THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

VOL. VII. OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1878. NO. 224.

TELEGRAPHIC.

VERY LATEST.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, March 4.—Vice-President Wheeler occupied the chair to day.

Mr. Morrill, in presenting petitions in favor of appointment of a commission on the subject of alcoholic traffic, gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move to postpone pending and all prior orders and proceed to consideration of that bill.

Mr. Thurman, from the committee on judiciary, reported with amendments, the Senate's Pacific railroad sinking fund bill. Placed on the calendar for consideration Tuesday.

Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill to authorize deposits of silver bullion or bars and issue of certificates therefor, and it was referred to the committee on finance. It authorizes persons to deposit such bullion or bars and issue of certificates therefor by the Secretary of the Treasury in sums of not less than twenty dollars, in the same form as certificates are now issued for gold bullion, such certificates to be receivable at par for duties on imports and all public dues.

Mr. Windom presented resolutions of the Minnesota legislature favoring an appropriation for prompt and thorough improvement of the Mississippi river from the Falls of St. Anthony to New Orleans. Referred. He gave notice that at some convenient time he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks on this subject.

Mr. Paddock submitted an amendment to the river and harbor bill, providing for the continuation of the survey and the improvement of the Missouri river at Plattsmouth, Nebraska City and Brownville, Neb. Ordered printed.

Mr. Cockrell submitted a resolution referring the claim of Ludington to the committee on claims. Agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell called up the house bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Glasgow, Missouri. Passed.

Mr. Dorsey called up the senate bill authorizing the Arkansas river transfer company to construct a bridge across the Arkansas river. Passed.

Mr. Paddock submitted an order that papers in relation to establishment of a United States mint at Omaha be taken from files of the Senate and referred to committee on finance. Agreed to.

Mr. Teller submitted a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to transmit to the Senate the estimate of the amount required to enable the government to coin both gold and silver at the mint at Denver, and also what time will be required to put said mint in condition to coin gold and silver. Agreed to.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, called up the senate bill to prevent abuses in respect to mileage of district attorneys of the United States, and in explanation thereof, said in many places throughout the country district attorneys lived and transacted business at a distance from the place where the court was held. The judiciary committee thought they should only be allowed mileage but once for going to and returning from court. In some instances they had drawn mileage for every day.

Mr. Sargent submitted a joint resolution relative to Chinese immigration, and at his request it was tabled for the present.

After the morning hour Mr. Bayard stated that the senator in charge of unfinished business, Mr. Wallace—being the long bond bill—was unavoidably absent. He therefore moved that it be passed over for the present with the understanding that it should not lose its place as unfinished business. So ordered.

A number of bills on the calendar not objected to, were passed.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. Frye—For exchange of silver coins of the United States for United States notes.

By Mr. Ward—Reducing number of custom officers and regulating their compensation.

By Mr. Vance—Authorizing circuit and district judges to fine and imprison at discretion in cases of conviction of illicit distillation in lieu of the punishment now required.

By Mr. Sayler—Providing for classification of mail matters and fixing postage rates.

By Mr. Pollard—Appropriating $469,000 for deficiencies in the interior department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

By Mr. Stone—To facilitate water transportation between Lakes Erie and Michigan.

By Mr. Gibson—Providing for a commission to supervise construction of works to improve navigation of the Mississippi

By Mr. Potter—To regulate immigration; also to authorize corporations to elect receivers in suits of equity pending in United States courts

Mr. Bright offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether he has authorized the sale of any bonds for outstanding legal tender notes at par, adding the current New York premium on gold and commission for selling, or whether he has authorized sale of such bonds for legal tender notes on any other terms than above stated, and if so, the number and amount of proceeds of such bonds, and who were employed as agents to dispose of them. Adopted

Mr. Schleicher offered a preamble and resolution directing the committee on public buildings and grounds to ascertain the amount of money necessary to complete public buildings now being erected, and to build others, and to inquire into the expediency of issuing bonds of the United States to any amount necessary to erect all such buildings. Referred.

The house then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and a number of senate bills and executive documents were referred.

The senate bill pensioning all soldiers of the war of 1812, who served fourteen days, including those stricken from the rolls for disloyalty, was reached.

Mr. Stephens moved to pass it, and though Mr. Joyce objected to restoring names of disloyalists, it was passed—217 to 21.

Adjourned.

A Democratic caucus was held immediately.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, March 4.

MONEY	3@5
GOLD	101⅝
GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. 6's 1881, reg	106⅝
U. S. 1865, new	10 7⅝
U. S. 5-20's 1867,	106⅝
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	108⅝
U. S. 5-20's, new	1 3⅝
U. S. 1-10s, coupons	104⅝
U. S. 6's, currencies	118¼
STOCKS.	
Western Union	76⅝
Pacific Mail	21⅝
New York Central	104¼
Erie	9
" preferred	20
Northwestern	32⅝
Northwestern preferred	65⅝
Rock Island	93⅝
St. Paul	37⅝
St. Paul, preferred	70⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	11
Lake Shore	61⅝
Illinois Central	74
Union Pacific	65⅝
Wabash	15⅝

CHICAGO PRODUCE

Chicago, March 4.

Wheat—Moderately active, irregular and lower; No 1, 1 09 No 2 gilt edge, 1 08a1 09, closed at 1 08 bid; regular, 1 08a1 09¾, closed at 1 08a1 08½ for March; 1 05¾a1 05⅞, closed at 1 07⅞a1 07⅞ for April.

Corn—Fairly active but weak and lower; new mixed and new high mixed, 41½; No 2, 42¼a42⅜, closed at 42½ cash; 41¾a42½, closed at 42½ for March; 42⅞a43⅛, closed at 42¾ for May; rejected, 35a36½.

Oats—Quiet and weak; gilt edge No 2, 24½c cash; 24c for March; 24½c for April; 26¼a27c, closed at 26⅝c for May.

Rye—No 2, 55c.

Barley—At 45½c for March; 46c for April; 47½c bid May.

Dressed Hogs—Few sales; 4 00 per 100 lbs.

Pork—At 9 95 cash or March; 10 00a10 02½ for April; 10 15a10 17½ for May.

Lard—At 7 07½a7 10 cash or March; 7 12½a7 15 for April; 7 22½a7 25 for May.

Whisky—At 1 04

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE.

St. Louis, March 4.

Wheat—Dull, heavy and lower; No. 3 red, 1 18⅞@1 19 cash; 1 18⅞ March; 1 18 bad; cash and spring quiet; 1 07½ bid cash for No 2.

Corn—Lower; 41¼a41⅝ cash; 41¾a51⅞ March; 41⅞a42 for April.

Oats—Firmer; 26½c cash; 25⅞ bid March.

Rye—Quiet; 55c cash.

Whisky—Lower.

Pork—Lower; 10 65a10 65 cash.

Bulk Meats—Dull; shoulders, 3 37½; long clear, 5 00; short clear, 6 25.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, March 4.

Flour—Dull and heavy; common to choice western 5 00a5 15; good to choice 5 20a6 00

Wheat—Moderate; No 2, Chicago spring, 1 25a1 28 No 3, Milwaukee, 1 26; No 2, red winter 1 35; No 2 Northwest, 1 24a1 26½.

Rye—Firm; No 2 Western, 71a72c.

Barleo—Dull unchanged.

Corn—Moderate demand; ungraded western mixed 49½a53; No 2, 55½a56.

Oats—Firmer; western mixed 35a35½c.

Eggs—Quiet; 10a15.

Mess Pork—Dull at 10 74a10 85.

Dressed Hogs—Dull: western 3 85

Lard—Prime steam 7 32½a7 40.

Butter—Heavy; western 7a22,

Whisky—Quiet; 1 07½.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, March 4.

Hogs—Receipts 17,200; market badly demoralized; mixed packing 3 50a3 65; light 3 50a3 80; heavy shipping 3 70a3 90; pens well filled at close.

Cattle—Receipts 2,790; market fair for shipping grades with sales of a few at 3 80a4 40; feeders and stockers fairly active at 2 50a3 85; butchers' stuff steady and in fair demand; steers 3 00a3 70; cows 2 00a3 50; bulls 2 00a3 25; oxen 275a3 40; light supply.

Sheep—Receipts 80; nominal; trade confined to city butchers.

C. & N.W.

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MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Mang'r Chicago

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PHILLIPS AND EMERSON.

The Coincidence of their Recent Addresses to Boston Audiences Gives an Excellent Opportunity

For Comparing the Two in Points of Sharply-Marked Difference.

Boston correspondence Chicago Tribune.

Massachusetts has two men, now three score and ten in years, but with intellect as clear and strong as ever, whom Boston from different points of view always delights to honor. One is Wendell Phillips; the other is Ralph Waldo Emerson. Each has his own set of followers, but each has always a crowd whenever he speaks. They are characteristic New England men, and whatever may be their national reputation, they never seem more at home than when speaking to a characteristic Boston audience. It has just happened that they have spoken within 24 hours of one another, on essentially the same subject, in this city, and the coincidence gives such an excellent opportunity for comparing the two in points of sharply-marked difference, that I cannot but think that such a comparison will interest your readers.

Mr. Phillips lectured on Sunday afternoon before the Free Religious Association. Here he was at home. His audience welcomed the freest statement of his opinions whether in politics or religion. To me the interest of the occasion was the man itself. It is not often that you can hear him now, and the arch enemy may soon take him hence. He is almost as much of a monument of other days as his intimate friend and co-worker, William Lloyd Garrison, who is now a hale and brisk old gentleman, living on borrowed time, and feeling that he has done good work for his generation. But his eye is not yet dim, nor has that peculiar power which he learned forty years ago while stumping New England in the slavery agitation, departed from him. With waistcoat buttoned, a man of more than the average size, his presence commanding though not imposing, he stood for an hour before a thousand people, holding their closest attention, never for a moment hesitating for a word, never taking his eye off the people, seldom rising in his speech beyond the colloquial freedom of good conversation.

He spoke slowly, suggesting reserve strength, and confined his gestures mainly to his right hand, and very freely to the use of the extended forefinger, but there was such dignity, just that remove from the audience which taught that, while he was one of them, he was yet their teacher in his speech and in his method, that his discourse seemed like the utterance of a master spirit, and the charm of his manner was not more marked than the choice and simple English which he used, or the vigor and clearness of his ideas. Once or twice he got hisses, as when he turned bitterly on New England for disloyalty to the great American idea, but it was Sunday, and he withheld himself from a characteristic reply.

Mr. Emerson to-day, was almost the opposite of Mr. Phillips yesterday. Not in any sense an orator, a tall, slender figure—now a little bent with years, his gray hair straggling over a crown partially bald, his features more sharply cut than ever, his manner as coy and bashful as that of a maiden entering society for the first time, his eyes as sharp on his audience as ever and hardly dimmed, he stood to-day in the Old South Church before an audience of from 1,000 to 1,500, in singular harmony with the Revolutionary relics around him. The feeling that it might be Ralph Waldo Emerson's last public appearance had no doubt quickened many to come, but it is no slight tribute to the respect and affection which Boston feels for perhaps her greatest genius that so large a number of people gathered out of her busy streets to hear what the Concord philosopher had to say on "The Future of the Republic." Mr. Emerson is no orator, and, apart from the delight which all educated people have in the welcome surprises of his discourse, there is now but little charm in his delivery. Once his very bashfulness and hesitation, giving you the feeling that he revered his own thought and felt himself to be nothing, was the spell which held his audience, but now his voice is so broken that he cannot be heard by more than 200 people with distinctness, and only those who are nearest him can feel the old time magic of his winged words. Yet something held his large audience to-day, if they could not hear him, so spell bound that you could almost hear a pin drop—it may have been the satisfaction of looking at the man himself, or the husband feeling of awe which we all have in the presence of genius. The audience itself was characteristic. Literary and professional men were numerous. Mr. Bronson Alcott, Mr. Emerson's friend and neighbor in Concord—a man only less distinguished than the author of "English Traits," a white haired old gentleman of 70 years—was present.

The Rev. Joseph Cook and his wife were listening to catch every word. The daughter of Hawthorne, the wife of the young poet and novelist, George Parsons Lathrop, was just below him, looking for all the world like one of her father's heroines and space fails me to mention the prominent women of Boston and vicinity, well known in the best social circles, who made up his illustrious audience. It was thrilling to hear Mr. Emerson's own daughter, sitting by Mr. Alcott's side, occasionally prompt her father to speak in a louder tone, and to feel the sympathy of the audience with her effort. The occasion was one of rare interest, and was all the more prized from the fear lest the cheerful face of the man in Massachusetts who has preserved his individuality with greatest care might not be seen in public again. Only those who know his many infirmities can understand how much it cost him (and his friends) to appear in public at all; but it is a source of gratification that his lecture, which was apparently freshly written, shows no diminution of his crisp and vigorous thought.

In comparing Phillips and Emerson, you compare the Aristotelian with the Platonist. Both lectured on the future of the country, and both urged that the people made the country; but Mr. Phillips rapped New England right and left, because he felt that its press and statesmen had shown distrust in the free vote of every man, because of its abuse in the cities, and charged their corruptions where it belongs, with a severety which showed distrust and hate; the other held the same views, alluded to the same things, felt the abuse just as keenly, but spoke in terms which indicated hope and good cheer and the belief this country is "the great charity of God for the human race."

Mr. Emerson made you feel that, though American was provincial, "an immense Halifax," too much under the dominion of European influence, we had the resources for the future and should be able to show that each man has a reason for being in the world. Mr. Phillips pleaded for the same ideas, but with such constant thrusts at what he did not approve of, and such sharp words on current political issues, that the ideal glow was lost in the practical discussion of facts In short there was just the difference which exists between the idealist who speaks for to-day and for to-morrow, and for the practical man of affairs who plans wisely for to-day. With all his immense strength and with his true and real sympathy for the masses, Mr. Phillips loses immensely by his despondent view of the present situation and by his indulgence in sarcasm and personalities.

On the other hand, Mr. Emerson never more truly descended out of the clouds than he did to-day. He spok words which, when they are circulated broadcast, will reverberate through the nation, which will set men a thinking, and which will turn hearts in gratitude to the one who spoke them. Both men are citizens whom no State should fail to be proud of, but the greatest orator takes the second place when the poet-philosopher gives his ripest words on the points which are to shape the destiny of America. Mr. Emerson keeps wonderfully near to facts for a man who has all his life looked into the mystyries beyond the clouds, and showed to day that the intuitions of common sense and a clear judgement in practical affairs were united with the higher gifts which make him the most original mind which America has produced. J. H. W.

SILVER IN LONDON.

Effect of the Passage of the Silver Bill in the Great Money Market.

London, March 4.—The passage of the Bland silver bill over the President's veto has been commented on by all the leading papers, which have, as heretofore, shown intense bitterness and unfairness in discussing it, but the public in general do not seem to have been alarmed. Its effect upon the value of bonds has been

SCARCELY APPRECIABLE,

whatever changes that have occurred having been due to other causes. Going back nearly six weeks previous to the passage of the bill by the senate, I find that on January 23 United States five-twenties closed at 106¼, while English consols closed at 95¼ Yesterday the American securities closed at 106¼ and English consols at 95¼. Thus, while English funds have fallen ⅝

AMERICAN BONDS

have fully held their own, and this is in spite of the fact that the United States have been accused, not only by English but by American newspapers and financiers, of having partially repudiated their engagements, and endeavored to swindle their creditors. The truth is that the English holders of United States bonds cannot be frightened by any such nonsense, and while the prophets of evil have been prophesying that American securities would have a great fall, they have maintained their position in the most

EXTRAORDINARY MANNER.

It should be remembered that there is hardly one security on the London Exchange that has not fallen from ½ to 1½ per cent in the same time.

The effect upon silver is equally encouraging to those who insisted on its remonetization. From about 53 pence per ounce it has steadily advanced, in spite of heavy sales on Germany, until now it stands at 55¼. An equal increase further will bring it on an

EQUALITY WITH GOLD

as a coin; that is, an American silver dollar will be neither better nor worse in any market of the world than a gold dollar. English holders of American bonds have not yet been frightened into selling them to any noticeable extent, and it is quite likely that the men who bought them when the prospects of the United States were so gloomy as to make them worth less than 50 per cent, of their face are not going to be greatly alarmed about so just and reasonable a measure.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—The Czar has called out four divisions of reserve with artillery.

London, March 4.—Vice-Admiral Inglefield will in May assume the command of the fleet on the North American and West Indian stations.

The position of the British ships at Tuzla is regarded as critical, owing to the short run for torpedo boats from Tchekmedje or San Stefano. It is strongly suspected that the Thornycraft torpedo boats and Whitehead torpedoes are being dispatched to the sea of Marmora in sections.

Washington, March 4.—In the investigation of the Boston post-office matter to-day, it was proved that Meredith, a small New Hampshire postoffice, was given to the postmaster in 1875 in consideration of $250 paid for political purposes.

MYSTERIOUS.

For months past it has been a mystery to the people of this State how J. S. French & Co., the Reliable Grocers of Omaha, could sell goods twenty-five per cent. below other dealers; but the secret has leaked out, and we hasten to give it to our readers. An investigation at the freight office reveals the fact that this firm buy their goods by the *car load*, and we have also learned through a reliable source that by paying *cash on delivery*, they secure large discounts, which small dealers who buy on credit cannot get. We print their price list on our local page, and it will pay you to examine it. feb8 1y1p

DENVER WATER-WORKS.

What They Cost, and How They Operate.

Suggestions for Omaha by a Former Resident.

Correspondence of the Bee.

Denver, Col., March 1, 1878.

The city of Omaha, in her rapid growth, will be compelled to provide a better water supply than she is now favored with. When but a scattering village, as it was but a short time back, the wells and cisterns gave a bountiful supply of good water, but in her rapid growth cisterns are injured from the large deposit of smoke, and the wells are impregnated with sewage, and will in time, if it has not already been, be the cause of disease and death.

Pure water is not only a luxury, but a decided necessity for the health of a city.

Again, the protection from fire will in time drive your city to the creation of water works, or the adoption of some means of supply greater than is possible under the present system.

I have no plan to offer, but an interesting visit to the Denver waterworks, and through their reports, and information from the chief engineer, Mr. P. C. Allen, I am in possession of some facts that may be of interest to your citizens. Near the South Platte river are located some large wells. These wells, owing to the slope of the country, remain filled to a point several feet above the level of the river surface.

The water rises in the wells through the coarse sand and gravel, and being from melting snows, is cool, soft and clear. Holly engines and pumps force the water through the mains and service pipes to all parts of the city. Steam is kept at a pressure of 70lbs per square inch, and water in the mains show a like pressure. An automatic governor regulates the speed of the engine, so as to maintain an even pressure in the water pipes at all hours. As the consumption of water varies to a great extent, so the speed of the engines vary from fifteen to 100 revolutions per minute.

Organized as a stock company in 1870, with a capital stock of $250,000, work was begun, and we find the company now with good works, 19 mines of mains, ranging from 15 inches down to 2 inches, 159 hydrants for fire, and 1,000 taps of from 1½ to 2 inches, for supplying the buildings. The highest point reached above the works is 125 feet They supply the city with from 600,008 to 1,700,000 gallons per day, and the capacity of the works is 5,000,000 gallons per diem.

In granting the charter a contract was entered into by which the city was to have free access to the hydrants or fire plugs for seventeen years, for the purpose of putting out fires and washing out gutters, for which the city pay an annual sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.)

This is not a severe tax, with a population now of 25,000, and rapidly increasing.

Water rents for residences usually range from $5 to $10, or $15, in proportion to the number of rooms, and where metres are used the price is from three to six cents for one hundred gallons used—the greater quantity costing less in proportion. The year ending Oct. 31st 1877, shows:

Receipts	$50,046 33
Expenditures	43,978.92
Gain	6,067,40

This is the first year that they have come out ahead, and from this on, the profits will increase from year to year, and will become a good paying investment to the owners.

The works are adequate for all demands upon them now, and are susceptible of increase as the demands require.

The citizens of Denver are greatly favored with such good works and pure water. J. M. G.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

London, March 3.—March 10 is the date fixed for renewing the attempt to hold a peace meeting in Hyde park.

Athens, March 3.—The inhabitants of Mount Olympus have risen and declared for union with Greece. Five hundred and fifty volunteers from Greece have joined them, with two steamer cargoes of rifles.

Havana, March 3.—Yesterday afternoon the insurgents in the Central department defiled before Gen. Martinez Campos, at Puerto Principe, surrendering their arms. The insurgents at Trocha also surrendered.

London, March 3—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Gallipoli, February 27, says a telegram to the Turkish minister of war orders the governor of the Dardanelles to prevent any more men-of-war, whether British, French or Austrian, from entering the sea of Marmora.

Rome, March 3.—The Italian government has warned the Vatican authorities, through the Inspector of police, that they could take no measures to prevent possible disturbance at the Pope's coronation, as the Pope did not recognise the king of Italy.

St. Petersburg, March 3.—The Golos says: "Typhus is increasing rapidly among the Russian troops in Roumania. All the railway carriages are infected. It is absolutely necessary for the army in Turkey to return by sea, and not through Roumania."

Vienna, March 3.—Negotiations concerning the conference proceed slowly, but Austria's resolution to bring about its meeting is unshaken, and it will probably meet in spite of the present apathy of the powers on the subject.

It is by no means certain that the bill to repeal the resumption act, which has passed the house, will be favorably reported by the senate finance committee. There is a growing disposition to press action upon that bill. Several members desire to know what the effect of the silver law will be. Some are confident that it will be nullified if the resumption act is repealed. Silver could not circulate. Senator Allison is not well disposed toward the bill. Senator Ferry is now disposed to be unfavorable to it. There are two estimates of strength of the repeal measure in the finance committee: One that the House bill will be reported favorably by one majority; another, that it will be reported unfavorably by the same majority.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE PAPERS SIGNED.

The Terms of Peace are Signed, and the Grand Duke Congratulates the Czar.

The Greek Insurrection Spreading—Turkish Outrages.

Special Dispatch to the Bee.

WAR NEWS.

London, March 4.—A Pera correspondent writes: By giving up the hostile European provinces, and at the same time receiving tribute from them, or saddling them with a portion of the national debt, and concentrating the Mussulmen in the territory contiguous to Constantinople, and making the concentration required by territorial concessions in Asia Minor, the Turks will create a new Ottoman power ten times stronger than when it was spread over a vast badly organized and hostile territory.

Special dispatches from various points in the Greek provinces of Turkey indicate that the insurrection is spreading. These say 2,000 insurgents are encamped within sight of Vola, in Thessaly, and are entrenching. The district between Mount Olympus and the Pindus range is in revolt. Epirus insurgents defeated the Turks at Gheasta, on Friday, after four hours' fighting, killing 80 and wounding 150. Another fight took place at Carolimper, with a similar result, the Turks leaving 70 dead on the field.

A provincial government has been formed at Sycursian, and a union with Greece has been proclaimed.

Two hundred refugees, men women and children, from Sycursian have arrived at Corfu.

A great panic exists among the Christian population of insurrectionary districts.

Consular reports from Sarlissa, the capital of Thessaly, says: Sixteen unarmed men, and thirty-five women and children were massacred by the Turkish irregulars, and all the women in the town violated.

A DISAGREEMENT.

Constantinople, March 4.—Previous to the signature of the treaty of peace General Ignatieff demanded that Turkey should unite with Russia in defending all stipulations before the conference. Safvet Pasha refused to do so. General Ignatieff then telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions. Not known how the question was settled. Russia agreed not to include Salonica in Bulgaria, it includes Bosegos, Varna and Kustendje. Money indemnity of forty million pounds, originally claimed in addition to territorial cession, was finally fixed at twelve millions.

TERMS OF PEACE SINGED.

St Petersburg, March 4.—Grand Duke Nicholas has sent the following dispatch to the Emperor:

"San Stefano, March 3.—I do myself the honor of congratulating your gracious majesty on the conclusion of peace. God has vouchsafed to us the happiness of accomplishing the holy work begun by Your Majesty; and on the anniversary of the enfranchisement of the serfs, Your Majesty has delivered oppressed Christians from the Musselman yoke."

War Imminent.

Special to Chicago Times.

London, March 4—2 a. m.—There is no news as to the signing of the peace terms. A Russian telegram charges the Turks with having interposed to secure further delay. A rumor originating in Downing street states that Tuesday has been fixed as the day of signing.

English sentiment seems determined to find fault with Russia whatever concessions may be made by the latter. Yesterday, despite the promise that peace would be signed and Russa had yielded the points as to the Turkish iron clads and the Egyptian tribute there was no lack of fault finding. It is vaguely asserted that there are still many points of contention, and that England has other and more vital interests than the fate of the Turkish fleet which Russia

MAY INTERFERE WITH.

Despite all the concessions by Russia and in the face of her official assurances, it is still urged that there is cause for alarm, and that Russian diplomatic assurances are utterly valueless. A statement was received and credited that the regulations affecting the navigation of the Dardanelles exclusively by Russian war ships are not regarded by Russia as affecting European interests and will not, therefore, be submitted to the conference. The same is said with reference to the alleged Russian demand for a fortress on the Bosphorus. The circulation of an unconfirmed report that the military governor of the Dardanelles had received orders to prevent the passage of any more

FOREIGN WAR SHIPS,

although not generally credited, caused immense excitement, and gave rise to the assertions that it is a Russian move and simply a preliminary to the hostilities which Russia expects to ensue as soon as the terms of peace are promulgated. The Times correspondent has been again assured that the government are in possession of information which they cannot make public, but whose nature is such that they believe hostilities are inevitable. The Chicago Times representative at Pera telegraphs that the Russians are so disposed that at a few hours' notice they can occupy a dozen

IMPORTANT COAST POSITIONS,

including both Constantinople and Gallipoli. The indications also point to an intention to seize commanding points on the Bosphorus from which, with torpedoes, accumulated here, the Black Sea can be and speedily be closed against the advance of a hostile fleet.

All English officers on leave of absence have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to report for service on the receipt of telegraphic notice.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT

Houston & Garrison's Bankrupt Stock of

Table-linen, hosiery, Cassimeres, Irish-Linen, Etc., Etc., Etc.

A large lot of Dress Goods, from Greatest Bankrupt Sales of New York at BUSHMAN'S.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact than any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects to some extent, the quality of the blood.

F. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice by mail free, by sending 1 cent stamp. Try one bottle of Kunkel's Iron and be convinced of its merits. Advice at Depot and Store free. No 259 North Ninth Street.

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Removed alive. Tape Worm removed alive in from two to three hours, with vegetable medicine. Head and all passing from the system alive. No fee till head passes, the Doctor never fails to remove Tape, Pin Seat, and Stomach Worms. Ask for a bottle of Kunkels Worm Syrup, price $1 per bottle. It never fails; or send to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for circular with full instructions, by enclosing 3 cent stamp for return of same. Kunkel's Worm Syrup is used for children or adults with perfect safety, as it is vegetable. Buy it, and try it. Advice at office and store free No. 259 North Ninth St. 28

Tortures that need not be endured.

People suffer a great deal of pain unnecessarily. Among tortures that need not be endured are those inflicted by the rheumatism and gout, since the acrid element in the blood which produces them by contact with the sensitive covering of the muscles and joints may be eliminated by the use of that matchless depurant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, before the inflamitory symtoms are developed to any great extent. When it is considered what excruciating tortures rheumatism inflicts, and what atendency it has, when fully developed, to attack the heart, the advisability of an early use of such a reliable antedote becomes at once apparent. The rheumatic virus is expelled from the blood by the increased action of the kidneys which act as strainers—produced by the Bitters, and the sufferer will find, if he uses this supreme defensive agent, that he will be protected against a return of the agonizing complaint. Dyspepsia, fever and ague, liver and bowel complaints and other maladies, are also cured by this admirable remedy. 127-m5

LEGAL NOTICE:

To Jackson Rounds, non-resident defendant.—

You are hereby notified that your wife, Annie R. Rounds has commenced an action against you in District Court for Douglas county, State of Nebraska. The object and prayer of the petition are wholly annul the bonds of matrimony now existing between you. Cause, extreme cruelty. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 18th day of March, A. D, 1878.

ANNIE R ROUNDS,

By Adams & Simeral, her attorneys.

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