THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WHOEVER desires any contributions whatever of a literary or poetical character, and we will not undertake to preserve, or to reserve the same, in any case whatever. Our Staff is sufficiently large to more than supply our limited space in that direction.

OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS we will always be pleased to hear from, on all matters connected with crops, country politics, and on any subject whatever of general interest to the people of our State. Any information connected with the election, and relating to floods, accidents, etc., will be gladly received. All such communications however, must be brief as possible; and they must, in all cases be written upon one side of the sheet only.

All Communications should be addressed to E. ROSEWATER, Editor and Publisher.

HASCALL-Strickland stock in the Pembina governorship is rapidly declining.

WHERE, oh where, is Pat. O. Hawes with his bull-doze dispatches.

WHO'S Senator? That's the most important question at the present time.

"THOU art so near and yet so far," say a dozen or more aspirants to the Senatorial diadem.

JUDGING from the fearful squealing of this morning's *Republican*, we fear the editor has been cowhitched.

HITCHCOCK says he will not return to Washington without his new credentials. He will have to draw his back pay by proxy.

THE great Nebraska poet, Phineas, will soon retire to some romantic and secluded spot and write a book on "Six Years in Senatorial Purgatory."

GREAT man, Miller, claims to know from some mysterious source, all about the alleged forged letter. Why in the name of decency didn't he expose it at once?

IF I were Brutus, and Brutus Anthony, I would move the very stones to tears—and if Blaine were Hitchcock and Hitchcock Blaine Nebraska legislators would be moved to rise in one spontaneous body to honor her illustrious representative

When the *Republican* attempts to ridicule "Damphool" Manderson, as it calls the General, because he received one vote, its forgets that its preferred candidate only had a solitary vote on the first ballot when he was elected six years ago.

THE Kenesaw (Neb.) *Times* of the 15th apologizes to its readers for not giving the result of the Nebraska Senatorial election last Tuesday, the 9th inst. The editor of that journal is a Hitchcock man, and that accounts for his ignorance.

"A THOUSAND dollars is a great temptation," is what a young man wrote to excuse his departure from Omaha. "A thousand dollars is a great temptation," is what a number of democratic legislators said six years ago before voting on the Senatorial question.

ACCORDING to estimates of a Chicago *Tribune* reporter, there is now over four million bushels of corn stored for shipment along the Chicago & Rock Island railroad in Iowa. Estimating a proportionate amount along the two other main lines of railroads through that State we have a representation of about three million dollars capital, and yet it is claimed that fully one-half of the corn crop in Iowa is still in the hands of the farmers. These facts foreshadow a plentiful supply of circulating currency in that State before next spring, and a proportionate improvement in the general business prosperity.

ACCORDING to the report of Dewitt C. Ellis, Bank Superintendent, New York, the deposits and discounts in State banks in New York in the past fiscal year have fallen short over five million dollars below that of the preceding year. In his voluminous report he submits several valuable suggestions, some of which are equally applicable to Nebraska. He says the laws which provide for the taxation of bank capital be made more clear in their terms, and be so framed that banks shall not be inequitably and excessively taxed in comparison with other property of equal value. He adds: The long-continued depression of business has tended to discourage the formation of new banks. Capital has sought permanent investments rather than active employment in trade. The wants of the community for banking facilities have been amply supplied, and the present outlook for an increase in the number of banks in the State is not flattering. Capital, ever watchful of its own interests, will not be wanting for banking purposes whenever a revival of trade shall warrant its profitable use. With a final settlement of the pending political problem, and a clearly defined national policy in regard to a speedy resumption of specie payment, we may look for a healthy and lasting improvement in business activities. Until then, the cloud of fear and doubt which has hung over the business community for the last three years will not be lifted, and commerce, now palsied, will look in vain for real and permanent prosperity.

A large number of American physicians and dentists have settled and succeeded in Paris, among whom are Doctors Ricord, Johnson, and Pratt; and as dentists, Doctors Evans, Pesterre, and Rottenstein. The French doctors and dentists have become very jealous of their American rivals, and are trying to have laws passed to cut them out of practice.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be seen a letter handed us by Councilman Shannon, explaining the recent proposed sell out of the Douglas county Democracy by Dr. Miller. Its manly tone and spirit is in striking contrast with that of the sneaking acrobat who has been holding secret caucuses with the corrupt senior senator of this state. While the BEE is a Republican journal, it nevertheless, is always ready to recognize honesty and manliness in public officials, no matter what their partizan sentiments may be. In this instance we can not help but accord to Hon. Chas. Brown of this County the credit which he deserves, and in this connection we may as well mention as alike deserving of credit for their firm opposition to an evasion of pledges made to the people of this county, Messrs. Hon. J. Creighton, Ferguson and Ambrose. If the other members of the Douglas county delegation show a similar steadfastness to principle, the Democrats of this county will have cause to feel proud of their representatives. Other Democratic members who have given no pledges to their constituency may, to a certain extent, support a man for the U. S. Senate who differs from them in politics, but even then the man must possess an honorable record and a spotless character to justify their course. In the support of such a man the BEE has no particular favorite to suggest. It demands of Republicans and Democrats alike that they select an honest and capable man for the position, and whoever the choice may be under such circumstances, will receive its hearty endorsement.

IS IT possible that great man Miller's anxiety for the welfare of the corrupt Senatorial dynasty prevented him from divulging the secret of the forged letter, or was the entire arrangement like that nice little game of Democratic sell-out an idea which germinated in his prolific cranium?

THE great editor of the *Post-Beobachter* recommends our senior senator for re-election. What German of prominence in this city or State can be found who will recommend that editor?

GREAT MAN MILLER got three votes for United States Senator yesterday. That's worse than offering a hungry fellow a mince pie and giving him a crusted chunk of sawdust.

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"PULL DOWN YOUR VEST."

BY C. W. DENIKE.

Where'er you go, some vulgar slang
Will fall upon your ear,
It seems to slip from off the tongues
Of people far and near.
The latest phrase, I'd have you know,
Is one, none of the best,
For on the street each day you hear
Three words, "Pull down your vest."

Now if by chance you meet a friend,
As through the streets you walk,
You warmly grasp him by the hand,
And stop awhile to talk
You broach the news, but then your friend,
Perhaps for time is pressed,
He squirms about, until at last
He cries, "Pull down your vest."

Perhaps you go to see a girl
You'd like to make your wife,
You love her to your heart and say
You love her more than life—
Then ask her hand, and when you think
That she will make you blest,
She calmly looks you in the face
And says, "Pull down your vest."

You go into a debtor's store
His note is overdue,
You tell him that you want the cash,
He looks you through and through,
The while you strive to make him pay,
He says you are a pest,
And when you tell him you will sue,
He cries, "Pull down your vest."

You meet some friends, real jolly dogs,
Who earnestly invite
You to their club to have a jolly time,
You stay quite late at night,
Then with you wife to make it right
You try your very best;
And while you speak, she blandly smile
And says, "Pull down your vest."

So 'er in this busy world
We find from day to day
Such phrases coming from the throng
That for a time we'd away.
But soon they die and leave the stage,
The way of all the rest;
But others come to take their place,
While you "Pull down your vest."

Death in a Dentist's Chair.

A few days ago the BEE contained in its telegrams an account of a death in a dentist's chair, resulting from the administration of chloroform. The following account in the New York *Sun* gives the result of the subsequent investigation:

The jury in the case of young Lewis, who died after chloroform had been administered to him to have a tooth pulled, in Rahway, yesterday returned the following verdict: "We, the jurors who sat on the coroner's inquest to inquire into the cause of the death of Walter E. Lewis, believe that his death was caused by the administration of chloroform for the purpose of extracting a tooth, and that it was administered by Dr. Warren E. Westlake of Rahway, N. J., without making a proper examination of the patient, and we consider it gross negligence on the part of the said Dr. Westlake in not making the said examination, and not knowing the nature of the anæsthetic used."

A Five-Cent Plan for Supporting a Church.

Boston Herald.

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 7.—The announcement than five cents admission would be charged to the evening service of the Tabernacle Methodist Church created some curiosity, and the first experiment is said to have exceeded the expectations of the pastor. The services were held at Smythe's opera house, on Elm street, and a large number of young people have been in the habit of attending out of curiosity, as the services are somewhat sensational, a large orchestra being in attendance. The church is supported by subscriptions and contributions, and latterly the contribution box has been filled with gum drops, lozenges, buttons, &c. The running expenses are about $50 per Sabbath, and probably $20 for the evening service. Last Sabbath the contributions amounted to $4. The plan of charging an admission fee was adopted to circumvent the triflers. Tickets were sold by all the druggists, and a large number of season tickets are said to have been purchased. Many slips left in the seats for names and amounts of contributions have formerly been returned bearing the names of prominent members of other churches with fabulous amounts subscribed. The five-cent plan will be continued.

A Mother's Leap for Life.

From the Baltimore American.

Last night, at about nine o'clock, the neighborhood of South Hanover street was alarmed by cries of fire from the house 402 Hanover street, occupied by several families. Michael Doyle, who occupied the first floor had retired and left his lamp turned down, which suddenly exploded with a loud noise, and communicated fire to the carpets and surrounding woodwork. The occupant of the second floor, Mrs. John Rossiter, being awakened and finding the lower part of the house on fire, became greatly excited, and broke the front windows, cutting her hands severely. The lodger on the third floor, Mrs. Michael Hernberg, hastily throwing her clothes about her, ran to the window, and calling to those below to be on the alert, threw out her infant child six months old, which was safely caught without injury. She then hung out of the window and jumped herself a distance of thirty feet and over, and, strange to say, appears to have received no injury of any account.

The Decatur-Barron Duel.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

I observe in one of the recent issues of The Democrat and Chronicle a long article on navy duels. The author, however, omits what may be called the most important affair of the kind in the history of the navy. I refer to the fatal meeting between Commodore Barron and Commodore Decatur, which occurred March 20, 1820. It is a point of peculiar interest in this affair that both parties held the office of Commodore, and that both fell at the first fire. Decatur was killed. Barron was severely wounded and only recovered after four months' illness. Another point of interest is the cause of the fight, which was simply Decatur's opposition to Barron's appointment to service in the navy. Barron was fifty-two at the time, and Decatur was ten years younger. The duel made a great sensation at the time, and is the most important affair of the kind since the death of Hamilton. Barron died in 1850, being then in his eighty-second year, and having attained the highest position in the American navy.

A Leg Gone and No Redress.

New York Sun.

A tnin-faced, ragged, one-legged boy on crutches, was the plaintiff in the suit of John Day against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, in the Circuit Court in Brooklyn, for $10,000 damages in the loss of a leg in 1874. The lad was at the pump at Canton street and Myrtle avenue, getting water. The driver of a Greenpoint car in passing asked for a drink, and the lad jumped on the platform while the car was in motion. When the driver finished drinking he ordered the boy off. The boy asked him to stop the car, but the driver whipped up the horses. Day fell under the wheels and his leg was crushed. Judge Pratt granted a non-suit, on the ground that the boy had paid no fare, and no legal duties existed between the parties, and there was therefore no negligence.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

The Postmaster at Shawnee Shot by His Brother-in-Law.

Kansas City Times.

From a gentleman who arrived yesterday afternoon from Shawnee, a station about eight miles from this city, on the Fort Scott road, the following brief details of a shooting scrape are obtained:

About nine o'clock yesterday morning John Null shot his brother-in-law, J. Walker, who is said to be postmaster of Shawnee. It is said that the two men are brothers-in-law and that some trouble or dispute had grown between them on account of the medical attendance furnished to Null's sister. But this is only a report. Nothing very definite was obtainable on the Fort Scott train. It was also stated that the constable had been unable to arrest Null up to the time of the arrival of the train, about half-past four last evening.

A Chinaman Buys a Horse.

Wan Lee had long wanted a horse with which to collect and deliver his "laundry" work about the city, and during last week came to the conclusion to buy one. On Wednesday evening, while aimlessly strolling by the Kennard House, he heard the pool-seller shouting, "How much for Nullerton, gentlemen; how much for Fullerton? I am only offered $40 for this horse; the Maid sold for $100! Who says $45 for Fullerton!"

Now Wan, in his travels, had heard something about fast horses and knew that Fullerton was a "slouch," as the saying is. So when he saw a chance to buy him—as it struck his heathen intelligence—for only $45, he concluded he had better close with the bargain at once, and secure a horse which could whisk his delivery wagon around at a lively rate. With a rapid nod he conveyed the knowledge to the seller that he would give the $45, and as there were no higher bidders the purchase was made.

Wan edged up to the stand and asked "When me payee, and when me gette hoss?"

"Pay now," said the hurried clerk, "and come around to-morrow for the chance."

"Alle light," said Wan, as he unrolled his pig-tail, extracted his hard-earned money, and departed with the card which secured him the pool as far as Fullerton was concerned.

Thursday night he was at the Kennard at the appointed time, and saw the pool clerk, pushed his card forward and said: "Alle light now—me wantee Fullerton."

"Fullerton!" said the clerk. "He didn't win. Smuggler took the pool!"

"Me care nothing about pool—me wantee hoss!"

"You have no horse here. You paid for your chance, and lost it."

"Lot him? Me paid forty-five dolle. Me lost him!"

"Yes."

"Whatee you mean? You thief? You payee me folty-five collee or go to fleece-house!"

"You will get nothing," said the clerk. "You bet your money and lost it."

Wan went for a policeman and explained. When he learned that his forty-five dollars were gone forever, he shook his fist at the Kennard House and started for home, scattering Chinese oaths along his path at the rate of about a thousand to the minute.—[Cleveland Leader.

The Lion of the Gulches.

M Quad's police reports contain the following: While His Honor was signing the warrants, and the audience was settling into a quiet frame of mind, a prisoner was heard calling out from his cell:

"I've killed four Police Justices, and I hanker to slay another!"

Bijah grinned as he went in after him, and when the chap stood before the desk, he answered to the name of Jack Henry, and added:

"Put me down as the grea' grizzly bear slayer of the broad Northwest."

"Do you own a private burying-ground any where?" asked the Court

"I don't care for burying-grounds—I want breakfast," replied Jack.

"Give me a list of those murdered police justices, please."

"Don't fool with me, judge. I'm the great bear hunter of the mountains—the Nimrod of the prairies—the lion of the gulches. Hurry up and say what you want to, for I must hunt up my dog and be off on the trail of the red-handed demons"

When it had been ascertained that he arrived on the Bay City train, got drunk in half an hour, and was picked up in a doorway, the court said:

"It is my sworn duty to protect the bears of the west, and throw my protective mantle over the buffalo and wild cat. I'll put you in camp for sixty days, and give the game a rest."

"I demand a j-u-r-y!" exclaimed the prisoner.

"They are all frozen up, Mr. Henry."

"I'll have one or d-i-e!"

"Please go into the storeroom and take a seat. You ought to be thankful that you are going where the Presidential question won't bother you again."

Bijah drew him in, and the sounds of a struggle were heard in the land. When the janitor came out with a fresh man there was an odor of burnt woolen and baked meat, and he whispered to the court:

"They allus give up after I've held 'em agin the stove for a minute!"

They Want to Buy the Herald.

Springfield Republican.

New York, January 9—Last night there was a talk at a little gathering of prominent men as to the future of the Herald, and whether it could not be bought and placed under the editorship of a real journalist like Mr. Horace White. New York wants a great daily newspaper which is more than a newspaper. It is useless to start a new one, as there are too many here already; one of the gentlemen thought the Tribune could be bought, but another was quite sure it was not worth the buying. All agreed that if Mr. Bennett would sell the Herald for its actual value the capital could be raised for its purchase in twenty-four hours. Mr. Connery, its managing editor, is a quiet, industrious, unassuming man.

A Mother-in-Law.

Paris Paper.

She had succeeded in marrying her son, and naturally undertook the management of his household

Presently the son died, but she continued to advise direct, and worry generally her daughter-in-law.

Then the daughter-in law married again, but still the old lady insisted on bossing things.

A friend assayed to convince her that she could have no possible right to interfere,—that the new husband was nothing to her.

"Nothing?" she cried, "he nothing to me? Why, am I not his stepmother-in-law on his wife's side?"

AGRICULTURE IN IOWA.

Annual Meeting of Iowa Grangers.

Prize Essays and New Officers—The Effect of "Hoss-Trots"—The Product of Cereals, Stocks, Grass and Timber.

The Iowa State Agricultural Society has just closed its annual meeting at Des Moines. The following is the result of the session:

ESSAYS AND OFFICERS

The committee to whom was referred essays recommended premiums to the following persons:

Mrs. Emily T. Ives—"Iowa: Its Advantages and Inducements to Immigration."

A. P. Cope, West Liberty—"Wool Growing in Iowa."

Prof. H. M. Griffin, Iowa City—"Preparation and Management of Fruit Farms in Iowa"

E. H. Smith, Dubuque—"Best Method of Preserving Vegetables."

The report was adopted, and the essays ordered printed in the report of 1877.

The next fair was located at Cedar Rapids and the time fixed at Sept. 17.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—S. F. Spofford, Des Moines.

Vice President—John Grinnell, Clayton county.

Secretary—John R. Shaffe, Fairfield.

Treasurer—S. C. Bever, Linn county.

Directors—F. L. Downing, John W. Porter, George C. Duffield, Oliver Mills, E. N. Clark.

A committee was appointed to establish an exposition of Iowa industries at the State capital, and report to the society.

The Secretary's report is a lengthy and carefully prepared document in which the agricultural interests of the State are fully considered, and much valuable information imparted. From it the following synopsis is made:

CORN.

The increase in area in 1876 is 4 per cent, or 20,000 acres. In many sections the rainfall in June delayed the necessary cultivation, and fostered an extraordinary growth of weeds. In September storms were also disastrous. On low, wet ground the crop was poor, and, in some cases, not worth harvesting; while, in other localities the hoppers did much damage. From all causes the crop was lessened in yield and impaired in quality. There was evidently great loss from a careless system of cultivation. The crop being of vast importance to the State, the object should be to get the greatest quantity from the least acres.

The corn product of the entire country is estimated at 1,200,000,000 bushels. The product of Iowa in 1875 averaged thirty-five bushels per acre, giving a total yield of 150,000,000 bushels. Taking the increased area planted, and allowing for decreased product from causes named, the product of 1876 will be equal to that of 1875. The comparative price of corn December 1, since 1872, has been: 1872, 18c; 1873, 31c; 1874, 43c; 1875, 27c; 1875, 35c. For several years our exports have not reached 4 per cent., while it has been reduced below 1 per cent.

WHEAT.

In June the wheat crop promised to be the average yield, but at harvest time it was reduced to not exceeding six bushels per acre throughout the state. In many places it was a total failure. The largest yield was in some of the grasshopper regions. In quality it is generally superior to that of 1875.

The crop of the United States in 1875 was 290,000,000 bushels. The present crop is estimated at 250,000,000 bushels,—a decrease of 40,000,000. The area sown in Iowa in 1875 was 3,244,954 acres; in 1876 it was 2,984,954 acres, with a yield of 17,869,724 bushels, or a decrease of over 25,000,000 bushels from 1875. The heaviest loss is in spring wheat, it being longest exposed to climatic influence and insects. The grasshoppers in several counties have been disastrous, and in some localities distress must be the result.

It is evident that the wheat crop is only moderate for the world's supply, and will be insufficient for the next two years. The outlook should encourage farmers to improve every acre, so as to bring back our soil to its wheat-growing qualities, and adopt the most thorough cultivation.

CATTLE.

A gratifying and marked improvement is noted in cattle in every county in the State. The beef-producing farmer is crossing the native with the Short Horn, and the result is largely to increase the weight and value; the dairyman is partial to the Jersey and Alderneys; while Herefords, Holsteins, Guernseys and Devons are receiving attentions as their merits develop. In 1875 the sale of Short-Horns was 581, at $220,000. In 1876 the sales reached 1,000, at $308,000. It is safe to say that nothing in the stock department will repay better than breeding Short-Horns. Sales of Short-Horns have increased in the United States and Canada from 496, at an average per head of $343, in 1870, to 4,847, at an average per head of $422, in 1875.

HORSES.

There is a steady growing sentiment that the best breeds are the cheapest, and breeders are adopting English views, and securing heavy draft horses for farm work. The importations into the State the past year of draft stallions will not be less in value than five million dollars.

OATS.

Rust and a wet season caused a short crop, and of light weight. The average will not reach twenty bushels per acre, or less than half the usual average. Acres cultivated, 1,000,000; product, 20,000,000, a decrease in value since 1875 of five million dollars.

RYE.

This cereal is rapidly increasing in importance and value The increase has been from 188,022 bushels in 1860 to 432,008 bushels in 1875. The crop of 1876, owing to a bad season, will not reach 360,000 bushels, its cash value being estimated at $200 000.

BARLEY.

Iowa is third on the list of barley growing States. The bad season decreased the yield for 1876 about 12 per cent. The average yield of 1875 was 27½ busnels per acre, and it was valued at $3,110,177. It is always in demand at high prices, and farmers can find profit in its cultivation.

FLAX.

The product is estimated at 725,000 bushels of seed for 1876—a large increase over 1875. Flax planters estimate the profit of this grain to be the seed—the fiber paying the cost of cultivation.

POTATOES.

Product in 1876, 7,289,950 bushels, valued at $1,822,588. The area of 1876 is about 90,000 acres, producing about 8,000,000 bushels, at an estimated value of $4,000,000, and this with all the disadvantages of a bad season, and the Colorado beetle.

GRASS.

The crop for 1876 will be 1,500,000 tons of hay and 500,000 bushels of seed—an increase of 687,000 tons of hay and 430,000 bushels of seed since 1860.

HERD-PRODUCTS.

In 1870 there were in Iowa 369,811 milch cows, yielding 27,512,179 pounds of butter, 1,087,741 pounds of cheese, and 688,800 gallons of milk sold. These have been increased to 303,712 cows, producing 10,350,361 pounds of butter, 500,000 pounds of cheese, and 2,616,600 gallons of milk—or a total increase in dairy products of $5,500,000; and the quality has also increased from the lowest grade to the best in the world, demanding and receiving the grand gold medal at the great Exposition at Philadelphia. This branch of industry is assuming immense proportions, and shows that Iowa is coming rapidly to the front rank.

HOGS.

Iowa stands at the head of the list as a hog growing State. Berkshires and Poland-China are the favorites. The crop has been decimated by disease, which has baffled all attempts to eradicate it. It is suggested that the General Assembly provide means and a committee to thoroughly investigate the disease wherever it is manifest in the State.

SHEEP.

Although Iowa is adapted to sheep raising, the culture has retrograded in five years—the decrease being 1,076,406 head. For this there is no good reason, as wool-growing can be made profitable and successful.

DOGS.

As there has been no existing epidemic among dogs, the crop is about the same as in 1875--197,509. Estimating the cost of keeping a dog at 8 cents per day, the cost of keeping the dog crop is $5,767,263--a sum sufficient to purchase an equal number of hogs and fatten them to 250 pounds With a State tax of $2 on each dog, the revenue would be $395,018, or nearly enough to finish the new capitol.

TIMBER.

The increase of planted timber has been from 8 360 acres in 1863 to 65,549 acres in 1876.

The Secretary devotes considerable space to birds and insects, and strongly recommends legislative action for the protection of all birds, and the destruction of noxious insects

Upon the whole, with all the discouraging features of the agricultural department of industry, the report shows that Iowa is not likely to suffer from famine, and that it is a good State to live in, and a remunerative one for the farmer who will cultivate his land to the best of his ability, and seek to get the greatest amount from the least possible acres.

TOO MUCH "HOSS."

The attendance is larger than for several years, and there is more zeal and earnest enthusiasm manifested by those present. It is evident there is a determination, if possible, to get the Society out of the "Slough of Despond" into which it has somehow got swamped. It has been alleged that "hoss-trots" killed it. For two years past these have been largely tabooed, and an effort made to bring the Society back to its legitimate purpose. The election of Col. Spofford as president may be taken as a collapse, as he is known to be the horseman of the State; but he is a man of progressive and enlarged views, and will make an energetic and valuable officer.

The Treasurer's report shows the expenditures for 1876 to have been $22,299.42, or $817 54 more than the receipts The total debt of the Society is $6,000.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

List of Standing Committees.

SENATE.

Judiciary—Chapman, Brown, Colby, Powers, Hinman, Gilham, Crawford, Thummel and Covell.

Finance, Ways and Means—Ambrose, Kennard, Blanchard, Holt, Thummel, Howe.

Accounts and Expenditures—Birkhauser, Calkins, Dawes, Baird, Aten.

Agriculture—Aten, Carnes, Walton, North, Van Wyck, Crawford, Pepoon.

Highways, Bridges, Etc.—Garfield, Pepoon, Holt.

Military—Van Wyck, Carns, North, Colby, Hayes.

Public Lands and Buildings—Kennard, Thummel, Covell, Dawes, Ferguson, Wilcox and Carnes.

Internal Improvements—Knapp, Powers, Birkhauser.

Federal Relations—Calkins, Wilcox, Walton, Hinman, Gilham.

Engrossed and Enrolled Bills—Ferguson, Thummel, Howe.

Counties—Hinman, Knapp, Van Wyck.

Railroads — Powers, Hinman, Chapman, Thummel, Howe, Birkhauser, Kennard.

Privileges and Elections—Howe, Wilcox, Carns, Chapman, Crawford

State Prisons — Blanchard, Ambrose, Howe, Garfield, Covell.

Miscellaneous Coporations — Gilham, Ferguson, Colby.

Library—Pepoon, Brown, Bryant.

Claims—Crawford, Hayes, North, Holt and Pepoon.

Education — Bryant, Pepoon, Chapman, Hayes, Crawford.

Printing—Brown, Blanchard and Knapp.

Mines and Minerals — Hayes, Covel, Garfield.

School Funds and School Lands —Colby, Bryant, Holt, Thummel, Birkhauser.

Banks and Currency—Colby, Hinman, Aten.

Constitutional Amendments—Carns, Crawford, Wilcox.

Immigration—Walton, Kennard, Bryant.

Municipal Affairs—Ferguson, Calkins, Chapman, Van Wyck, Baird.

Public Charities—Covell, Baird, Dawes. Gilham, Holt, Ferguson.

Live Stock—North, Aten, Howe.

HOUSE.

Judiciary — Northrup, Swiszer, Pritchett, F. M. Johnson, Doolittle, Chase and Boggs.

Ways and Means—Anoan, Fitchpatrick, Phillis, Baker, Schminke, Caldwell and Heffermen.

Agriculture—Nicodemus, Heffermen, Elliott, Ewan, Page, Harrison and McVickers.

Roads and Bridges—Elliott, Bush, Hall, Meyers, Caldwell, Allen and T. B. Johnson.

Militia—Paul Gilmore, Freiricks, Shelby, Hullihan, Belden and Lambert.

——— Small, Phillips, McKee, Gibson, Beardsley, Anyan and Nicodemus.

Internal Improvements—Gilman, Cadman, Jordan, Healey, Haldemen, Gerche and Robb.

Federal Relations—Cadman, Baker, Selden, Seelby Robbitt, Chase and Eiseley.

Enrolled and Engrossed Bills—McCall, Barnum, Eisley, Healey, Bush, Love and Freirichs.

Accounts and Expenditures—Beadsley, McKee, Love, Watters, Whelplay, Small and Blackmore.

Constitutional Amendments—Switzer, Ewan, Barnum, Harvey, Whelploy, Beardsley and Haldeman.

County Boundaries, &c.—Sadler, Pane, Bobbitt, Mills, Harvey, Small and St. Clair.

Railroads—Clark, Gilman, Pollock, Fitchpatrick, Wells, Griffith and Creighton.

Privileges and Elections—Chase, Smith, Creighton, Brown, Caldwell, Jury, Pritchett.

State Penitentiary—Phillips, Walters, Elliott, Burtch, Barker, Mills, Champlin.

Corporations — F. M. Johnson, Reis, Mercer, Spicknall, Spellman, McCreedy, Whitcomb.

Asylums—Bear, Allen, Sadler, McKee, Smith, Wilcox, Gilman.

Library—Bruno, Burtch, Thos. B. Johnson, Mengel, Moore, McCreedy, Hullihen.

Cities and Towns—Gibson, McCall, Schminke, Sprick, Meyers, Reis.

Banks and Currency—Pollock, Runyan, Champion, Selden, Creighton, Spellman, Schminke.

Common Schools—Frady, F. M. Johnson, Wilcox, Moore, Meyers, Whitcomb, Smith.

University and Normal Schools—Boggs, Whelpley, Robb, Switzer, Parker, Bear, Wolfe.

Public Printing—Wolfe, Barker, Burtch, Love, Halderman, Spicknell, Spellman.

Mines and Minerals—Blackmore, Cadman, Bobbitt, Barker, Sprick, Doolittle, Frady.

Immigration—Reis, Belden, Mengel, Mills, McVicker, Harrison, Clark.

Miscellaneous Subjects—Neville, Sprick, Champlin, Jury, Whitcomb, Ewan, Healey.

Manufactures and Commerce—Runyan, Griffith, Selden, Hullihan, Mercer, Clark, Gerdis.

School Lands—Doolittle, Eiseley, Lambert, Jordan, Paul, Sadler, Fitchpatrick.

Claims—Jordan, Spicknall, Hall, Page, Wilcox, Jury, Nicodemus.

Rules—Mr. Speaker, Neville, Fradv, Northrup, Lambert, Gilmore, Anyan.

Live Stock, &c.—St. Clair, Baker, McCall, Moore, Page, Robb, Harvey.

MEDICAL.

Forest Tar,

For throat, lungs asthma and kidneys.

FOREST TAR SOLUTION, for inhalation for catarrh, consumption, bronchitis and asthma.

FOREST TAR TROCHES, for sore throat, hoarseness, tickling cough and purifying the breath.

FOREST TAR SALVE, for healing indolent sores, ulcers, cuts burns, and for piles.

FOREST TAR SOAP, for chapped hands, salt rheum, skin diseases, the toilet and bath.

FOREST TAR INHALERS, for inhaling for catarrh, consumption, asthma.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

sep28 d8m

PURE BLOOD

Is the life, but bad blood is the abomination. From it and derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs, come most of the pains and aches and all diseases of the skin. Dr. Green's King Cure is a remedy that is intended to strike at the root of this trouble. It acts as a diuretic evacuant in cases of Dropsy, Gout, Gravel, and all diseases of the Kidneys, while it acts on the stomach as a tonic. It moderately accelerates the circulation, gently encourages the action of the bowels and powerfully augments the urinary secretion—purifies and cleanses the blood, thus removing the cause of boils, carbuncles, scrofula and all eruptive and cutaneous diseases; reduces inflammatory, rheumatic and neuralgic pains and aches, allays inflammation of the kidneys, glands and fibrous tissue and joints, softens and carries off gravel and other calculus deposits of the urinary organs; cures Diabetes, Bright's Kidney Disease, Lucorrhea, (Female Weakness), Scrofula and all diseases arising from disorder of the uriny organs and impure state of the blood, and especially adapted to female complaints. It is a safe and pleasant alterative, and cures without depleting the strength of the organs or the tone of the general system. In other countries its reputation was so high that it gained the title of "King's Cure." A daily use of it will in most cases prevent, and in all cases mitigate the attack of the diseases for which it is recommended. It is beneficial for washing scrupitive discharges on the skin; but for running sores, or severe pains in the joints use Dr. Green's Crimean Linament, for man and beast.

For sale by J. K. and by C. F. Goodman.

mch17-1te8hd

LEGAL NOTICE.

To George Smith Barclay White Junior Martette C. Warren Wolcott Barclay White and Peter Housel non-resident defendants.

You are hereby notified that on the 23d day of December 1876 a petition was filed in the District Court in and for Douglas County Nebraska by George S. Gilman as plaintiff and against you impleaded with Joel T. Griffin and others as defendants the object and prayer of which petition is that an account may be taken of the amount due to the said plaintiff upon certain notes and mortgage executed by the said Joel T. Griffin and wife on the 1st day of September, 1873 to secure the sum of $5,000 with interest at 12 per cent. from date payable to the order of the said plaintiff on the 1st day of September 1876, that an order may be made requiring the payment of said sum within a short day to be fixed and that in default of such payment the said premises so mortgaged may be ordered to be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment thereof and to redeem said premises from sale for taxes and to pay the delinquent taxes due thereon and costs and attorneys fees to be awarded by the Court. Also that the said defendants Barclay White and Peter Housel may be required to disclose the extent and nature of their interest in or on the said premises and the amount thereof, that the amount due to the said George Warren Smith under his mortgage on lot in block 87, in Omaha City may be ascertained and that said lot may be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the amount which may be so found due, and to the redemption of said lot from sale for taxes and the balance so the amount so to be found due to said plaintiff, that thereupon the said defendants may each of them be forever excluded from all right enterest and equity of redemption in or to said premises or any part thereof and for general relief. The said premises are thus described. Lot 4 block 87, in Omaha City, the s. w. ¼ of the n. w. ¼ of section 6 township 14 Range 13 east. Also the s. e. ¼ of the n. e. ¼ of section 1 township 14 range 12 east, also commencing at the S. E. corner of the west ½ of the n. e. ¼ of section 1 township 14 range 12 east, thence n. 23.19 chains, thence W. 11.30 chains to center of little Papillion creek thence in a southerly direction along the meanders of said creek to a point in the center of said creek, on the south line of the west ¼ of the n e ¼ of said section, thence east 9.50 chains to place of beginning, containing in all 99.16 acres of land.

You are required to answer said Petition of the 5th day of February, 1877.

GEO. W. DOANE,
Attv. for plaintiff.

dec27-w4w

LEGAL NOTICE.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss;

At a county court held in the county court room, in and for said county, December 26th, A. D., 1876. Present, C. H. Sedgwick, County Judge. In the matter of the estate of John Nolan deceased;

On reading and filing the verified petition of Schuyler Wakefield praying that administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to him.

Ordered, that January 25th, A. D., 1877, at 9 o'clock, a. m., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a count court to be held, in and for said county, and show cause why prayer of petitioner should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested in said matter, by publishing a copy of this order in the Omaha WEEKLY BEE, a newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing.

C. H. SEDGWICK,
(A true copy.) County Judge.

jan5-w3t

LEGAL NOTICE.

State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss.:

At a county court held at the county court room, in and for said county, January 8th A. D. 1877. Present, C. H. Sedgwick, county judge. In the matter of the adoption of Blanche Benton, a minor child of Flora Benton, by John H. McAlvin and Hattie McAlvin.

On reading and filing the verified statements of Flora Benton, John McAlvin and Hattie McAlvin, asking the decree of this court for the adoption of said minor Blanche Benton, by the said John McAlvin and Hattie McAlvin.

Ordered, That January 31, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a county court to be held, in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested in said matter, by publishing a copy of this order in The OMAHA WEEKLY BEE, a newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing.

C. H. SEDGWICK,
(A true copy.) County Judge.

jan5-w3t

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