THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

THE NAME OF WRITER, in full, must in each and every case accompany any communication of what nature soever. This is not intended for publication, but for our own satisfaction and as proof o good faith.

POLITICAL.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of candidates for Office—whether made by self or friends, and whether as notices or communications to the Editor, are until nominations are made) simply personal, and will be charged for as advertisements.

We sor desire contributions of a literary or poetical character; and we will not undertake to preserve or reserve the same in any case whatever. Our staff is sufficiently large to more than supply our limited space.

All communications should be addressed to E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
of New York.

GARFIELD never touched a penny of his back pay.

CONGRESS has adjourned and Val will be back in Nebraska next week to repair his fences—which are sadly out of order.

IF any man dares to allude to that brass band serenade I'll fine him $100 and send him to jail for ninety days. —P. O. Hawes.

THE Chicago *Times* says: "The Cincinnati dark horse,—for dark horse it will be, of course, must needs be a powerful goer. Up to date the Garfield nag has never lost a race.

WE can easily explain it. When the president read Ballou's serenade speech and found that he didn't want the office he concluded to withdraw his name. Mr. Hayes isn't disposed to thrust an office on anybody.

OUR city council was decidedly economical in counting the expense to be incurred for advertising for proposals for waterworks in the New York *Herald*, Chicago *Times*, Boston *Post* and Philadelphia *Times* to thirty dollars. We venture the prediction that it will cost nearly that sum to insert that advertisement in the New York *Herald* for one single issue.

THE outcome at Cincinnati at this day is as problematic as was the outcome at Chicago ten days ago. Sam Tilden still holds the largest and most solid block of delegates, but is very far short of the two-thirds required for a nomination. It is true that he was in the same predicament last time and yet he managed to pull through. It is equally true, however, that the opposition to his candidacy is more diffused throughout the party and more decided in its character than it was four years ago. The events of the last campaign destroyed the confidence felt by many democrats in his available qualities. A candidate should be strong on three points;—he should pay his campaign debts, he should make no bargains at the expense of his party, and, if elected, or believed to be so, he should show no weakness in getting the office. On all these points Mr. Tilden broke down; and in some parts of the country the opposition to his nomination is intense.

Should this nomination fail, it is claimed that he can dictate the candidate. This is not certain. General Grant's friends said the same this year. Blaine's following thought a touch of their power in 1876. But neither party was relatively as strong as Mr. Tilden will be at Cincinnati. Under the two-thirds rule, the Grant men could have prevented the nomination of any one not acceptable to themselves. And if Mr. Tilden's column is as solid as that led by the republican triumvirs, he will have the choice of a candidate. In that case, Sam Randall will stand a fair chance, as he has been, next to Henry Watterson of Kentucky, Tilden's most faithful friend.

Bayard is the choice of the young, hopeful and progressive elements of the party; and they will urge Garfield's nomination as a reason for putting into the field a man equally acceptable to the aggressive and reformatory element. Mr. Bayard is not quite unworthy of the admiration he excites, though, to our thinking, it is somewhat exaggerated. The worst thing against him is his record at the opening of the rebellion.

General Hancock is the favorite of a large section of the Pennsylvania democracy, and would make a strong candidate in every respect but one. His share in the military commission which hung Mrs. Surrat makes doubtful whether he would poll the full Catholic democratic vote, without which no democrat can be elected president.

In all probability the democracy will be compelled to choose a dark horse—some man upon whom all the elements of that party can harmonize.

A Contrast.

Albany Evening Journal (Rep.)

General Garfield's entire estate scales below $20,000. This is certainly no proof of a great rogue, but it is prima facie evidence of an honest man. While Garfield has been patiently gleaning these paltry thousands Tilden has bagged his half score millions. The one barely lives by building up his country, the other becomes a bloated Crœsus by wrecking railroads. The one is a statesman, the other a schemer. The one is beloved for his virtues, the other is flattered for his money. Garfield will be carried into the white house upon the hearts of the people, while Tilden will be left to his solitary bachelorhood in cipher alley.

A PATERNAL SCHEME.

Mr. Jacob Beck, of Decatur, Nebraska, has evolved a novel scheme to reconstruct our system of government. In a printed proposal forwarded to this paper Mr. Beck offers a prize of $300 to any person who will devise a political measure better adapted to accomplish the ends of government as formulated in the preamble to the national constitution than the plan which he has devised, or he will pay that sum to any person who will demonstrate that his scheme would not be an improvement on the existing form of government in this country.

The award is to made by twenty-five jurors who fear God, love truth, and hate covetousness. After ten hours discussion of the merits of the scheme, parties desiring to compete for the prize are to present their scheme and transmit a copy to Mr. Beck before July 4th, 1882.

Mr. Beck's scheme is decidedly paternal.

In order that all American citizens shall have homes of their own, he proposes that the national government shall improve all the public lands fit for farming and parcel them out in homesteads of suitable size. The national government is also to embark in the land redistribution business by purchasing lands of individuals and corporations and compel land owners to sell a portion of their large estates when it becomes necessary.

To carry out this paternal scheme the government shall issue an adequate amount of legal tender paper currency, which shall be refunded to her by homesteaders on these lands, who shall be required to refund at least one per cent. per annum on the cost of their homesteads until the government is reimbursed for fitting up the same. A failure to pay the annual installment due the government shall work a forfeiture of the homesteader's claim, but shall not debar him from taking one elsewhere when all dues on the forfeited claim are paid up. These homesteads shall be transferable, but no person shall ever be permitted to own in his or her name at any one time of life more than 160 acres of these lands.

Mr. Beck in his printed circular argues at considerable length in favor of what he deems a strictly original and entirely feasible scheme. Like all visionary discoverers of the coming milleneum Mr. Beck is an enthusiast on his scheme as will be seen by the following extracts from his circular:

An inflation of the currency, however great it may be, cannot work a public injury or bring about a reaction if every dollar that goes into circulation is preceded by a dollar's worth of useful work in fitting up a home for some family that needs it. Here is a scheme to inflate the currency and at the same time inaugurate useful labor, furnish homes for those who need them, develop the resources of the country, add billions to her taxable property, and strengthen the stability of her free institutions. Agriculture being the base of all other industries—the foundation of individual, state and national prosperity, security and happiness; to foster it is to foster every other legitimate calling among men. If the farmer prospers so does the mechanic—if these two prosper so does the merchant; if these three prosper so do all other callings. If agriculture languishes, everything languishes. Stimulate the agricultural interests and all interests are stimulated. This scheme will inaugurate agricultural and rural life on the grandest scale ever proposed. Put your screws under the foundation of your house and raise that up and up goes the whole house. Agriculture is the foundation—under with the screws and let the great temple of abundance, equality, justice, harmony, industry, protection, freedom and peace go up.

To help the poor to homes of their own as here proposed, would do more to help the poor and down-trodden of other lands than anything else we can do. They would naturally inquire why their rulers did not take steps to make them freeholders also. They would demand the same law for themselves—and they would do this with an emphasis that could not be disregarded. Philosophers and statesman have all along felt that something was wrong somewhere. They have realized that the poor should own the soil they cultivate. But how to establish them in the ownership has been the puzzling question. The question is here solved and in the joy of my heart, I feel like shouting "*Eureka.*"

To be wealthy is to possess useful or necessary things or the means of purchasing them. Wealth is the product of labor. Any system of financial legislation that does not in some way promote useful labor does not and cannot add to the real wealth of the country. Here is a scheme which inaugurates labor of the most useful kind and that too on the grandest scale. Adopt this policy and let the homeless poor who walk the earth seeking work and finding none, come to the front, throw up their hats and shout "*Eureka.*"

If the cultivators of the soil are to be tenants and not freeholders the fewer the freeholders and the larger the estates the better; for it is easier for many tenant farmers to support one aristocratic family than to support many.

Mr. Beck, in the goodness of his heart, and exuberance over his marvelous discovery of the philosopher's stone, evidently forgets that his scheme involves a revolution in our system of government; that it would destroy what it has taken more than a century to build up. In the first place the proposed unlimited issue of our currency would destroy our national credit at home and abroad, disturb all property values and ruin our commerce. In the next place the attempt to limit the acreage of each farmer would be impracticable and in violation of the fundamental rights of property. Before poverty can be abolished by law you must enforce industry and frugality by law, and make idleness the greatest crime against society.

If all the bummers and vagrants in the country were made the owners of farms and houses to-morrow more than one-half of them would be on the tramp within less than thirty days. In a free country like ours, where the avenues to wealth are open to all men who are willing to labor, gance and a reckless disregard of the laws of nature in excessive drink. No scheme ever devised by man can transfer such paupers into industrious homesteaders. Men who will not work in cities will not work on farms.

A Railroad Candidate.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Among the possible candidates of the democracy at Cincinnati we find frequent mention of the name of Jewett, of the Erie road, and stranger things have happened than that he should be nominated. It seems to be the established rule of conventions that the favorites should be beaten by a dark horse, and the two-thirds rule which prevails in the democratic conventions is more deadly to the favorites than the bare majorities which is required in a republican convention. Conventions are organized not for the purpose of nominating the strongest man, but of defeating them, and the result is always the unexpected. After the Cincinnati convention has killed off the Bayards and Thurmans and Tildens and Hendricks and Seymours, and got down among the Morrisons and Randalls and Palmers, it might easily happen that the stampede which means victory should hand the nomination over to Jewett, whose sole distinction is that he has been a brilliant and able manager of unsuccessful railroads.

It would certainly be to the advantage of the country to have Jewett nominated, because his candidacy test a question which will soon come up in one shape or another—the question as to which is the stronger, the government or the railroads. Mr. Jewett's candidacy has, in advance, the approval of the leading minds of his profession. The Pennsylvania people think very highly of him, although he has managed a rival road, and the same is true of Vanderbilt. Jay Gould, whose transactions in Erie gave an opportunity for the subsequent display of Mr. Jewett's ability in repairing wrecks, would find in the nomination of Mr. Jewett consolation for the defeat of Mr. Blaine, and we may be sure that the various Pacific railroads would contribute campaign funds for the election of a gentleman whose way of looking at the relations between the railroads and the government so beautifully harmonizes with their own.

It would be very interesting to have the full strength of the railroads put forward in such a struggle, because then we should have an opportunity of learning, under the most favorable circumstances, what the railroad strength amounts to. Heretofore, in the contests between the railroad corporations and the popular governing bodies, we have seen only isolated and individual exertions of strength, although it is to be noted that in every case the railroads have come out ahead. Thirteen years ago the Missouri railroads tackled the Missouri legislature, and when the conflict is over, the railroad people had all the property and the people of the state had all the load to carry. Three years ago the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad, single-handed and unaided, bucked against the state, and the state fared no better than a country bompkin in a bunko den. We do not need to recall the success with which the Pacific railroad corporations first extracted from the treasury enough money to build the roads, and then beat the national government on a plain question of paying interest on the debt which created the railroads.

* * * * * *

The New York Central railroad represents $130,000,000 of investment, and $30,000,000 of annual business. The Pennsylvania road represents $150,000,000, and $40,000,000 of business; the Union and Central Pacific represent between them nearly $300,000,000. A mortgage was last week filed in St. Louis, on a single railroad, for $50,000,000. Enormous as are these figures, they are but the beginning, or rather the first landing-place in a course of consolidation which is part of the destiny of railroads. Our country is very large, and the necessities of competition compel the owners of railroad property to unite vast systems under one management. The greater the mileage of our railroads, the greater the investment, the business and the influence, the smaller the number of corporations, and in a very few years we will find the whole railroad property of this country under the the management and control of a dozen or so of magnates, united in purpose, inexhaustible in resources and not overscrupulous in the use of them. Anyone who stops to think of it cannot help thinking that the country is in less danger from any third term movement than it is from the influence of railroad corporations. As the test has got to come, and as the sooner it comes the better, we should like to see Jewett nominated at Cincinnati, if the dark horse is going to get it.

Oregon Politically.

San Francisco Chronicle June 12.

That the republican state ticket has triumphed in Oregon by from 1200 to 1600 majority is now admitted. The Oregon democratic senators at Washington deceived themselves by an underestimate of the republican strength in Portland and an overestimate of their own in the counties east of the Cascade mountains. Portland is in the county of Multnomah, which is the heavy county of the state and always decidedly republican. But this year it surpassed all former efforts, both in the total vote and the republican majority. In 1876 the total vote for president was 3649, and Hayes' majority 599 over all. This year the total vote is 4929 and the republican majority 1169. The eastern counties, owing to republican accessions within the last year and a half from the eastern and western states, do not appear to have done as well as usual for the democratic ticket; but if they had, Multnomah would still have made the state sure for a fair republican majority. That party has secured both branches of the legislature, the congressman, all the judges of the supreme court and every county officer in Multnomah. The victory is complete and overwhelming, and it means that Garfield and Arthur will secure Oregon beyond a doubt next November. The record of Oregon, as state and territory, has been sound on the union question and increasingly republican. In 1851, as a a territory, it elected Gen. Jo. Lane, "the hero of the Mexican war," delegate to congress, by an overwhelming majority. He was kindly continued in that office until the territory became a state, and then sent to the senate. But in 1860, when "the hero of the Mexican" and of the Rogue river war turned his face southward against the Union and accepted the nomination for vice president on the Breckinridge ticket, his Oregon admirers cast him off, and he received but three thousand votes out of a total of 12,410. And they have patiently endured his close retirement to private life ever since. Oregon is a land of intelligent small farmers, the patrons of good free schools, and such communities are everywhere republican in politics.

The St. Louis and Toledo narrow-gauge line now in course of construction from Marion, Ind., south is being pushed rapidly. The greater majority

RAILWAY NOTES.

A fast train in Georgia runs about twenty miles an hour. The accommodation glides along about as fast as a man can walk.

There are now 3,104 miles of railroad in Kansas, and they are assessed at $20,547,802. The actual value of these roads exceeds one hundred million dollars.

The Wabash road has let contracts for 200,000 ties and 1,000,000 feet of bridge timber, intending to place the middle division, between Fort Wayne and Danville, in first-class shape. In addition to their present equipment they have ordered ten new chair cars, 500 grain, and seven locomotives.

The Flint and Pere Marquette railroad has completed a branch, known as the Round Lake branch, from Butler junction, fifteen miles east of Ludington, Mich., north to Webster, a distance of four miles. Surveys are being made for an extension from Webster northwest twenty miles to the important lumber town of Manistee, Michigan.

A curious car on the Boston and Albany railroad is provided with various devices for testing speed, strains, obstructions, resistance and other matters connected with the running of trains. Different pens, attached to ingenious machinery, record the distance and time, the slips of the driving wheels on the rails, the exact elevation of the outside rail at every curve, and many other points of valuable information in practical railroading.

A patent has been granted to James R. Cox, of Auburn, N. Y., for running railway coaches or carriages on skates instead of wheels, and it is especially designed for elevated roads. In the place of the ordinary wheels on the ordinary rails, substitute in imagination a grooved skate and a rail to correspond and you have the principle. By this mode all noise is obviated, and, as Mr. Cox says, there will be less friction, according to the opinion of the oldest and ablest engineers, than on the journals of the wheels now in use.

Five cars have just been completed for the Wabash road by the Barney & Smith company, of Dayton. They are described as high and roomy, fifty-four feet long, and capable of seating sixty-four people, and a very desirable innovation and improvement—with toilet accommodations, comprising marble stands and bowls, elegant baskets and trimmings of copper bronze, the outside painting in one case, being done in "chocolate, gold, blue, pink and wine color." The others presenting different styles of richness and coloring. The cost of these cars is stated at $6000 each.

An engine that will pull a short train without flame, smoke grease or noise is precisely what is needed on elevated railways. Such an engine, Colonel Beaumont, an English english engineer, is reported to have invented. Air is stored in a reservoir under a pressure of 1000 pounds to the square inch, and delivered thence, first into a small and then into larger cylinders, whence, after giving out its force, it passes into the outer air. An old difficulty, that compressed air freezes the atmosphere, which condenses on the joints of the engine, has been overcome; and the engine can now haul a gross load of twenty-two tons for eleven miles, or twelve tons for twenty miles, with one charge of air.

BLACK HILLS NUGGETS.

The new road between Lead City and Pennington is now completed, and is a good one.

Rockerville will be supplied with water through the great Spring creek flume by the first of August.

This year the Rapid valley produces its first crop of domestic fruits —strawberries, currants and gooseberries.

The Boulder ditch hydraulic company started up on the 10th on the hill above Montana City, and it is said they everlastingly made the gravel fly.

The late storm when it struck Falsebottom, about twelve miles from Deadwood, was attended by violent hail and it is feared much damage was done to wheat and oat crops.

A bed-rock tunnel consolidation enterprise is assuming shape that will probably throw into the shade all the placer mining enterprises yet set on foot in the Center Hills.

Work on the Spearfish ditch is being pressed. It is calculated by the engineer in charge of the work that the ditch and flume will carry 500 miner's inches of water.

The Sidney Stage company will very soon put a line of six-horse coaches on between Rapid City and Fort Pierre. This new route will connect with the Deadwood and Custer lines.

At least three times the quantity of general merchandise has been sold in Pennington county since the first of last January as was sold for the corresponding period last year.

The government telegraph line is now completed through to Fort Sully and open for business. The Northwestern company will construct a line from Yankton to Sully, and have it in running order during the next four weeks.

The new road of the Deadwood and Centennial Valley company, will be open for light teams by July 4, and for all vehicles by the first of August. By this route the distance from Deadwood to Crook will be reduced from ten and one-quarter miles to six and seven-eighth miles, while all hills will be avoided.

The Castle Creek tunnel is being pushed as rapidly as it can be done with the amount of room there is for men to work in. The tunnel lacks but about seventy-five feet to be completed, and this distance includes the width of the creek at the point they propose tapping it.

Good rock has been discovered on the divide between the head of Yellow creek and the head of Bear Butte creek lately. This is in a direct line with the Homestake mines at Lead City, and it has always been supposed that something good would yet be found in that direction, from the fact that all over the range at the head of Bear Butte creek, float rock has been found that was very rich in gold.

In Bear gulch and the Nigger Hill district miners are all at work. The great drawback this season has been the scarcity of water, there being none during the first part of the season, but the late rains have given them an abundance, and while it holds out the mines will all be worked profitably. This mining district has furnished nearly all the coarse gold that has been found in the Hills, and it is the opinion of the wise ones that there is more of it.

Recently Deadwood had a water spout occasioned by the unusual rise of Whitewood creek that filled the Boulder ditch to its utmost capacity. Thirty-two feet of the flume gave away and several hundred miners inches of water came down the steep hill with a roar that startled everyone in town. The side of the mountain was covered with loose boulders and with the flood they came rolling and tumbling with the noise of heavy thunder. No great damage was done, although one house claims are yielding handsome returns by the pan process. First owners sluiced all pay dirt down to bed rock, and then disposed of the ground to purchasers who, upon investigation, discovered bed rock full of crevices which at the top would scarcely admit a knife-blade, but which widened into pockets two and three feet deep, into which vast quantities of gold have settled. The crevices are opened by blasting, and the sediment gathered up and panned out. A short time ago one half pan of dirt yielded over $18. Men are averaging $40 and $50 per day each, and every indication goes to show that this virtually abandoned ground will yet yield more gold than has been taken from it.

A Boom for Garfield.

Hurrah for Garfield! Now, boys,
He is our man, and therefore,
The democrats' *pow-wow*, boys,
We neither fear nor care for.
They might have had a chance to win,
'Gainst the folly of *third-termery;*
But now, thank God! our party's in
No danger of th' infirmary.
For Garfield is the man, boys,
To win. 'Tis he that can, boys.
With him and right, we'll gain the fight
And carry through our man, boys.

The democrats are badly scared,
And shaking in their boots, now;
Since one of those whom *they* most feared
Is he who *us* best suits now.
Had it been Grant they'd been elate,
'Twould then have been their "inning;"
They knew a "third-term candidate"
Could stand no chance of winning!
Their little game is blocked now,
Their heads in chancery knocked now,
They know the clan republican
To the standard *all* will flock, now.

Our stand-bearer, tried and true,
Was never yet found wanting;
Firm as a rock—yet modest, too,
Not given to boast or vaunting;
A soldier in the battle-field,
A statesman in the senate;
A firm republican, he'll yield
No point, if truth is in it!
For that is Garfield's way, boys;
He'll fight, or speak, or pray, boys;
For honest right till death he'd fight,
And never and inch give way, boys!

These three years past we've had a good,
Pure, clean, administration;
A chief who's shown he understood,
The true need of the nation—
Peace, order, rest—stability;
Then let us all agree so,
That these shall four years longer be—
With Garfield *they will be so!*
Such blessings, heaven sent, boys,
May well our hearts content, boys.
Peace, prosperous trade, the laws obeyed
And Garfield President, boys.

The Wool Market.

The Boston Shipping List says: The market remains in the same quiet state previously noticed. Prices are gradually settling down, and each week for some weeks past has led to a lower basis, both here and in the interior. What is considered a comparatively low price at the close may be looked upon as a high price before another week has passed; as this has been but a repetition of the market for the past ten weeks. The principal business the past week has been in Kentucky combing; some leading mills have bought quite freely at 36@37c, but 36@36½c may be considered a quotation for desirable lots at the close. Missouri fleeces have been selling at 35c; and Georgia at 36@37c, but outside of this it would be difficult to give a reliable quotation for any grade. A lot of 20,000 lbs Michigan and Wisconsin X sold at 42½c, and from 42@43c may be considered a nominal price for good average lots. A few small lots of Ohio X and XX have been sole at 45@48c, but not over 45@47c could be obtained although the bulk of the stock of XX is not offered at present.

BABY PRIZES, $600.

An eminent banker's wife of ——N. Y. has induced the proprietors of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, to offer $600 in prizes to the youngest child that says Hop Bitters plainly in any language, between May 1, 1880, and July 4, 1881. This is a liberal and interesting offer, and everybody and his wife should send two cent stamp to the Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A., for circular, giving full particulars, and begin at once to teach the children to say Hop Bitters and secure the prize. d&w2w

I Am All Played Out

Is a common complaint in hot weather. If you feel so, get a package of Kidney Wort and take it, and you will at once feel its tonic power. It keeps up the healthy action of the Kidneys, Bowels, and Liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the body.

It is well known that a relationship exists between piles, constipation, kidney diseases and liver troubles. In Kidney Wort we have a remedy that acts on the general system and restores health by gently aiding nature's internal process. sept26d&w

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Proposals for Furnishing the City of Omaha, Nebraska, with Water, for Fire Protection and Public Use.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will re received by the undersigned at his office in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 12th day of July, A. D., 1880, for furnishing the city of Omaha, Nebraska, with water works for fire protection and public use, for the term of twenty five years from the time of completion of said works, through two hundred and fifty fire hyd ants, of the character and of the locations mentioned in ordinance No. 423, passed by the city council of the city of Omaha, Nebraska, and approved by the mayor, on the 11th day of June, A. D., 1880, and the report of J. D. Cook, engineer, approved by the city council June 8th, 1880, copies of which will be furnished bidders on application.

Such proposals or bids shall be accompanied by a bond with at least three residence sureties in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars conditioned in the event of the acceptance of such proposals or bids and awarding of the contract for such public supply and fire protection to such bidder or bidders; for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of ordinance No. 423, and that the water to be furnished through said hydrants, shall at all times when required during said term (a reasonable time being allowed for repairs in cases of unavoidable accidents) perform the tests mentioned in ordinance No. 423, and give the fire protection therein mentioned.

Said proposals or bids shall specify the price per hydrant per year for the said two hundred and fifty hydrants during said term; also the price per hydrant per year for intermediate hydrants placed upon the mains specified in the report of J. D. Cook (on file in the office of the city clerk of Omaha, Nebraska, copies of which will be furnished bidders on application), in excess of said two hundred and fifty, and also the price per hydrant per year in case the city at any time during said term elects to have more hydrants upon new mains.

Said proposals or bids shall be accompanied by a conditional acceptance of ordinance No.423, in the event the contract for the public supply and fire protection shall be awarded.

The contract for such public supply and fire protection will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, and the city council of the city of Omaha reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for furnishing the city of Omaha with water for fire protection and public use," and address to the undersigned.

J. F. McCARTNEY,
City Clerk of the City of Omaha.
Omaha, Nebraska, June 12th, 1880.

NEW TIME TABLE

OF THE

OMAHA AND FORT OMAHA

OMNIBUS LINE.

LEAVES OMAHA.	LEAVES FT. OMAHA.
7:10 o'clock.....A. M.	10:00 o'clock.....A.M.
3:00 o'clock.....P. M.	4:30 o'clock.....P.M.
6:00 o'clock.....P. M.	7:00 o'clock.....P.M.

SUNDAYS EVERY TWO HOURS.

25 Cents

INVALIDS

AND OTHERS SEEKING

HEALTH,

STRENGTH and ENERGY,

WITHOUT THE USE OF DRUGS, ARE REQUESTED TO SEND FOR THE ELECTRIC REVIEW, AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL, WHICH IS PUBLISHED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.

IT TREATS upon HEALTH, HYGIENE, and Physical Culture, and is a complete encyclopedia of information for invalids and those who suffer from Nervous, Exhausting and Painful Diseases. Every subject that bears upon health and human happiness, receives attention in its pages; and the many questions asked by suffering invalids, who have despaired of a cure, are answered, and valuable information is volunteered to all who are in need of medical advice. The subject of Electric Belts versus Medicine, and the hundred and one questions of equal importance to suffering humanity, are duly considered and explained.

YOUNG MEN

And others who suffer from Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Manly Vigor, Premature Exhaustion and the many gloomy consequences of early indiscretion, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents.

THE ELECTRIC REVIEW exposes the unmitigated frauds practiced by quacks and medical impostors who profess to "practice medicine," and points out the only safe, simple, and effective road to Health, Vigor, and Bodily Energy.

Send your address on postal card for a copy, and information worth thousands will be sent you. Address the publishers,

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO.,
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Ask the recovered dyspeptics, billious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite; they will tell you by taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice Billious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, Etc., Etc.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Disease most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue.

I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator. Lewis G. Wunder, 1625 Master Street, Assistant Post Master, Philadelphia.

"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Billiousness, and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—Editor Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, Ga.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price, $1.00 Sold by all Druggists.
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ATTENTION, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

The owner of the celebrated Kaolin Banks, near LOUISVILLE, NEB., has now ready at the depot at Louisville, on the B. & M. railroad,

WHITE BRICK

to fill any order at reasonable prices. Parties desiring a white front or ornamental brick will do well to give us a call or send for sample.

J. T. A. HOOVER, Prop.,
Louisville, Neb

EXCELSIOR

Machine Works,

OMAHA, NEB.

J. F. Hammond, Prop. & Manager

The most thorough appointed and complete Machine Shops and Foundry in the state. Castings of every description manufactured. Engines, Pumps and every class o machinery made to order.

Special attention given to

Well Augurs, Pulleys, Hangers, Shafting, Bridge Irons, Geer Cutting, etc.

Plans for new Machinery, Mechanical Draughting, Models, etc., neatly executed.

256 Harney St., Bet. 14th and 15th

UPTON HOUSE,

Schuyler, Neb.

First-class House, Good Meals, Good Beds Airy Rooms, and kind and accommodating treatment. Two good sample rooms. Special attention paid to commercial travelers.

S. MILLER, Prop.,
Schuyler, Neb.

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MEAT MARKET,

U. P. Block, 16th St.

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds constant on hand, prices reasonable. Vegetables in season. Food delivered to any part of the city.

WM. AUST,
23-tf 821 North 16th St

FRONTIER HOTEL,

Laramie, Wyoming.

The miner's resort, good accommodations, large sample room, charges reasonable. Special attention given to traveling men.

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DR. A. S. PENDERY,

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN,

HAS PERMANENTLY LOCATED HIS MEDICAL OFFICE,

493 Tenth Street, - OMAHA, NEBRASKA,

Offering his services in all departments of medicine and surgery, both in general and special practice, acute and chronic diseases. Can be consulted night and day, and will visit all parts of the city and county on receipt of letters or telegrams. je9-tf

ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL EXPENSES OF DOUGLAS CO., FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Court's, Jurors' and Court expenses	$ 20,000
Poor and Poor House and fuel for same	16,000
Jail and Jailors, board for prisoners and fuel	12,000
Miscellaneous expenses, Stationery special City Tax and Gas	16,000
Railroad Bond Sinking Fund	44,000
County Road and Bridges	12,000
County Office, Office Rent, Elections and Assessors	6,000
Total	$128,000

By Order of County Commissioners.
JOHN R. MANCHESTER,
County Clerk.
By H. T. LEAVITT, Deputy.
m12-4w

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff; and the scalp, by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it the best preparation for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE,

For the Whiskers.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither Rub or wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY
R. P. HALL & CO.,
Nashua, N. H.

BANKING HOUSES.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

BANKING HOUSE

IN NEBRASKA.

CALDWELL, HAMILTON & CO.

BANKERS.

Business transacted same as that of an Incorporated Bank.

Accounts kept in Currency or gold subject to sight check without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued payable in three, six and twelve months, bearing interest, or on demand without interest.

Advances made to customers on approved securities at market rates of interest.

Buy and sell gold, bills of exchange Government, State, County and City Bonds.

Draw Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all parts of Europe

Sell European Passage Tickets.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE.

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U. S. DEPOSITORY.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF OMAHA,

Cor. Farnham and Thirteenth Sts.

OLDEST BANKING ESTABLISHMENT 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
HERMAN KOUNTZE, President.
AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE, Vice President.
H. W. YATES, Cashier.
A. J. POPPLETON, Attorney
JOHN A. CREIGHTON.
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.

Sells passage tickets for emigrants in the Inman line. may1dtf

REAL ESTATE BROKER

Geo. P. Bemis'

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

15th & Douglas Sts., Omaha, Neb.

This agency does STRICTLY a brokerage business. Does not speculate, and therefore any bargains on its books are insured to its patrons, instead of being gobbled up by the agent

Boggs and Hill,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS

No. 250 Farnham Street

OMAHA, - NEBRASKA.

OFFICE:—North Side, opp. Grand Central Hotel

Nebraska Land Agency

DAVIS & SNYDER,

1505 Farnham St, Omaha, Nebr.

400,000 ACRES carefully selected land Eastern Nebraska for sale.

Great Bargains in improved farms, and Omaha city property.

O. F. DAVIS, WEBSTER SNYDER,
Late Land Com'r U. P. R. R. 4p-feb7t

BYRON REED. LEWIS S. REED

Byron Reed & Co.,

OLDEST ESTABLISHED

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

IN NEBRASKA.

Keep a complete abstract of title to all Real Estate in Omaha and Douglas County. may1tf

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BRIGGS HOUSE!

Cor. Randolph St. & 5th Ave.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

PRICES REDUCED TO

$2.00 AND $2.50 PER DAY

Located in the business centre, convenient places of amusement. Elegantly furnished, containing all modern improvements, passenger elevator, &c. J. H. CUMMINGS, Proprietor. oct16tf

OGDEN HOUSE,

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On line of Street Railway. Omnibuses to and from all trains. RATES—Parlor floor, $2.00 per day; second floor, $2.50 per day; third floor. The best-furnished and most commodious house in the city. GEO. T. PHELPS, Prop.

METROPOLITAN

OMAHA, NEB.

IRA WILSON, - PROPRIETOR.

The Metropolitan is centrally located, and first-class in every respect, having recently been entirely renovated. The public will find it comfortable and homelike house. mar6t

NEW GROCERY!

16th and Cuming Sts.

We propose supplying the people of North Omaha with CHOICE GROCERIES at moderate prices. Give us a call.

J. B. BERGEN.

Cash paid for Country Produce. Goods delivered free to any part of the city. ap17-1m

SANTA CLAUS FOUND.

Greatest Discovery of the Age.

Wonderful discoveries in the world have been made
Among other things where Santa Claus stayed,
Children oft ask if he makes goods or not,
If really he lives in a mountain of snow.
Last year an excursion sailed near to the Pole
And suddenly dropped into what seemed like a hole
Where wonder of wonders they found a new land,
While fairy-like beings appeared on each hand.
There were mountains like ours, with more beautiful green,
And far brighter skies than ever were seen,
Birds with the hues of a rainbow were found,
While flowers of exquisite fragrance were growing around.
Not long were they left to wonder in doubt,
A being soon came they had heard much about,
'Twas Santa Claus' self and th ither all say,
He looked like the picture o esse every day.
He drove up a team that looked very queer,
'Twas a team of grasshoppers instead of reindeer,
He rode in a shell instead of a sleigh,
But he took them on board and drove them away.
He showed them all over his wonderful realm,
And factories making goods for women and men,
Furriers were working on hats great and small,
To Bunce's they said they were sending them all.
Kris Kingle, the Glove Maker, told them at once,
All our Gloves we are sending to Bunce,
Santa showed them