drive through the field as if to gather corn, snap off the heads and stow away like wheat cut with a header. It threshes and grinds easily. It must be gathered as soon as ripe, for the stalk soon breaks down beneath its load of ripened grain. This latter circumstance is a decided advantage, for it leaves no trash like corn or sorghum to hinder the sowing of grain.

HORRER HATER.

Non is your chance—bound to sell—and undersell anybody. Hurry up. I want to go East again next month.

Contingent Congressmen.

Hon. T. J. Majors, our contingent M. C., is making the canvass for his seat with singular ability, industry and skill. There is no exact precedent in our national history for the claim we set up, though in Alabama, Minnesota and California were similar cases. Our claim is based, not on the incorrectness of the census of 1870, which ought to have shown for us a large fraction more than sufficient to entitle us to a member; but, our wonderful growth since 1870, which strengthens the equities in our favor, and shows the injustice and wrong of denying us proper representation. Few men appreciate the difference between the duties and burdens of

AN EASTERN AND A FRONTIER M. C.

The eastern M. C. has time to examine the great questions of the day; time, in fact, to prepare himself to play the statesman. The frontier member has in addition to his regular duties the general agency of everybody's business in his district. All his constituents are about getting titles from the government out of their homes and lands; all are asking for new post roads, and mails, and post offices, and all of them in all such cases expect their representatives to take a prominent and controlling part. No wonder that our good looking member, Mr. Welch, has lost fifty pounds of flesh in his efforts to keep up with his work. He represents, not only a frontier state, but he represents twice as many people as any other member on the floor of the house. I listened with great interest the other day to

MR. MAJORS' PRESENTATION OF HIS CASE

before the house judiciary committee. It was ably done, no attempt at oratory—no "fuss and feathers,"—but a simple, concise, convincing statement of the facts, law, precedents and equities upon which we base our claim to an additional member. One equitable point based upon the fundamental principle that "taxation and representation go together," was the following comparative statement showing the aggregate receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877:

Table with 2 columns: State and Revenue. Includes Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Mississippi, Oregon, Vermont, Nebraska.

Nebraska pays \$13,918.68 more revenue for the same time than does the sum of states above represented, as will be seen, by twenty-nine members in the house and sixteen in the senate, while Nebraska has ONE REPRESENTATIVE and two senators in congress. He also showed that even in our grasshopper year of 1876, we raised four times as much wheat and three times as much corn as all New England, while the proportion in last year's crop was much greater in our favor. The committee listened with marked attention. I think their report will be favorable. If so, Mr. Majors will be admitted, and will win the credit of obtaining for our state an important right, long deferred and long refused. Of one thing we may be sure—if he is not admitted, we need not trouble ourselves to elect any more contingent congressmen; we shall get none till 1882, when we shall probably number six hundred thousand people.—Cur. Omaha Republican.

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JAMES PETTEE DEALER IN Musical Instruments, Sole Appointing Agent for The Unrivalled Mason & Hamlin CABINET ORGANS.

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the best and cheapest wagon in the market by all odds.

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Buggies, and Three-Seated Wagons; and the world renowned Courtland Platform Spring Wagon.

Wood's Self Binder, Threshing Machines,

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In every variety, and at

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has come home, And he has brought the finest line of Dress Goods, Staple Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions you ever saw.

To say nothing of groceries by the acre, boots and shoes till you can't rest hats and caps till you must buy.

Spring and Summer Goods ever and ever so cheap

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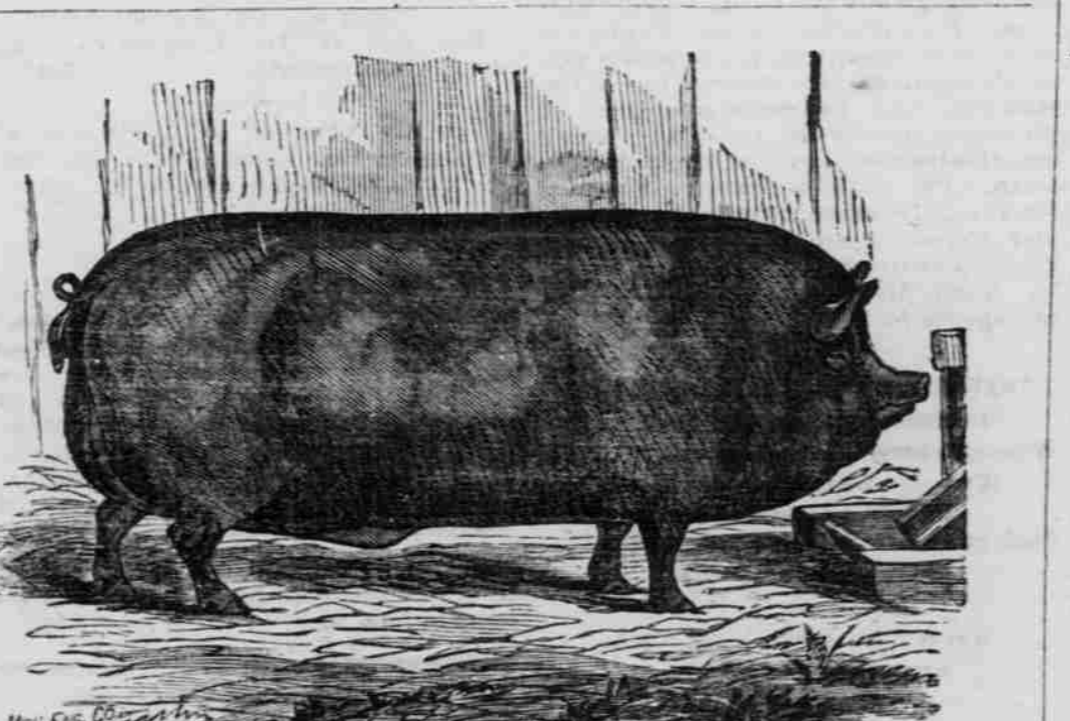
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A Full Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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CALIFORNIA DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS AND JELLIES.

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

TO THE PUBLIC!

READ AND REMEMBER THAT SOLOMON & NATHAN,

Wishing to reduce their immense stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS & SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, CARPETS, ETC.

in order to make room for their spring purchases, will from this date offer splendid inducements to the public, in every department. We assure you this is a grand clearance sale, and we will offer goods at prices that will not fail to please the closest buyer. A visit to our elegant Store Rooms will convince you that we have the largest and most complete stock of goods in our line in the city, which must be sold to make room for our

SPRING STOCK,

We have just received from our store, formerly located at St. Joseph, Mo., a full line of

Millinery & Fancy Articles

for the Ladies, beautiful in design and pattern, at exceedingly low figures. In

Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

We carry a complete line, where everything can be found to suit the most fastidious gentleman in Cass County, at bottom figures. Our line of

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is such that we defy competition in style and price. We also have a choice selection of CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF THE LATEST PATTERNS

ZEPHYRS IN ALL COLORS. CARD BOARD, PLAIN, GOLD AND SILVER.

CANVASS, BRUSSELS, MATS, ETC.

Below we attach prices on our goods, and judge for yourselves.

500 yds. Woolen Dress Goods, Remnants at 10, 12 1/2, 15 and 20c; formerly 40 and 50c per yard.

500 yds. Black and Navy Blue, Cashmere Dress Goods at 25c; formerly 50c.

500 yds. Beautiful Patterns in Richings, from 10c up.

500 yds. Jap. Striped Wash Poplin at 15c per yd.

A beautiful selection of Hamburg Edgings and Embroideries from 5c up.

Gents' Overcoats from \$3.00 up.

Full Suits from \$5.00 up.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs 5c apiece 6 for 25c.

Ladies' Merino Hose 3 pair for 25c.

All Wool Blankets from \$1.25 up.

Horse Blankets \$2.40 per pair.

Bed Spreads White and Colored \$1.00 up.

Celebrated Hip Force Corsets 35c.

Madam Foy's Corsets 50c.

Beautiful Patterns in Cassimeres 75c and \$1.00.

Kentucky Jeans 25c per yard up.

Kid Gloves, 50c per pair.

Ladies' Merino Underwear 50c apiece up.

Mens' Boots \$2.00 a pair up.

Ladies' Shoes \$1.00 up.

Children's Shoes 25c up.

Hats from 75c up.

Caps 12c up.

Bleached and Brown Muslin 12 c ds. for \$1.00

Canton Flannel 8c. yd up, all Wool.

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And other Articles too Numerous to Mention.

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J. V. WECKBACH.

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