THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THIRTY-FOUR Grangers, led by Church Howe, representing all there is left of the organization that counted its members in Nebraska by the tens of thousands less than three years ago, called upon Governor Nance. Thirty-four dupes of a rogue who was managing the grange in the interest of monopolies, and who boasted that he was drawing $1,000 a year from the Union Pacific as head Granger, and demanded an equal sum from the B. & M.

THE comments of the Governor of Kansas in his recent message upon the raid of the Cheyennes last summer, and his recommendations to prevent a future recurrence of such outrages, should commend themselves to the legislature of Nebraska as well as that of Kansas. The Kansas Governor says, touching this important subject: "The duty of the hour is not so much to deal with the past, but to look to the future with a determination that a repetition of these outrages shall never again occur in our State. I therefore respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made as a military contingent fund, sufficient in amount, should circumstances at any time require it, to uniform, mount, equip and pay a limited number of reliable, discreet men under command of an efficient officer, whose duty it shall be, at such times and places as may be deemed advisable, to act as a patrol on the frontier, and promptly give warning of every approach of danger; and thus the citizen, having due notice and promptly aided in his defense by the State, could be made secure in the enjoyment of his life and property. And I further recommend that a committee be appointed to ascertain the extent of the damage sustained by citizens from the raid by said Indians, to the end that necessary steps may be taken to secure the payment thereof."

IF any self-confessed accessory of an embezzling county or State officer, should undertake to dictate the appointment of the successor to the officer deposed for such criminal collusion, it would be generally regarded an unmitigated outrage. But, in this State, and in these degenerate times, such an attempt is actually endorsed by papers and people who claim to be reputable. Here, we have this man Newman, whom certain papers and people hold up as an honest man, and whom we know to be a dead-beat that has swindled the publishers of this paper out of several years' subscription.

This honest public officer, whose confession has for months been on file at the Treasury Department, admitting over his own signature that he was an accessory of an embezzler, and that he knowingly lied under his official oath when he certified that the returns of his office were correct.

Less than thirty days ago the Commissioner of Internal Revenue directed the late U. S. District Attorney to file a complaint against this same revenue rogue Henry A. Newman, before a United States grand jury, because in the Commissioner's opinion the previous grand jury had, in violation of its plain duty, failed to indict him. And now, in the face of all these facts, some sympathizers with roguery have, it is reported, endorsed Newman for reappointment, while others insist Newman should name his successor.

UNIVERSITY CHANCELLORSHIP.

THE BEE has taken no active part in the controversy over the University Chancellorship, mainly because we have been without reliable information concerning the alleged abuses of trust on the part of Chancellor Fairfield. To a disinterested observer the controversy has so far partaken too much of the character of a personal pique, on the part of the editor of the *Republican*, who has taken offense at the Chancellor's treatment either of himself or some personal friend. Since Mr. Brooks has made some specific charges of irregularities, it will, of course, behoove Chancellor Fairfield to clear his skirts by demanding an investigation at the hands of the legislature.

Upon the proposed reduction of salary to $1,500 a year, or the proposed abolition of the chancellorship, THE BEE deems it eminently proper at this time to frankly express its views.

The Nebraska University like any other public institution where a division of authority would tend to breed dissension and disorganization, should and must have a responsible head. Whether that head is known by the name of Chancellor, President or Superintendent is immaterial. No man should be clothed with the supervision of the University who does not possess executive ability enough to control, direct and instruct the members of the faculty in the discharge of their respective duties. No man is capable of directing and instructing such a faculty who is not himself a profound scholar and experienced instructor. Such a man cannot be hired for $1,500 a year, and, in fact, a man possessing such rare qualifications, can with difficulty be found for $3,000 a year. The salaries of superintendents of public schools in leading cities of the Union range from $2,500 to $4,000 a year, and the salaries of heads of American colleges and universities average from $3,000 to $6,000 a year. It takes a man of as much executive ability and scholarship to organize and supervise the Nebraska University as it does to supervise any of the Eastern colleges and universities, excepting, perhaps those of Yale and Harvard. If Chancellor Fairfield lacks the requisite qualifications, or if, as is alleged, his management is corrupt, he should be deposed. If he is competent, efficient and honest, his salary is not too high. If his time is not sufficiently employed, let him dispense with some member of the faculty, and take his place as instructor. Whatever action is taken should be with the sole view of making the University a reputable institution of learning.

COLORADO.

Governor Pitkins inaugural delivered last Tuesday to the Colorado legislature is the most comprehensive review of the marvellous growth and inexhaustible resources of Colorado we have ever seen in print. Its diction is lucid, concise and forcible; its scope covers the entire domain of natural productions, industrial activity and future development of Colorado. We take pleasure in reproducing the following extracts from Governor Pitkins' inaugural as a reflex of the elevated tone of this interesting State paper, and more especially for the purpose of enlightening the readers of THE BEE about the material prosperity and future greatness of the baby State. Governor Pitkin's estimate of the position of chief executive is tersely expressed as follows:

Regarding the office to which I have been chosen as a sacred trust, to be administered for the benefit of every class of the people and every section of the State, with no benefit to myself, except the good name which I hope to secure and maintain among my fellow citizens, I shall bring to the discharge of its duties an honest endeavor to faithfully execute the laws without fear and without favor.

The marvellous growth of Colorado and her bright future are graphically portrayed as follows:

Although the youngest State in the Union, Colorado is, with three exceptions, the largest in area. Its territory exceeds in extent the Kingdom of Great Britain. Twenty years ago there was no organized community of civilized men within its limits. To-day it is covered with beautiful cities and flourishing towns which contain as many men and women of intelligence, education and culture, in proportion to the population, as any of the older States.

On our plains, where twenty years ago nothing but the antelope and buffalo roamed, are to-day thousands of herds of cattle, horses and sheep, bringing most profitable returns to their owners. Along the valleys agriculture is successfully pursued.

Scarcely ten years ago, and not a mile of railway had been constructed within our limits. To-day more than twelve hundred miles are in successful operation, over 200 miles of which have been built within the past year. Several rival corporations are now pushing forward their iron lines with all possible haste to secure for transportation the wealth of the central, western and southwestern sections of the State.

Where, a few years ago, long caravans were moving westward from the Missouri river to supply our settlements with the necessaries of life, we find to-day an endless succession of railway trains carrying to the east our surplus product of cattle, flour and grain.

The mineral wealth of Colorado is described as follows:

We have become the third mineral producing State in the Union. The ore which has given Colorado rank next to Nevada and California has hitherto been taken entirely from the counties of Gilpin, Clear Creek, Park, Boulder, and Summit. In those counties the mines not only show no signs of exhaustion, but are improving as greater depth is attained. In very few of them has there been sufficient development to give the advantages which have attended deep mining in other parts of the world. New mines are being constantly discovered in these oldest settled counties. Their ore product the past year has exceded that of any former year. The treasures of the San Juan country were unheard of until within the past few years, and the rich placer claims in that locality are of more recent discovery. For want of reduction works and proper markets for ores, and on account of the great distance from railroads and the enormous expense of transportation to and from this mining district, it has scarcely begun towards the mineral productions of the State. The past season has seen new works erected at various localities for the treatment of ores, railroads are pushing on towards the mines, toll roads are being rapidly constructed, and there can be no doubt that in a short time the broad, rich and inexhaustible veins of San Juan will attract world-wide attention, and add millions of dollars where they now add thousands to the annual ore product of the State.

Eighteen months ago Leadville was unknown, and the mines in that locality were undiscovered. To-day it is the most famous mining camp in the world.

It is believed that the mines already discovered in that locality will produce a greater amount of ore in 1879 than the entire State of Colorado has produced in any former year. No one can estimate at the present time the value of the discoveries now being made in the neighboring camps at Ten-mile and Elk mountains.

The mining interests at Rosita are quite as promising as in any former year, and with the preparations now being made for extensive workings, we may expect a large increase in the ore product over previous years.

* * * * * *

We are entering upon a new era in our mining history. Instead of our mines becoming exhausted as has been the case in other States, we have but just begun prospecting.

From Wyoming to New Mexico our mountains are filled with inexhaustible treasures in silver and gold. While trade languishes and manufacturing industries are paralyzed in other States, the steady returns from our mines bring prosperity and contentment to the people. Capital judiciously invested in any of the mining districts of the State, will bring better returns than if employed in most of the business ventures of the East. Within the next twenty years Colorado will become the largest mineral producing State in the Union. Here, as in California and Nevada, some of the colossal fortunes of the world will be made. The road to wealth is here open to the poor man and the poor man's children, as well as to the rich.

IF the Grand Central Hotel controversy shall result in the reconstruction of the hotel, it will prove of inestimable value to the citizens of Omaha, but if it is simply to be personal crimination and recrimination, it will disgust the community and benefit nobody. The first and only favorable intimation comes to us through Mr. Herman Kountze, who says that he is willing to put in money for rebuilding the Grand Central if other Omaha capitalists will join him. It is true, however, that several of the former owners of the hotel decline to reinvest. Some of these—notably Mr. Wardell—are no longer residents of Omaha, and very naturally prefer to put their money into other enterprises.

GENERAL GRANT will take another dinner with President MacMahon, and then he will pack his saddle-bags for a ride to India, on a French steamer.

The Rate of Interest.

N. Y. Times.

Does the absorption of Four per cent. Government bonds indicate that this rate of interest is hereafter to be the measure of the value of money in this country? It is understood, of course, that in ordinary circumstances national credit ranks higher than corporate or individual credit, and the Four percent. standard can therefore be used only approximately. But, keeping this distinction in view, does the progress of funding indicate a large and lasting reduction in the general rates of interest, or is it indicative merely of continued distrust and the consequent accumulations of idle capital?

Referring to former remarks of The Times upon this subject, the Springfield Republican hails the Four per cent. investments as implying "a great reduction in all interest"—as a "great cheapening of all capital," with attendant relief to industries and enterprises. Is the condition of things was generally healthy, the inference would be correct. If, with an average demand for capital, its loanable value declined, it would be safe to assume that the lower rate of interest is the result of causes on which prudent business men may base their calculations. But this hypothesis is at variance with facts. The cheapness of money represents, not its wholesame abundance, but the absence of desirable opportunities for its investment. Whether in London or New York, the position is susceptible of this construction and this only. Ordinary channels for the employment of capital are closed. Industries are depressed and enterprises suspended. When business loans are effected, the rate charged for accommodation bears no proportion to the rate allowed on deposits or to the prices of consols and United States bonds. The value of both of these securities has, then, a double significance. So far as it expresses public confidence in the credit of the two governments, it is satisfactory. So far as it exemplifies the absence of a legitimate business demand, and the prevalence of a distrust whose ramifications may be traced everywhere, it is not a fit subject of congratulation. England and the United States would both be better off if the tendency to invest in 3½ consols and 4 per cent. bonds were not so pronounced as it is.

We are reminded that "an enterprise is now highly prosperous which pays 8 per cent. on a fair valuation, while capital used to demand 12." Undoubtedly. During the last five years there have been enterprises of all kinds, previously prosperous, whose proprietors have been glad to make ends meet. The fact, however, cannot be accepted as evidence of that "great cheapening of all capital" which precedes a permanent lessening of the rate of interest. It has more significance as in part an explanation of that withholding of capitol from business projects which produced a financial plethora, and in turn renders possible the sale of Four per cents on a large scale. Nor is the general argument affected by the negotiation of choice corporate loans at rates below those formerly paid. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad provided for the retirement of a 7 per cent. bond by the issue of a 6 per cent., which to-day yields the buyer not more than 5½ net. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, which was content to pay 8 per cent., issues a 7 per cent. consolidated, which at present prices does not yield more than 6 per cent. net. In either case, the transaction on the part of the company has a more direct bearing on its improved credit than on the question of interest. The companies are able to obtain money on better terms than formerly, because their financial condition is stronger. Railroads whose condition is less favorable are obliged to pay the old rates. Yet if "the great cheapening of all capital" were a wholesome reality instead of an unhealthy symptom, the effect would be visible, in a greater or less degree, in all directions.

The change from depression to activity, from hard times to prosperity, will be gradual. In this country, at least, it has begun with a fair prospect of continuance. For a time, the process will not appreciably affect the prices of securities or check the flow of capital into the Four per cents. But it is unreasonable to suppose that these prices can be maintained, or that Four per cent. will satisfy the average invester, after confidence shall have been restored and ordinary outlets for capital reopened. The requirements of industry and business will give rise to a demand to which capitalists will respond. A real estate movement will effect the holding of Four per cent. bonds. These are not contingencies to be regretted. They will stop the talk about "the great cheapening of all capital," and they will explode the notion that a Four per cent. bond expresses the future normal rate of interest in this country. They may even suggest a revision of the opinion that the return of bonds from Europe is a blessing. But the country will have substantial reasons for being satisfied. It will recognize in the higher value of money, consequent upon an increased demand, one of the signs of industrial and business prosperity.

What is not unlikely to occur is a nearer approach to equalization, as between East and West, in the prevailing rates of interest. The attempt to make 4 per cent. a measure of values will not succeed, but it may be possible to lessen the difference in the rates obtaining in Illinois and New York respectively. The governor of Michigan, in his message to the legislature, speaks of "a demand for the repeal of the provision authorizing contracts to be made at rates as high as 10 per cent." If this be accomplished, the uniform rate in the State will be 7 per cent., at which rate, the Governor says, "an abundance of money can now be obtoined" on real estate security. It is possible that the Michigan farmers are misled by circumstances as accidental as those which deceive some Eastern people. At any rate, we know that one of the results of the inability to find profitable employment for capital here has been the sending of large amounts westward for investment in farm mortgages. Lenders have gone on their knees to borrowers, and the latter have no doubt, in some localities, obtained loans at the rate mentioned by Gov. Groswell. But it would be premature to infer from an exceptional fact that the western rate on mortgages has declined from 10 to 7 per cent. The Illinois farmer ask their creditors to revise existing contracts on an 8 per cent. basis. Leaving details out of account, the west will have only itself to blame if the wide difference between its borrowing rate and that of the east be not reduced. And in the natural tendency of capital to flow where it finds the best channels of employment, we have an influence that will gradually equalize the value of money and prevent that "great cheapening" in the older States which the adoption of a 4 per cent. standard would imply.

A joint memorial and resolution was adopted in the Senate directing Nevada Senators and Representatives to vote for House Bill No. 2,423, which limits fifteen Chinese to any vessel, or any other measure tending to check or prevent further immigration of Chinese coolies and laborers. All the Senators voted in the affirmative except Comins of White Pine.

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

California.

There are fifty-four prisoners in the county jail at San Jose.

Rain is needed in some parts of the State, and farmers are discouraged at the crop prospects.

Mrs. Hiram Pomeroy, of Little Calavaras Valley, near Milpitas, killed a lynx with a club, which she found killing her chickens.

The orange crop of San Gabriel Valley will be very heavy this year. In number the crop is superabundant, but in size it is smaller than usual.

During 1878 there were shipp'd from Calistoga, 17,777 flasks of quicksilver, of 76½ pounds each, making the total number of pounds shipped 1,359,940½.

The Sulpher Bank mine produced from the 1st of May to the 25th of October, the date of the destruction by fire of the sulpher refining works, 1,357, 771 pounds of sulpher.

At a recent meeting of the White Cigar Makers' Union, of San Francisco, a resolution thanking the Grocers' Protective Union for its resolution to cease patronizing any and all who employ Chinese labor, was adopted.

One hundred men are reported to be at work in the new placer mines recently discovered on the head waters of the Salinas River, San Louis Obispo County. Gold and silver-bearing quartz has also been found in that vicinity.

A corporation, with the title of the Western Electric Light Company, and a capital of $5,000,000, was organized in San Francisco last week, and filed its articles of incorporation. The directors are prominent citizens, with the wealth, influence and enterprise requisite to develop this important business.

Farmers in Napa valley who employ Chinamen are frequently of late receiving anonymous letters from an incendiary company, warning them to discharge their Chinamen, or suffer the destruction of their property, and holding up the example of T. L. Grigsby, of Yountsville, whose buildings were some time since burned for the same reason by this gang.

Oregon.

A large vein of gold bearing quartz has been struck in the Steamboat Quartz mines.

John Shambrook killed 12 geese and wounded 5 in one shot at the Umpqua ferry recently.

A farmer named Newcombe raised 105 bushels of oats to the acre in Tillamook county last season.

The farmers in Tillamook county raise four pound potatoes, and turnips measuring 60 inches in circumference.

The Salem flouring mills of Portland have just loaded for the Liverpool market, the ship Robert Lees, with 10,000 barrels of flour and 800 tons of wheat.

Travelers from Lake county, reaching Jacksonville, report stock doing well in that locality, notwithstanding the cold weather. Very few cattle buyers have arrived this season.

Eight marriage licenses were granted in Douglas county last week. Spring may be the time for birds to mate, but men and women in Oregon appear to prefer the cold weather.

The following is the transactions of the U. S. Land office at Roseburg for the past month: Pre-emption filings, 15; homestead entries, 14; final homestead entries, 14; donation certificates, 3; cash entries, 9; timber applications, 2.

Washington.

The boats now make two trips a week between Celilo and Wallula.

The keel of a little steamer has been laid at Centreville, to run on the Chehalis river.

George Phillips, at Oreas Island, was shot and killed recently by his wife, an Indian woman.

Kalama is to have a new depot that will be a credit to the railroad company and an ornament to the place.

The Olympia oyster company report sending off twenty-seven tons—nearly 500 bushels—of oysters last week. Most of them go to San Francisco via Portland.

The people of Puyallup are determined that no more white men shall take unto themselves wives from among the daughters of the forest without being duly married according to the laws of the Territory.

Montana.

The Montana river trade increased thirty per cent. during the season of 1878.

Territorial warrants bearing ten per cent. sold on the 1st inst. at 1½ per cent. premium.

The Helena library has now nearly 1,500 volumes of choice reading matter, besides magazines, periodicals, and many of the leading papers of the East and West.

The Peigans, Bloods, Gros Ventres, Blackfeet, Assinaboines and Sioux are now in the Milk river country, and Fort Belknap is the common centre for all these tribes.

The scarcity of buffalo compelled Sitting Bull to leave Cypress mountains. He is camped with 300 lodges at the Big Bend of Milk river, ninety miles northeast of Belknap.

The silver reduction works at Glendale received from the Helca Company's mines in 1878, 4,225 tons, valued at upwards of $300,000; crude bullion turned out, 1,100 tons.

The Stonies, or Northern Assinaboines, have killed Big Crow Foot, the head chief of the Blackfeet tribe. Thanks are due the Stonies for ridding the Northwest of such a man.

A number of miners are bringing in a ditch to Prairie Gulch, in the Bear Paw mountains. The ground prospects about five cents to the pan. Galena, carrying several ounces of silver to the ton, has also been found.

During 1878 E. G. McClay & Co. received and forwarded from the terminus of the Utah Northern railroad 6,500 tons of freight for different points in Montana. During the same period the shipments from the territory aggregated a total of 3,000 tons.

Nevada.

The product of bullion from the year 1878, shipped, amounted to $609,841.75.

The Legislature will petition the Government to aid artesian well building in Nevada.

In the Nevada State Senate on the 10th, the joint resolution relative to the Reagan Railroad bill, instructing the U. S. Senator from Nevada to vote therefor, was adopted by a unanimous vote.

At one o'clock the morning of the 11th, the shaft of the main engine at the consolidated Virginia works broke, and before the engine could be got under control a tremendous amount of damage was done. Fragments of the machine flew in every directions, almost demolishing the interior of the building. The air compressor at the rear was broken in two; timbers and rafters reduced to kindling wood, and a piece of the engine weighing 800 pounds sent clear through the roof, smashing up a cottage 600 feet away. The damage is estimated at $10,000. No one hurt.

Arizona.

The construction train of the Southern Pacific will reach Mohawk Summit, sixty miles east of Yuma, by Jan. 25th. Freight and passengers are now delivered at Adonde, thirty miles from Yuma.

A complete quartz mill for the Tiger mine, 50 miles north of Phenix, has arrived at Yuma.

The Hackberry, in Mohave county, is turning out about $40,000 per month at an expense of $15,000.

It is claimed that the Southern Pacific company intend to lay two miles of track daily from Gila City to Maricopa Wells.

A reliable record of bullion and ore shipments from Pinal county, for the past eleven months, exceeds one million of dollars.

Governor Fremont estimates the farming and grazing lands of the Territory as about equal in area to the State of New York.

Gov. Fremont and Judge Silent have recently made a trip to Mohave county, to inquire the condition of the Indians living there.

United States prisoners Berry, Curtis, Chapman and Dalton, escaped from the county jail, at Prescott, on the 11th inst., by sawing the bars from a window. Curtis and Chapman were sentenced to be hanged August last, but their cases are before the supreme court now. Berry was in for life, for robbing the U. S. mails.

Utah.

Utah Lake is frozen over solid; the ice is eighteen inches thick.

The late snows in Utah have been very gratifying to the farmers.

Boards of Trade are being organized in all the southern counties.

Diphtheria is said to be very prevalent in the lower wards of Salt Lake.

Twenty-five men are at work this winter on the new tabernacle at Salt Lake.

The remains of ex-Chief Justice McKean were deposited in the vault of the Fort Douglas cemetery.

A party of Salt Lake gentlemen, numbering twelve, have started on a prospecting tour in Southern Utah.

The total receipts of the money order department at the Salt Lake postoffice, for 1878, was $274,775.78.

The freight report of the Utah Southern railroad for the last year gives the following: Received, 127,111,191 pounds; forwarded, 87,887,700 pounds.

The Freeman says: All of the rich men who have been in office in Ogden for a term of years have had their taxes remitted, while the common people have paid that much more out of their own pockets.

It is now stated that the spring terminus of the Northern railway will be at Market Lake, the most accessible point for the merchants of Boise, Salmon City, Baker City, Challis, Yankee Fork, and all of Montana; and within twenty-four hours staging of the Yellowstone Park.

The Utah Southern railroad company have decided to extend their line as far south as Chicken Creek, Juab county, and the work will be proceeded with as soon as the weather will permit. From that point another company will push the extension still further south, to Frisco, a distance of 130 miles.

Colorado.

Denver has a new daily paper, The Industrial Press.

Golden is determined to have water works this spring.

It is said to be warmer on Pike's Peak than at Manitou.

Longmont is excited over a rich discovery of gold quartz near the Little Thompson.

The Masons of Ouray have petitioned for a dispensation to open a lodge at that place.

Three Sisters of Charity have gone to Leadville where they propose to institute a hospital.

The State has gone into general rejoicing over the election of Prof. Hill to the U. S. Senate.

An assay office has been established at Hughesville, the new silver camp, north of Silver mountain.

Arrangements will soon be perfected for the erection at Leadville of the largest and most perfect hotel in the State.

The deep snows have covered up the grass on the ranges near the mountains, and caused suffering among the cattle.

Work on the various smelting works in course of construction is going on as rapidly as the present cold weather will admit of.

Father Filiotti, a noted priest, died at Denver a few days ago. He was a native of Rome, Italy, and was a schoolmate of the present Pope.

The real estate business is well-nigh as lively at Leadville as the mining business. Lots are going off like hot cakes, notwithstanding the difficulty with titles, most of them being merely possessory.

Wyoming.

G. A. Searight has added 5,000 head of Oregon cattle to his already large herd.

Several religious denominations of Cheyenne are holding revival meetings.

There is considerable travel between Laramie and the Douglas creek mines this winter.

Live stock men all report favorably upon the condition of their herds in Wyoming.

The citizens' ticket was successful at the late Cheyenne city election. Mayor Bresnahan was re-elected.

Many new herds of cattle will be put into the extensive grass ranges to the northward the coming season.

The sale of stamps, envelopes, etc., for the first week of the present quarter in the Laramie postoffice, amounted to $196 60.

The great soda lakes northoast of Rawlins, are in litigation, and the different contestants are putting in their testimony before the U. S. Land Register and Receiver at Cheyenne.

Martin Frewn, the wealthy Englishman who recently visited the Big Horn country, will return to Wyoming and locate in the cattle business on the fords of Powder river between new Fort McKinney and old Fort Reno. He has already purchased 10,000 head of choice Montana cattle which will be taken to the location as above described.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

Members-Elect of the Nebraska Legislature, by Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.
Richardson County—P. W. Birkhauser, Geo. A. Stone.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Nemaha County—Church Howe.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Otoe County—C. H. Van Wyck, D. T. Hayden.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Cass County—Orlando Taft.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Douglas County—Chas. K. Coutant, Chas. H. Brown.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Douglas and Sarpy Counties—Con. V. Gallagher.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Washington County—J. A. Cuppy.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Dodge County—Wm. Marshall.

NINTH DISTRICT.
Cuming County—L. Otterstein.

TENTH DISTRICT.
Bush and Dakota Counties—W. B. Beck.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
Madison, Stanton, Wayne, Pierce, Antelope and Boone Counties—Louis Ley.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.
Dixon, Cedar, Knox, Holt, &c.—O. P. Sullenberger.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.
Hall, Howard, Merrick, Greeley, &c.—E. W. Arnold.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.
Platte and Colfax Counties—J. T. Clarkson.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.
Butler and Polk Counties—W. F. Kimmell.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.
Saunders County—T. A. Bunnell.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
Lancaster County—E. E. Brown, M. B. Cheney.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.
Johnson and Pawnee Counties. B. B. Dorsey.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.
Gage and Jefferson Counties.—J. A. McMeans.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.
Saline County.—J. H. Grimm.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
Seward County—T. L. Norval.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
York and Hamilton Counties.—D. A. Scovill.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
Filmore and Clay Counties.—John F. Coulter.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
Adams, Webster, Nuckolls and Thayer Counties.—A. L. Wigton.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
Buffalo, Kearney, Franklin, Harlan, Phelps, Sherman, Valley, &c.—F. A. Seaman.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.
Lincoln, Dawson, Gosper, Furnas, Red Willow, Franklin, Hitchcock Dundy, Chase, Keith, Cheyenne, &c. George H. Jewett.

Members-Elect of the House of Representatives by Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.
Richardson County—John Klopful, R. B. Stoffer, Wm. M. Patton, Jerry Fenton.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Pawnee County—R. A. Kennedy, Samuel Barnard.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Gage County—John Sparks, Wm. Curtis.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Johnson County—S. B. Starrett, W. K. York.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Nemaha County—W. A. Polock, N. Johnson, E. Lash.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Otoe County—J. S. Mitchell, R. D. Brownlee, Jacob Lisk, George Ferguson.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Lancaster County—M. H. Sessions, S. G. Owen, W. W. Carder, T. A. Burling.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Saunders County—F E. Davis, H. A. Fisher, F. Hammitt.

NINTH DISTRICT.
Cass County—R. B. Windham, J. F. Polk, Isaac Stone.

TENTH DISTRICT.
Sarpy County—Amos Gates.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
Douglas County—Geo. Plumbeck, L. M. Bennett, R. E. Gaylord, Wm. H. Burns, J. S. Gibson, B. E. B. Kennedy, Patrick McArdle, C. J. Karbach.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.
Dodge County—C. F. Eizeley, G. M. Dodge.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.
Washington County—J. J. Thompson, Giles Mead.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.
Burt County—Robert Hansom.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.
Cuming County—R. A. Thompson, John E. Long.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.
Dakota County—Jesse F. Warner.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
Dixon County—W. A. Vanderbilt.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.
Jefferson County—Charles B. Slocumb.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.
Thayer County—G. C. Bruce.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.
Nuckolls County—R. L. Simonton.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
Webster County—J. E. Smith.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
Adams County—R. A. Batty.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
Clay County—H. A. Draper.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
Fillmore County—John D. Jenkins.

TWENTY FIFTH DISTRIBT.
Saline County—M. B. C. True, J. W. Gilbert, W. H. Moore.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.
Seward County—Wm. Hickman, H. A. French.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.
York County.—W. T. Scott. W. H. Heckley.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Hamilton County.—R. W. Graybill.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.
Hall County.—G. H. Bush.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.
Buffalo County.—Jas. H. Davis.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
Lincoln County.—A. H. Bradley.

THIRTY SECOND DISTRICT.
Harlan County.—P. J. Dempster.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
Howard and Greeley Counties.—J. T. Frederick.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIRTRICT.
Merrick County.—J. W. Sparks.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
Polk County.—T. S. Clark.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.
Butler County.—F. Englehard.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Colfax County—N. W. Wells.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Platte County—Thos. C. Ryan.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRILT.
Madison County—C. R. Matthewson.

FORTIETH DISTRICT.
Cedar County—J. A. Ziegler.

FORTY-FIRST DISLRICT.
Burt and Dodge Counties—R. N. Day.

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
Stanton, Wayne and Pierce—Tobias Mack.

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
Knox and Holt Counties—B. Y. Shelley.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
Antelope County—T. H. Trobridge.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
Boone, Valley, Sherman, &c.—Oscar Babcock.

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.
Dawson and Frontier Counties—T. L. Warrington.

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Franklin and Kearney Counties—Sidney Baker.

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT
Furnas, Phelps and Gosper Counties—Root H. Rohr.

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT.
Cheyenne, Keith, Dundy, Chase, Hitchcock, Red Willow, &c.—F. W. Gassman.

FIFTIETH DISTRICT.
Cass and Saunders Counties—A. W. Vandeman.

FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
Platte, Colfax and Butler Counties—D. C. Loveland.

FIFTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
Fillmore and Clay Counites—M. S. Price.

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WHOLESALE AGENTS for the sale of Wright, Gillis & Bro.'s FINE TEAS, COFFEE & SPICES, and S. R. VanDuzer's STPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS. The trade solicited to give us an order. Goods all sold under a full guarantee as to quality. 561 15th St., Omaha. dc30-1m

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OF OMAHA,
Cor. Farnham and Thirteenth Sts.
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IN OMAHA.
(SUCCESSORS TO KOUNTZE BROS.)
ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
Organized as a National Bank August 20, 1863.
Capital and Profits Over $300,000
Specially authorized by the Secretary of Treasury to receive Subscriptions to the
U. S. 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
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AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE, Vice President.
H. W. YATES, Cashier.
A. J. POPPLETON, Attorney.
JOHN A. CRESGHTON.
F. H. DAVIS, Ass't Cashier
This bank receives deposits without regard to amounts.
Issues time certificates bearing interest.
Draws drafts on San Francisco and principal cities of the United States, also London, Dublin, Edinburgh and the principal cities of the continent of Europe.
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FRANK MURPHY, President. BEN B. WOOD, Cashier.
STATE BANK
OF NEBRASKA.
COR. FARNAM AND THIRTEENTH STS.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA.
CAPITAL, $100,000.
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Buy gold dust, government, city, county, and state securities. mv1dtf

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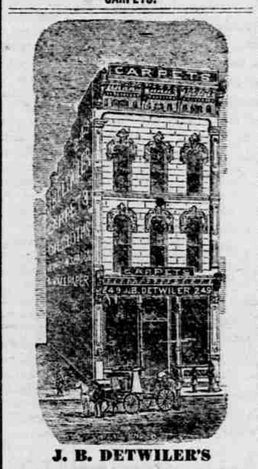

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CARPET STORE.
249 Douglas St. Omaha Neb.
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SPECIAL ORDINANCE

No 186.

LEVYING a special tax for curbing and guttering Douglas street from the center of Tenth street to the center of Sixteenth street, in the city of Omaha.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Omaha,

SEC. 1. That a special tax to the amount of seven thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars and seventy-six cents ($7,745 76), which, being the cost and expense of curbing and guttering Douglas street from the center of Tenth street to the center of Sixteenth street, be, and the same is hereby levied upon those lots that are bounding or abutting said improvement, according to Byron Reed's map which corresponds with A. D. Jones' map, as the first and original map and plot of the City of Omaha, to-wit:

Lot.	*Block.*	*Amount.*
8	101	$322 74
6	101	161 37
5	101	161 37
3	102	161 37
7	102	161 37
6	102	161 37
5	102	161 37
8	103	161 37
7	103	161 37
6	103	161 37
5	103	161 37
8	104	161 37
7	104	161 37
6	104	161 37
5	104	161 37
8	105	161 37
7	105	161 37
6	105	161 37
5	105	161 37
3	106	161 37
7	106	161 37
6	106	161 37
5	106	161 37
1	128	322 74
8	128	161 74
4	128	161 37
1	122	161 37
2	122	161 73
3	122	161 37
4	122	161 37
1	121	161 37
2	121	161 37
3	121	161 37
4	121	161 37
1	120	161 37
2	120	161 37
3	120	161 37
4	120	161 37
1	119	161 37
2	119	161 37
3	119	161 37
4	119	161 37
1	118	161 37
2	118	161 37
3	118	161 37
4	118	161 37

SEC. 2. Such special tax shall be due in thirty (30) days from the passage and approval of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed) G. W. LININGER,
Acting Pres't City Council.
Passed January 7, 1879.
Attest:
Z. TAYLOR, City Clerk.
Approved January 8, 1879.
(Signed) R. H. WILBUR,
Mayor.

The above tax becomes delinquent on the seventh day of February, 1879, after which date ten per cent. penalty, and interest at the rate of one per cent. per month in advance, will be added. CHRIS. HARTMAN,
City Treasurer.
1d5t

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INSURANCE AGENTS.
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$60,000,000.
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