THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

VOL. VII. OMAHA, NEB., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1878. NO. 225.

TELEGRAPHIC.

VERY LATEST.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, March 5.—Mr. Thurman introduced a bill to prohibit members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds. Referred.

The long bond bill, Mr. Wallace being still unavoidably absent, was passed over for the present with the understanding that it should retain its place as unfinished business.

The military committee reported adversely the bill extending time for presenting claims for presenting claims for equipping and drilling volunteers during the rebellion. Indefinitely postponed.

The house joint resolution providing for issuing of arms and ammunition to Idaho under the act of July 3d, 1876, passed.

Mr. McMillan called up the senate bill to authorize the Worthington and Sioux Falls railroad company to extend its road into the territory of Dakota, to the village of Sioux Falls, which was discussed at length and then laid aside.

Mr. Beck called up his resolution declaring it inexpedient to levy and collect taxes for maintenance of the sinking fund, and spoke at length in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Beck opposed reference of the resolution to the committee on finance. He renewed previous arguments and declared our whole system of federal taxation was unjust and heavy. He argued that the Astors, Stewarts and Vanderbilts should pay their share towards the support of the government. Whatever financial legislation should be enacted depression will continue under this oppressive taxation. He mentioned the decline of ship building, and said that our commerce which in 1861 was passing that of Great Britain, has fallen off. He favored repeal of navigation laws and high protective tariff, which had well nigh destroyed our commercial marine. The sinking fund was now in a condition to meet all pledges, and there was no necessity to levy taxes for it at present. He opposed all subsidies. He would encourage competition and discountenance combinations. He favored free ships, removal of all taxation on ships, and other supplies. He favored an income tax so as to raise $25,000,000 annually. At present poverty bears the burdens of the government, while wealth escapes. He feared Messrs Morrill and Dawes would control the finance committee and defeat his resolution. The treasury department should have a collecting and disbursing secretary who should be a check on each other. His resolution was to revive commerce, not to weaken credit.

Mr. Morrill said he was willing to do a great deal to reduce taxation, but thought it strange that Mr. Beck should want this important resolution passed without referring it to the finance committee. The navigation laws, which Mr. Beck denounced, were the same as in 1861. He denied that the poor were oppressed and the rich favored by present taxation. The fact that no people on earth are clad better than Americans, proves that taxes do not oppress them. He hoped this would not be one of the resolutions to be passed under the whip and spur of outside influence. The removal of taxes was a pleasant duty, but their imposition was sometimes a patriotic necessity.

The motion to refer to the finance committee was agreed to without division. Adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Marsh offered a resolution reciting that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroad companies owe the United States $28,000,000 of of accrued interest on bonds guaranteed by the United States, and that the earnings of said companies have been consumed by dividends declared on capital stock in violation of their charters, and directing the judiciary committee to report whether it is expedient to enact such laws as will prohibit the payment of dividends on said stock until indebtedness to the United States is liquidated. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Eden the Senate amendments to the House bill making an appropriation for payment of claims reported allowed by the secretary of the treasury were concurred in.

The speaker then called committees for reports.

Mr. Crapo, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the bill supplementary to the act to carry into effect a covenant between the United States and China, concluded in 1858, and to give the court of claims jurisdiction in certain cases. Passed.

At the conclusion of the morning hour a half hour's discussion arose as to the business to be next considered. After a great deal of amusement, and while Mr. Townsend was on the floor, the Speaker announced that discussion was entirely out of order, and that it seemed to him public business should be proceeded with, which called forth a remark from Mr. Townsend. He did not want the chair to lecture him in public.

The Speaker—The chair will lecture the gentlemen in private.

Mr. Townsend—You had better. I do not want any public lecture; and further, I will not submit to it. [Great laughter.]

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Potter in the chair on the fortification appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates $100,000 for works of defense, $125,000 for armament of fortifications, $50,000 for harbor and torpedo defense. The bill was laid aside for reports of the House.

Durham made a speech on the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to employ temporary clerks, and making an appropriation for them.

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LATEST MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 5.

MONEY	4½
GOLD	101¾
GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. 6's 1881, reg	106½
U. S. 1881, new	1 41½
U. S. 5-20's 1867	106½
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	108½
U. S. 5-20's, new	106½
U. S. 10-40s, coupons	104½
U. S. 6's, currencies	118½
STOCKS.	
Western Union	76½
Pacific Mail	24
New York Central	95½
Erie	9½
preferred	23½
Northwestern	30½
Northwestern preferred	61½
Rock Island	100
St. Paul	38½
St. Paul, preferred	71
Ohio & Mississippi	
Lake Shore	62
Illinois Central	74½
Union Pacific	68½
Wabash	15

CHICAGO PRODUCE

CHICAGO, March 5.

Flour—Nominally unchanged; feeling weak.

Wheat—Moderately active, but weak and lower; No 1, 1 07½; No 2 gilt edge, 1 07½al 07¾ closed at 1 07½ bid; regular 1 06¾al 07¾, closed at 1 07¾ cash; 1 06¾al 07¾, closed at 1 07¾ for March; 1 06¾al 07¾, closed at 1 06¾ for April; No 3, 1 00; No 2 Minnesota, 1 08½.

Corn—Opened weak and easy but closed higher than yesterday; regular No 2 42a42½, closed at 42½; gilt edge 42a42½; rejected 33½.

Oats—Quiet; No 2, 25; gilt edge, 25 cash.

Rye—Unchanged; No 2, 55c.

Barley—Quiet and weak; 45½ Apl; 45c March.

Dressed Hogs—season about closed; no sales.

Pork—A shade lower; 9 90a9 95 cash or March; 10 00a10 02½ April; 1 014a10 17½ May.

Lard—Quiet and steady; 7 10 cash or March; 7 15a7 17½ April; 7 25a 7,27½ May.

Bulk Meats—Boxed shoulders, 636½; short rib, 5 10; short clear, 3 37½.

Butter—No 2 creamery, 28a32; fancy do. 36a38c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh 10a11½c.

Whisky—At 1 04.

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.

Flour—Dull and lower; fancy, 6 25a6 75; choice, 5 75a6 00; family, 5 40a5 60.

Wheat—At 2c lower and very dull; No 3 red, 1 16½ cash; 1 16½ for March; spring dull and lower, 1 05 bid.

Corn—At 41½ for March; 41 for April.

Oats—Steady and firm; 26½ cash and March; 26 bid April.

Rye—Quiet; 54½ cash.

Whisky—Advanced; 1 03.

Pork—Dull and lower; offered at 11 50 cash; 10 25 bid; 10 35 bid April.

Bulk Meats—Dull and nominal.

Bacon—Very dull; not enough doing to make prices.

Lard—Very dull at 7 10.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, March 5.

Wheat—Easier and very quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1 26; No. 2 red winter, $1 34a1 34½; No. 2 Northwest $1 24a1 26.

Rye—Firmer; No. 2 western 71 372c.

Corn—Easier; ungraded western mixed 47½a54; steam mixed 51½a52½c.

Oats—Steady; mixed western 34½a35½c.

Eggs—Steady; western 10a15½c.

Mess Pork—Heavy; 10 50a10 75.

Lard—Steady; prime steam 7 32a7 40.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 5.

Hogs—Receipts 12,230; market a little more settled but prices unchanged; mixed packing, 3 40a3 60; light, 3 60a3 70; heavy shipping, 3 65a3 85; some left.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,280; shipments 650; shippers take a fair share at unchanged figures, 3 70a4 50; feeders and stockers in moderate demand at 2 00a3 80; butchers' steers, 3 00a3 75; cows, 2 25a3 50; bulls, 2 00a3 25; oxen, 3 40a3 75; in good request.

Sheep—Receipts, 890; ready sale for all offering; sales at 3 75a5 00.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.

Cattle—Slow and unchanged; prime to choice shipping steers 4 50a5 00; fair to good 4 10a5 30; butchers 3 25a3 55; cows and heifers 3 15a3 65; stockers and feeders 2 80a3 75 Receipts 879.

Hogs—Packing hogs nominal and 10c lower, 3 50a3 65; light to shippers 5c lower 3 40a3 60; butchers to fancy 3 60a3 75; buyers of all grades off market. Receipts 1,500.

Sheep—Good demand for at; common and medium dull; common to choice 3 00a4 35; extr heavy shipping 4 50a4 75. Receipts 270.

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is the only route between Chicago and Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

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the oldest Lake Shore Route, as is the only one passing between Chicago and Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha and Milwaukee.

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BISMARCK.

The Proposed New Territory of Lincoln—Indian Affairs—Military Matters.

Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

Bismarck, D. T, Feb 25.—If congress moves fast enough, this live village of Bismarck will be in Lincoln territory before the Fourth of July. The Black Hillers have struck the right lead in their proposition to divide Dakota territory north and south, on the hundredth meridian, just far enough east of Bismarck and the Missouri river to include 600 miles of the fertile valley of the Big Muddy.

They will have the sympathy, and probably the active assistance, of the Montana delegate, the Wyoming Delegate, the two Nebraska senators, and the whole Minnesota delegation. With such a local influence the Lincon-Territory schemers stand a far better chance in Congress than when they were fighting Wyoming and Montana. Even the Dakota delegate, Mr. Kidder, will not growl very loud against the effort to divide Dakota on the hundredth meridian. If he does the Hills will see that he never returns to Congress again in the capacity of a delegate. His personal interests would favor the scheme, as the division would take the uncontrollable miners out of his district, and set aside his ambitious rivals in Bismarck. He would have a far easier success in the next Republican Convention if he could let the division occur under his gentle protest.

The new territory would embrace the wealth and population of the Hills, Forts Sully, Standing Rock, Rice, Lincoln, Stevenson, Berthold, Buford, the city of Bismarck, the scores of stations on the Custer and Fort Pierre routes to the Hills, the ranches on the mail routes to Buford and Tongue river, and Fort Sully—covering a total distance of 1,300 miles. Then the Northern Pacific Extension west would give the new territory about 200 miles of the great northern route to the Pacific, and all the population and development that will necessarily follow the building of the road. As it stands there are forty-five miles of the Northern Pacific in the proposed division. Again, the prospects of narrow gauge railroads from Cheyenne and Bismarck into the Hills are good. The company organized in Bismarck have been promised the aid of the Northern Pacific to the extent of free depot grounds, right of way through the land grant, $250,000, 16 per cent advantage upon Black Hills business, and all railroad building material, transportation from St. Paul or Duluth, over the Northern Pacific railroad, at cost. Col. DeGraff, the principal railroad builder of Minnesota, has promised his backbone and grit in the construction. He has been tendered the presidency of the road, but I doubt his willingness to accept. He likes to build roads, but not to put money in or manage them.

Fort Duford, 226 miles northwest of Bismarck, complains that the weather continues so mild that the work of cutting ice has been suspended, and half a crop only has been gathered. In order to fill the government ice-house, a lengthy cold snap must occur, which is very improbable. The other important crop, wood, is large. The mild winter, and the increase of woodyards and choppers, have conspired to make the article very plenty. The steamers of the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone will have no trouble in buying an abundance of fuel at bottom prices.

The stage line from Buford to Tongue river now makes two trips a week. The travel is on the increase. It is, "On to the Yellowstone!" Cattle raising seems to be the prospective bonanza. Besides, there are people in this section who believe there is gold in the Big Horn country, and next spring they intend to be there and test it to their heart's content. As an illustration of how the fortunes of mining run, I have a little story from Adobetown, Montana. A claim, out of which the owner, in 1865, made a fortune, was sold in 1866 as "played out" ground, for a thousand dollars. The purchaser made money out of the ground, and sold numerous partnership interests besides, for many times the original cost of $1,000. He sold his last interest, a year ago, for $6,000. The fresh purchasers have cleared $6,000, made good wages out of the diggings, and have hundreds of dollars in sight. "Played out" ground sometimes pays.

Indian sensations are painfully scarce. It is getting monotonous. A calm, however, is supposed to precede a storm. Threatened Fort Peck has been reinforced, and now has about one hundred men. The Indians in that neighborhood are evidently there at present as buffalo hunters. The buffalo are very numerous, and the weather so delightful that no Indian with an Indian's love of sport and game could resist the temptation to run away from the agencies and make for the land of buffalo meat. It is reported that Lone-Dog, from Sitting Bull's camp, has been interviewing the Assiniboines at Wolf Point, with fight in his speech. He got forty Uncapspas, who were with the Assiniboines, to join him.

A careful reading of the Northern Pacific extension bill reveals the unpleasant fact that the settlers on the Big Heart, west of Bismarck, are "left." The bill protects settlers 100 miles from either terminus, but leaves those within that distance to trust to luck.

Gen. S D. Sturgis will return from his "sick leave" to-morrow evening and relieve Col. Tilford as commandant of Fort A. Lincoln.

Capt. Donovon, of the 17th Infantry, stationed at Fort Pembina, has been courtmartialed on the charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The verdict has not been officially promulgated.

OUTLOOK.

The Omaha Shirt Factor listly makes 6 first-class shirts for $9 00, Wamsutta muslin, and Richardson's fine Irish linen bosom and cuffs, guaranteed to fit. On receipt of size of collar and measure around the breast, with $1 60. We will forward sample shirt to any address, post paid. Goods sent C. O. D. Will be subject to your examination before paying, provided a sufficient amount to cover express charges is remitted with the order. Rules of self-measurement sent on application.

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THE CRETANS.

As Seen in a Business, Religious, and Social Light.

Correspondence of the Bee.

Crete, Neb., February 28, 1878.—The inhabitants of Saline county and their wealth is furnished us through the following statistics: Population, 10,000; assessed valuation of taxable property, $1,955,691, which last sum is not probably more than one-third of the real value of the property represented.

A cheese factory is urgently called for, and with hay for two dollars per ton, straw gratis, and corn 15 cents a bushel, we can't see why our people should forever import cheese from the east where the cost of production is fully treble what it would be here, to say nothing of freight, commission and other expenses incurred in transit.

The price of land in this county ranges from $5 to $8 per acre, 6 per cent. interest, and with heavy rebates for improvements, and large discounts for cash.

The Southern convocation of the Protestant Episcopal church has just been held here. The object was the furtherance of the missionary work of the church. Bishop Clarkson was in attendance, and also the Very Rev. Dean C. C. Harris. A grand good time was had by the clergy at a reception tendered them by the Cretans, and which came off Tuesday night at the elegant dining room and parlors of the Cosmopolitan hotel. No one is better able to furnish a feast than Mrs. Code, who thoroughly understands the preparation of savory dishes and the entertainment of the public.

BALL AT BAND'S OPERA HOUSE.

The other evening we enjoyed a delightful party at the theater above named, where the Pleasant Hours Club gave a most recherche ball. We never had any experience as a fashion reporter, consequently we cannot do justice to a description of the many tasty toilettes displayed, but they were not worth mentioning when compared with the bewitching forms which they half revealed, half disclosed. The soft glances from bright eyes, the merry laugh and the delicious enchantment of the dreamy dance have been too often described to need repetition; so we will say that everything was lovely and the aurine bird was way up. The Friendville string band, the best in the county, furnished most delightful music.

AN AMAZONIAN WITNESS ILLUSTRATES.

A cow has recently been causing some trouble to the honest Bohemians of a neighborhood hereabouts, and finally she brought on a general fight; men, women and children participating with clubs and other missels for implements of warfare, and as a result the whole crew were brought before Justice Cornwell very sadly damaged.

A two hundred pound female who came off with a broken nose, was asked by the lawyer to explain to the jury how, when, and where and by whom she was assaulted. This was duly translated to her, and when she fully comprehended that she must show first how she was assaulted, she snatched the nearest juryman—a slender fellow—and gave him such a series of kicks, cuffs and jerks, that before the judge could interfere, the poor fellow was a badly used up man. Ignorance of what was really required caused it all, which, when fully understood the trial proceeded.

A NEBRASKA GIANT.

Crete has a man by the name of James Marshall who is six feet seven and a half inches tall and weighs 218 pounds. We suggest that he send his pedigree to Barnum, who will furnish him with high-heeled boots and advertise him as being seven foot seven, with 300 pounds avardupois. There is millions in that fellow if Barnum only had the job of getting them.

To-day we reluctantly bid goodbye to our home like quarters at the Ogden House. Wherever we roam we will always remember this house and the most estimable family that conducts it.

To Mr. Wells, the able editor of the Union, we are under obligations for many favors, and also to Hon. James Dawes that true and tried representative of the people of Saline county, but to Mr. Geo. Roper, more than to any other, we are indebted for facts figures and introductions, and a thousand favors which the traveler knows how to appreciate when dropped from a train in the midst of a rushing town, where, as a rule, no one has time to spend on anything outside of the all engrossing subject of immediate profits.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Corey Bros are doing a big business in their corner store on East Thirteenth street, and besides they have an extensive house in Seward.

The Marsh goods of all kinds are kept here, and among them is the famous Self-Binding Harvester. The wind-mill made by the Marsh Co. is having a big run. The Van Brunt, Barber & Co. seeder and the Quincy planter are sold here. Mr. J. K. Corey also attends to the business of justice of the peace.

Mr. George V. Everley owns the Bonner stables, which are the leading ones in this part of the State, both for livery and for sale of farm and buggy horses. Just now when immigration is pouring into Nebraska from all parts of the east this business is a very important one, and judging by the stock on hand when we called we believe that this establishment is fully prepared for the rush.

Mr. F. J. Rademacher has the leading business in the furniture line. Two stories are piled full of goods. On the first floor we found a general assortment of furniture, while up stairs we were shown elegant caskets and coffins, parlor and bedroom sets with marble finishing and costly upholstering. Mr. R is an old hand at the business and thoroughly understands it.

Mr J H Hartwell has a fine bakery and an extensive assortment of candies, fruits, cigars, &c., and a good restaurant, where the delicacies of the season are served to order.

Mr J C Norris, the grocer, has an immense stock of eatables in the raw state, and next door is an excellently stocked millinery store, owned by his excellent lady.

Mr. E. Kendall has one of the largest and best hardware stores in this part of the country, and besides he carries a most extensive stock of stoves, among which we noticed the justly famed Omaha cook stove, that took the premium at the Lincoln fair. In the rear of their big store is an extensive tin shop, where they manufacture to order.

Birny & Hitchcock are the proprietors of a well-stocked general merchandise store, and are very pleasant gentlemen to deal with. We predict that they will make a big success of business.

Caldwell & Lee, the lumber dealers, have been doing a rushing business in furnishing the material for the erection of buildings by the score. This is an old and reliable firm of stanch good men.

Fuller and Roberts are doing their share of the grocery business so they say, but we thought they were getting more than their share when we saw the crowd around their loaded counters.

They have a large stock and sell cheap, so we are not surprised at their success.

Mr. [illegible] has one of the [illegible] houses to be found in all the South Platte country. This is the only exclusive clothing and gents' furnishing goods house west of Lincoln, and it contains as good a stock as many of the stores in metropolitan towns, while rents and other expenses being much less, the prices are not near so high. We got some goods from Mr. T. for much lower figures than we could purchase the same in Omaha. This may seem strange, but it is nevertheless a fact.

Mr. G. W. Farlin, a hard working energetic man, does the express and delivery business of Crete, besides running a feed stable.

Mr. Frank Kinsley we found in charge of a feed and livery stable and as busy as a beaver making the horses' coats shine like silk.

Mr. R. L Cornwall is doing a great deal of courting, he being a justice of the peace and general collection agent. The judge is always ready to attend to any business entrusted to his care and he is moreover prompt and fully responsible.

Fay & West have a large store well stocked with furniture, carpets, burial cases etc. At the back of the store is a large warehouse where the higher grades of house furnishing goods are kept. In a shop adjoining, upholstering, repairing, "setting up" and varnishing is done.

Mr D B Cherry is the station agent here, and as pleasant and accommodating a gentleman as we have met among the host of polite officials in the employ of the B & M R R Company, and we believe no road has a better class of employes to fill its responsible positions.

Mr. G. L. Feeser, the Crete agent for the New American Sewing Machine is getting a big business for this invaluable triumph of inventive genius.

We fully intended to visit the flouring mill of Bridges & Johnson, located south of town, but owing to lack of time we did not. It is, we are informed, one of the best mills in the South Platte country and it is, moreover owned by men of enterprise and sterling worth. A shipment of five car loads of flour to Glassgow, Scotland, was made recently, and the establishment of branches all along the B. & M. road is one of the most recent and most valuable enterprise of this firm. These branches will furnish all the facilities of a regular grist mill, as they will exchange flour, bran and shorts for wheat, exacting no more than the ordinary toll. This is truly enterprise, and if successful will be a great advantage to the South Platte farmers.

Many other firms were missed by us, owing to the lack of time; but when we take another trip along the B. & M. we hope to make up for these deficiencies. J. H. P.

STILL DOUBTFUL.

Europe Uneasy, and War Yet Probable.

London, March 5.—The Grand Duke will advance on Feri-Keui, 2 miles from Pera, immediately, and will pass through Constantinople with a large portion of the army before returning to Russia. The cession of the greater part of Armenia is said to have been accepted in lieu of a money indemnity, except the sum of

£40,000,000 STERLING,

which will be paid partly in money and partly in bonds, secured by the revenues of Asiatic provinces and customs dues at Constantinople.

The limits of Bulgaria are said to include neither Salonica nor Adrianople, and no demands have been made upon the Egyptian tribute. These are the best authenticated rumors in Constantinople, but absolute dependence cannot be placed in them. A hope is generally expressed here that the terms will be made known at once, but I have reason to believe that

SEVERAL DAYS WILL ELAPSE

before they are communicated. Considerable excitement was created yesterday by a report that the British Minister had been recalled from St. Petersburg, but it was not credited, except on the streets, where some noisy demonstrations took place. It now seems probable that England will be unable to offer any serious opposition to Russia's plans, having no prospect of obtaining

AUSTRIA AS AN ALLY,

and the policy of an abandonment of objections to all points except those directly affecting England is advocated. In a leading tory newspaper, in an editorial apparently inspired by high authority, England is advised to approve any terms which do not attack Egypt or India and to abandon Europe, as Europe has abandoned her. Inasmuch as Austria is now apparently reconciled to Russia, the prospect of a final settlement of the eastern question by a

PEACEABLE DISCUSSION

in a conference grows more and more probable. The worst features, so far as known, are the extended cession of Asiatic territory. It is understood that Salonica is not included in New Bulgaria. According to the Daily News' telegram, all the delay has come from the procrastinating gait of the Turks. The tone of the journals varies. The Telegraph

IS STILL FOR WAR,

and is very bitter on Russian duplicity, and the character of the terms of peace.

The News thinks the danger is over unless war be forced by the English fanatics.

The Times concludes that the situation is reassuring unless there be some egregious and inexcusable blunder in the subsequent negotiations.

TELEGRAPHIC.

HIGH HOPES.

The Sultan Tickles the Czar, and the Czar Tickles Sultan.

Russian Troops Preparing to Return North, Leaving Bulgaria in a State of Siege.

Austria Disatisfied—Vienna Advices Anticipate Serious Trouble Ahead.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

GOOD RIDDANCE.

Pera, March 5.—It is stated that the Russians will begin to leave Roumelia immediately, some embarking here and others at Santstefano. The treaty of peace has been sent to St. Petersburg for formal ratification.

GOOD FOR AUSTRIA.

Vienna, March 5—At the opening of the congress a motion will be brought forward, probably by the German delegate in favor or the immediate annexation to Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Prince Bismarck quite recently renewed his advice in favor of such annexation.

PEACEFUL.

London, March 5.—The talk in the lobbies of parliament yesterday evening was all peaceful, members even discussing the prospect of a longer Easter recess than usual, and an earlier prorogation in autumn.

MUTUAL ADMIRERS.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—The Sultan has sent the following telegram to the Emperor:

Constantinople, March 3.—On the anniversary of your majesty's accession to the throne I offer my congratulations, with the desire o renewing our friendly relations.

The Emperor in reply telegraphed as follows:

I thank your majesty for your congratulations, which I received simultaneously with the news of the signing of peace. I perceive in this coincidence presage of good lasting relations between us.

BIG OF HER SIZE.

London, March 5.—A Santstefano correspondent says Roumania is not included in the peace conditions Russia has told Turkey that she must treat directly with Roumania whose pretensions are too great.

AUSTRIA DISSATISFIED.

Vienna, March 5.—The newspapers are dissatisfied with the peace conditions so far as they are known. They express the opinion that the most difficult phase of the crisis is yet to be passed. They say nobody wishes to disturb the great result of the war, the liberation of Christians, but while these demands are likely to lead to a conflict with England they have been dropped by Russia. Similar consideration has not been shown Austria. It is stated that Count Andrassy will make full exposition of his policy to the delegation, which will meet, probably, Thursday.

HARD PROTECTION.

Sanstifano, March 5.—Amount of tribute to be paid by Bulgaria is not to be fixed for two years, during which measures will be taken to ascertain resources and revenues of the country, which will be occupied by fifty thousand Russian troops two years or until the national army can be formed and rendered capable of maintaining order. The tribute, when fixed, will go toward paying the

RUSSIAN WAR INDEMNITY.

The ultimate form of government, whether constitutional or absolute, will be decided partly by Bulgarians and assembly and partly by Europe. Servia will have Nish but not Widdin, which will remain in Bulgaria. Thessaly and Epirus will share administrative reforms stipulated for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A London special to Lloyd, from Gilatz, says the work of removing obstructions from the Danube will begin to morrow. We expect navigation will open in two weeks.

FOREIGN BRIEFS.

London, March 5.—A special dated Constantinople announces the arrival there of ex-President Grant.

Belgrade, March 5.—Fifty-one persons have been condemned to death and forty-eight to penal servitude for an attempt at insurrection at Tapaljia last year.

A conspiracy to murder the Turkish officials of Bosnia has been discovered at Sarajevo. A number of Mahommedans have been arrested.

Rome, March 4.—After the coronation of Leo XIII he was carried to his apartments, blessing the spectators on the way. A few houses are illuminated to-night.

The Opione reports that the Council of State, in response to a question of Signor Crispi, president of the chamber of deputies, as to whether the Italian Government had a right to modify the Papal guarantees, has rendered a decision that the law of Papal guarantees possess a constitutional, organic character.

Crowds broke the windows which were illuminated for the Pope's coronation, but were dispersed by the troops without casualty.

MYSTERIOUS.

For months past it has been a mystery to the people of this State how J. B. 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

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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 that 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.

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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 inflamatory symtoms are developed to any great extent. When it is considered what excruciating tortures rheumatism inflicts, and what attendency it has, when fully developed, to attack the heart, the advisability of an early use of such a reliable antedote becom s 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. f27-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.
feb2dlt&wst

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