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 of 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 do not 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.

John Kelly and his Tammany braves left Cincinnati in high dudgeon and we look for a very lively scalp dance when they get home.

The Illinois bourbons were decidedly complimentary to Morrison in casting the solid vote of that state for him, but it was hard on David Davis.

That partizan decision of the Indiana supreme court improvised by the Hendricks boomers is sure to prove a boomerang in October.

The cosmopolitan quality of the magazines of the present day is a curious and noteworthy fact. In *Scribner* for July, for instance, we notice a paper on the "Norwegian poet and dramatist, Bjornstjerne Bjornson," by his former countryman, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen; an article descriptive of an excursion to "The Heart of the California Alps," by John Muir; "To Coney Island," by William H. Bishop; Russia is treated of in Eugene Schuyler's "Peter the Great;" the scene of "The Grandissimes" is laid in Louisiana; General McClellan gives an account of his trip to Sicily; George Parsons Lathrop, in "The Sorcery of Madjoon," writes of the curse of China—opium eating; the negro element is touched on in Miss Hopkin's amusing little sketch; George M. Grant does full justice to "Canada," Ernest Ingersoll writes interestingly of Denver, Colorado, and Charles F. Thwing gives an account of the experience of the "Japanese and Chinese Students in America," while Mrs. Laura Winthrop Johnson travels all over Europe in "La Sonnambula."

Before the war, negro slaves were hired out in the southern states by their masters to the railroad companies who employed them in section gangs and train hands. These laborers were let at an average of $100 a year and their board and clothing and doctor bills. Their food being mainly corn bread and bacon and their clothes coarse jeans, the expense for these necessaries of life was not very heavy. In the main these negro railroaders were not overworked or maltreated. It was the interest of the company to keep them in good working condition and their owners were interested that their slaves should not be maltreated. Since the close of the war the southern railroad managers have substituted negro convicts for their former slave labor and the reports that reach us from that section, give most revolting accounts of the wretched condition of these negroes. These convicts are let out to contractors at so much per month. They are let at very low rates; much less than they could have been hired for when they were slaves. Unfortunately the state which hires them now has no money invested in them, and it is to its interest, as well as to the contractor's, that the largest amount of work shall be got out of them, and that the cost of keeping them shall be pushed down to as low a notch as possible. Their sickness or death involves no loss to anybody. The supply of convicts for public works is easily kept up. Negroes have been sentenced for life in Georgia for stealing a pair of chickens; while a sentence of years is common for any trifling theft. When the wretched darkey is once chained and at work, whose interest is it to remember that his sentence has expired? Not the contractor's, nor the state's, assuredly.

When once fairly at work, too, the cruelty of his treatment surpasses anything known in the days of slavery. The gangs are kept upon starvation diet; they are housed in stockades or prison cars, which in filth and foul air equal the underground pens of Andersonville and Salisbury. They died last summer by the hundreds, of typhoid and cholera morbus, and nobody was the wiser. The armed guards, usually white convicts, shoot them at their own discretion on the first sign of insubordination, and are responsible to nobody. The "dead nigger" is dropped into a hole dug by the side of the road where the gang is at work, and that is the end of it.

If any one doubts this, says a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, let him go now through the section of country in Georgia or the Carolinas worked by these men. They crowd about the cars, begging for food with wild eyes and hunger-bitten faces, and run to buy bread with the pennies thrown to them, eating it like famished dogs. Their keepers permit them to beg, as it lessens the cost of keeping them alive.

This is but one instance of the iniquities of a general scheme by which the negro is kept in worse bondage than he was before the proclamation of emancipation.

OMAHA IN THE CENSUS.

The work of taking the census of Omaha is probably more laborious than that of any other city of her population in the west. A very large percentage of our population is what might be called floating, consisting of hundreds of railway employes, mail clerks and express messengers, train boys and surveyors who go in and out of the city and seldom can be found at home. Other hundreds are scattered about the city in private rooms which the enumerator knows nothing about unless he accidentally stumbles across the parties. The same may be said of drummers of business houses, and working people who have no fixed place of abode, but seek and find employment from day to day as best they can. A number of factory hands boarding out are not steady in their places of residence. Many of our citizens do not realize the importance of a correct and complete census, and their neglect to assist the enumerators may prove detrimental to this city unless they promptly join the officials in perfecting their work. Notices have been posted by the enumerators that they will sit for the correction and revision of their work at the court house on the 29th and 30th, and it behooves every man and woman in this city that has not been enumerated, or has reason to believe he or she has not been booked, to come forward and furnish the desired information, either in person on the days mentioned, or to send their names, age, place of birth and residence to the supervisor for insertion—if found omitted from the list. This is highly important, and we hope will be attended to.

HANCOCK.

Winfield Scott Hancock has been nominated for the persidency by the democratic national convention. On the whole this is perhaps as strong a nomination as the democracy could have made. General Hancock is a soldier whose loyalty no republican will call in question, and who, being without a political record, has no political blunders to apologize for.

General Hancock, the loyal soldier, as the standard bearer of the solid south—of the party ruled by the rebel brigadiers—will cut almost as sorry a figure as Horace Greeley eight years ago.

The nomination of General Hancock may eliminate the bloody shirt out of the present campaign, but it cannot wipe out the fact that his election means the control of this government by the men who drenched this country in blood in their endeavor to destroy the Union. General Hancock elevated to the presidency of the United States by the solid south would, of necessity, be a mere figure-head carrying out the edicts of his party, and that party is absolutely under the control of the confederate brigadiers. In other words the issue of the campaign of 1880 is not merely one between the two gallant soldiers who are the standard bearers of the republican and democratic parties but between the two great parties, or rather between the solid south and the solid north.

In such a contest General Hancock cannot reasonably hope to become our next president.

And now there is to be a pool of the water transportation companies. According to a special dispatch to the Chicago *Times* the principal water transportation companies have just made a pooling combination to increase and maintain rates. There are three companies in the combination, and these, it is alleged, are either owned or controlled by the railroad trunk lines, namely: The Western transportation company, controlled by the New York Central; the Union steamboat company and canal line, owned by the Erie, and the Western States line, owned by the Pennsylvania railroad company. These companies have agreed to maintain a fixed schedule of charges. In justification of this policy they say they are simply doing now what ought to have been done long ago, that is, to place their business on a self-supporting basis. They allege that the merchants heretofore have had their goods carried for next to nothing, and are now complaining because transportation rates have been put up to a point that will leave a margin of profit to the companies. The schedule prices will be nearly as much as are charged by the railroads, and the merchants are complaining that the pool is simply another move on the part of the trunk lines to cut off all competition. There are some lines outside of the combination which compete for the business but are not extensive, and the managers of the pool affect to regard their competition as of little account. There is very naturally general indignation at this new combination among New York merchants and we shall not be surprised if this water line pool was followed up by another advance in freight rates by the railroad pool.

A Russian magazine, in a recent notice of "Peter the Great," paid a high compliment to *Scribner's Monthly*, in which that historical serial is now appearing, and remarked incidentally that "the number of subscribers to that journal reaches two hundred and eighty thousand." Although the *Scribner* has gained in circulation twenty thousand copies during the past year, and in England alone has added five thousand subscribers to its list, it has hardly attained the circulation which our Russian friend ascribes to it, but is content with a modest regular figure of one hundred and twelve thousand, and one hundred and twenty-five thousand for "extra" issues. It is impossible to determine the number of readers reached by such a magazine, but estimating five to each copy gives it a constituency of more than half a million—perhaps a million would be nearer the correct figure.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Chicago and Erie stove works, at the latter place, have been enlarged to accommodate increasing business.

The Apollo rolling mill at Pittsburg has been put in operation.

At a meeting of the glass association in Pittsburg last week, all but two of the factories agreed to suspend work for two weeks.

A paper pulp manufactory is in successful operation at Maninotte, Wis., just across the river from Menominee.

A new blast furnace, said to be one of the finest in the country, recently went into blast at Dunbar, near Connellsville, Pa.

The Eureka Manufacturing Co., of Rock Falls, Ill., has recently completed a large building near their works, to be used as a storehouse for lumber.

The Lancaster Mills Co., of Clinton, Mass., are building extensions to their factory, which will hold 400 looms.

The Burlington (Vt.) Cotton Mills Co. has ordered 42,000 ring spinning bobbins, of the Walters patent, for their new mill of 660 looms.

The Lamb Knitting Machine Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., are increasing their facilities to meet the greatly increasing demand for their goods.

The Schaghticoke (N. Y.) Woolen mills employ 180 operatives and turn out 155,000 yards 6 qr. cassimeres per year, using half a million pounds of wool.

The Johnson Manufacturing Co., of North Adams, Mass., are about to increase the capacity of their gingham mills by building an additional 4-story mill 130x40 feet in size.

The Lawrence (Mass.) Duck Co. have a new weaving mill under way, which is to be a 2-story building 225x60 feet in size. It is to be completed by September next.

Many of the mills and factories throughout the New England states are being enlarged and new ones erected. The aggregate capacity will be very largely increased during the year.

The Indianapolis rolling mill company have established during the present season a steel rail mill, on a capital of $750,000, with a capacity of 250 tons per day.

Work is progressing favorably on the Bessemer steel works at Homestead, Pa. Tracks have been laid and the excavations for the foundations are going forward rapidly.

The B furnace of the Edgar Thompson steel company, near Pittsburg, in the four days ending May 20 made over 685 tons of iron. This is at the rate of 1151½ tons of 2240 pounds per week.

The Chemical Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass., is to engage in the manufacture of tissue paper in addition to its regular business, which will necessitate the putting up of a building 104x30 feet.

The Writing Paper Co., of Holyoke, Mass., manufacture writing paper at the rate of about 12 tons per day, employing 500 hands. The water for their manufacture is drawn from two artesian wells, and is exceptionally pure.

The Cable Flax Mills, at Schaghticoke, N. Y., employ 450 hands, with a monthly pay roll of over $8000; use 150 tons of stock per month, in manufacturing hundreds of grades of goods from flax produced in this and several foreign countries.

The Kennebec Fibre Co., of Benton, Me., are hurrying up the completion of their new pulp mill. The mill when completed will contain eight run of stones and will be fitted with the best of machinery for the manufacture of wood pulp and box board.

The New York Manufacturing Co., of Saco, Me., are about to erect an immense cotton mill in that city. Several buildings are being taken down to prepare the way for the new structure, which will be 600 feet in length, five stories in height, and built of stone and brick.

The paper mill of Norton & Co., at Lockport, Ill., has been put in better condition than ever before, and its capacity largely increased, by the addition of another boiler for cooking straw, and another paper machine, which will give it a capacity equal to any in the west.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Rolling Mill company has recently purchased the entire title to a five-eighths of a mile tract of land on the Flats, and will proceed at once to erect what will be the largest rolling mill in the country. The enterprise of Mr. William Chisholm, late of the Union Rolling Mill company, of Chicago, is making itself apparent in the Cleveland establishment.

The E. Horton & Son company, of Windsor Locks, Conn., have a trade in their lathe chucks of $100,000 per year, and send them not only to all parts of this country, but to Australia, the East Indius, South America, China, Japan and every country in Europe.

Work has deen commenced on an extensive addition to Eddy's woolen mill, Fall River, Mass., which is to be 122 feet long by 50 feet wide, four stories high. Four sets will be added to the present capacity, making a 12-set mill, and the addition is intended to furnish the extra room needed, besides increasing the capacity of the mill.

There are twelve firms in the city of Wilmington, Del., engaged in the manufacture of morocco, which employ in the aggregate about 1,000 hands. They have a capital invested of some $2,000,000, and turn out a total of about 800 dozen finished skins per day. This leather is made exclusively of goat skins, which are procured from all parts of the country.

The Orange, Mass., industries, it is said, are enjoying an unexampled "boom," and 700 employes are happy, with more than $30,000 disbursed every month. The Gold Medal Sewing Machine company is wonderfully prospering. The same is to be said of the Orange iron foundry, while the Rodney Hunt Mochine company and the Chase Turbine Manufacturing company are doing a prosperous business.

The preprietors of the new positive motion looms, Messrs. A. F. Cox & Co., of Portland, Me., it is said, have made the first web of silk ever woven upon a power loom in that state. These gentlemen and the Haskell silk company have demonstrated the fact that silk can be successfully and profitably manufactured in Maine. The loom is used for the manufacture of narrow articles, as ribbons, neckties, etc.

The Pacific mills of Lawrence, Mass., manufactured last year 80,000,000 yards of fabric. They employ a force ranging from 5300 to 5400 persons, and had as high as 5770 names on the pay rolls not long since. All the details of manufacture are carried on at these mills. In England it takes a number of concerns to put the raw material into shape. The wool is washed and serted by one concern, carded and spun by another, dyed by another, woven by another, baled and cased and marked by another, and so on. In the various processes of preparing goods the raw material has to pass through some fifteen hands before it is ready for market. Here it is altogether different. They take in the raw material and when it leaves the factory it is ready cased for market, with samples and all complete.

The silk industry of Paterson, N. J., is assuming immense proportions. There are now eighty establishments there engaged in the manufacture of silk goods, giving employment to 15,000 operatives, a majority of whom are women. The products of those eighty mills, which vary in size from half a dozen to 400 looms, consist of fancy silks, silk watch chains, dress goods, handkerchiefs, satins and brocades, sewing silks, silk and mohair braids, fringe silks, broad silks, serges, bindings, etc. The entire product in Paterson from silk alone is estimated now at from twenty to twenty-five million dollars annually, being about two-thirds of the whole amount manufactured in this country. The raw silk now used in Paterson and other places in this country is imported from Europe and Asia. The amount imported in 1870 was 738,381 pounds, which has increased to 1,590,663 pounds in 1878.

NASBY.

HOW THE NEWS OF THE NOMINATION OF GARFIELD WAS RECEIVED AT THE CORNERS.

Toledo Blade.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (wich is in the State uv Kentucky) Joon 14, 1880.—The nooze uv the nominashen uv the liberty-crushin, freedom-stranglin Garfield wuz receeved at the Corners yesterday afternoon, with profound surprize. Not one uv us had antissipated it. We hed expected it wood be either Grant, Blaine or Shermon, and I hed spent two days in Looisville gittin together the necessary abooze to be yoozed in the deestrick agin them three men, but Garfield's nominashen makes that laber all in vane. I can't beet Garfield by saying that Grant wuz a hoss thief, or that Shermon was a bank robber, and Blaine a ralerode wrecker. I shel hev to either wait till our committees git up their skandals on Garfield, or invent some myself. I don't keer about it here in Kentucky, for it wood do jest ez well to yooze the Grant matter for Garfield, but when I go over into Injeany where some uv the dimocracy at leest kin reed, it would be difrent. My people here are difficult to handle, tho not in the same way. When Grant's name wuz fust perposed I spoke uv him ez being connected with the whisky ring. Immejitly the Corners broke out ez one man in cheers for him, and I hed great difficulty to keep em from organizing a grant club on the spot. They admire a man who can beat the guverment in whisky. Deekin Pogram sed uv Gen. Grant, in Sunday skool: "He who perdooses cheap whisky is greater than he who conquereth a confederacy." The old sold saint is, uv late, dropping into the habit uv mixin his scripter. Suthin he never does with his likker.

The nooze struck us unfavorable. Deekin Pogram after askin' why Garfield wuz, sighed, "Wat kin be expected uv a Republic where canal-boat drivers and skool teachers aspire to high offices? Whoever the dimocrisy nominatid he wanted a gentleman," and drawin a longer sigh and remarkin that the day for good old suthern gentility wuz gone and that the government hed gone into the hands uv grovelin mekaniks and skoolmasters he asked Bascom to give him credit for drinks all around, wich Bascom promptly declined to do, and Deekin sot down dry-lipped and discontentid.

Issaker Gavitt wuz uv the opinion that when a party recklessly nominated so corrupt a man as Garfield (I immejiately corrected him) well, Garfield, there was no hope for the republik. A candidate for the presidency shood receive it from the hands of the people with pure hands. It must come to him onbought, and Issaker, pullin' out the last $5 of the $25 he had received from Tilden to kerry our deestrik, askt the deekin up to take suthin. The toast wuz, "Tilden and his bar'l. May the one last jist ez long ez the other."

Capt. McPelter, wich was a layin on his back on Bascom's long table, remarkt that the eleckshun of Garfield meant rooin. It would be a extinguisher to enterprise, a crusher to honist labor and squelcher uv industry. The captain wood hev gone on, but fetchin a friteful yawn he remarkt that his corn was suffrin for want of labor to hoe it, and turned over and went to sleep, the flies settlin one by one on his nose. Ez he hadn't any money we let him slumber.

Capt. Podgers remarkt that if ther wuz one thing above another that he worshipped it wuz a kentry in wich all men had ekal rites. It wuz the corner stun of the republic and the foundashun uv the dimekratic party. Ez for hisself—

The Captin, seein suthin in the street, rushed out in the middle uv his speech. He returned in a few minits and washed his hands in Bascom's sink.

"Wat wuz it, Captin?" I asked.

"Oh, nothin. It wuz that nigger from Linkenville, wich hed the audassity to claim a rite to vote here las eleckshun. I swore I'd kill him if he ever put his nose into this place agin. I'd a done it, too, only Jo Bigler kim up afore I hed time to finish him. But he won't never offer a vote at these poles no more."

Feeling that some formal expression was necessary from the Corners, we organized a meetin and I proposed some resolooshens, orally. In them resolooshens I denounst the republikin party ez one that was sappin the very foundashens uv American liberty, and that the safety of the kentry demanded that the government of the kentry be intrusted to the virchoo and intelligence of the dimekratic party, uv wich the Cross Roads was a shinin part. I sketched these ruffly with a pencil and sot down to draw 'em out in full, when the cussid chair broke under me—Bascom's chairs are alluz breakin—and I sprained my wrist so that I cood not write.

Ez I am the only Dimekrat in the Corners ez kin write, an ez no proud and hawty Caucashen wood ever ask assistance from the inferior Afrikin, resolooshens waz not put upon paper, and are lost to the party forever. It wuz pervokin, but my life hez bin a succession uv disappointments.

Ez sooo ez the nashnel dimekratic committy shel send me the nessary dockements concernin Garfield, I shel take the stump agin him, provided alluz that they send the sinoos uv war. For wat kin a dimekrat do without money? I snuff the battle afar off, and am glad the fray is at hand. I shel liv in clover till November, anyhow.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Champion)

P. S.—A cold chill struck the Corners last nite when the news reached us that Tilden wuzn't a goin to run. "Wat kin we do in the Corners without his bar'l?" asked Issaker. And Bascom, wich know'd he'd git all that wuz appropriated for this seckshun, was in such a state of disgust that he threteued to shet up at 8 o'clock. Confidence was restored, however, by subsequent noose that he shood hev Payne, uv Ohio, nominated, and that Payne hed even a bigger bar'l than Tilden. Then Bascom smiled agin, and hope wunst more illumined our noses. The Corners don't keer wich gets the dimocratic nomination so that he hez a bar'l and kn[illegible] how to yoose it. Possibly Payne would be better than Tilden, for he is a new man and would hev to buy us all over. Sich uv us ez hev reseeved money from Tilden held a meeting and resolved wat Tilden hed paid us shood not count for any other man. The new man must commence at the beginnin, jist as Tilden did. Bascom wuz so elated at this prospeck that he called for three cheers for Payne, and set up drinks all around. Thus in the general Saharah uv my life there is occasional oassisses.

P. S —No. 2.—The Corners is wild with eggcitement. A man from Looisville arrived last night, and sed that it hed bin determined to nominate Payne, uv Ohio, and that he wuz wuth not a cent less than five millions uv dollars, and wuz more liberal even than Tilden. The Corners is neerly crazy. We only wish the convenshun wuz further off, that there mite be time for still another change.

P. V. N.

Census Disappointments.

Cleveland Leader.

The truth is often unpalatable, and it seems particularly so to many poor but proud communities that aspire to millions of population, if not at this census taking, at the next. Cleveland falls short of the general expectations in the matter of population, though the feeling of disappointment is perhaps not so great here as in St. Louis, Peoria, Dayton and some other places. St. Louis and Peoria show considerable temper on the subject and blame the federal enumerators for not coming up to their great expectation, but as these officials are paid by the number of names taken of actual persons in their districts the natural inference is that they would have no inducement to omit any or many. A few may have been overlooked in compactly inhabited localities, and some, situated in out-of-the-way points, might be avoided, but the census must be assumed to have been almost as fairly taken as possible under the circumstances.

New York having 1,500,000, an increase of 50 per cent in ten years, is satisfied. St. Louis, having a hundred thousand less than Chicago, is frantic. Chicago looks with calm contempt upon St. Louis, and Cincinnati, being credited with 250,000, 90,000 more than Cleveland, is ostensibly happy, but evidently secretly piqued at not approaching more nearly to Chicago's 477,000. Dayton, this state, complains that, contrary to all expectations, the population falls below 40,000, being given at 38,751, and Springfield, Illinois, has barely 20,000 instead of the 25,000 confidently looked for. Springfield had 17,000 ten years ago, making the increase altogether too small to satisfy her opinion. Peoria asserts that 5000 people in that place have been missed, and Quincy feels quite as badly.

The system of making the count was probably as good as could be devised, and if the result falls so far below what was expected, it may be that the American habit of rashly crediting every other prosperous business man with "millions" and every public gathering with "thousands" has contributed to make exaggeration a national failing, leading the way to humiliating disappointments and pitiful miscalculations. We may not be such an "allfired, tarnal big nation" as we thought we were, but we are yet young, and if we stick to hard work and leave the affairs of other people alone, we will grow and in proper time be as great as any other country on the globe. We are gaining population as fast as necessary for the rate at which the country's resources are developed, and our ratio of increase in numbers is greater than that of any other nation east, west, north or south of us. Altogether, the tenth census should prove generally satisfactory, and doubtless will when everybody becomes more familiar with it.

Four Rich Men.

From the London Globe.

The Liverpool Courier gives some rather interesting particulars as to the four men who are supposed to be the most wealthy living. Of these the poorest is his grace the Duke of Westminster, whose income is set down at £800,000 a year. Taking it at that sum, the amount which the duke can spend without intrenching on his capital is £2,000 a day, £90 an hour, and £1 10s a minute. The next man in the ascending scale is Senator Jones, of Nevada, whose income is valued at exactly one million sterling, giving him the right to spend, if he likes, £2 a minute out of revenue. The head of the Rothschild family comes next, with a yearly income of two millions, and the expenses which he can defray thereout are, of course, double as great as those of the senator.

At the top of the list comes Mr. J. W. Mackey, with a revenue of £2,750,000 a year, which enables him to disburse £7,000 a day, £300 an hour, and £5 a minute. The fortunes of the other three are insignificant if compared with this gentleman's wealth, for their's is the growth of many years either of successful toil or lucky speculation, or both combined. But Mr. Mackey, as the Courier remarks, was thirty years ago a penniless boy in Ireland. Sixteen years ago he was bankrupt; and now he is the owner of the richest silver mine that has ever been discovered. There is, therefore, hope for all the penniless boys in "ould Ireland." We commend to them the example of Mr. J. W. Mackey, who, it appears, is now only forty-five years old, and if he goes on at the same rate as during the last sixteen years, will have ample time to treble his fortune and possess an income ten times as large as that of the Duke of Westminster. Already the capitalized value of his property is set down at £55,000,000, against the modest £16,000,000 of the duke. Such figures are pleasing to the eye and ear, but we regret to add that the Liverpool Courier does not by any means vouch for the accuracy of the totals its publishes.

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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.

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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 clear 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 this they all say,
He looked like the picture we see 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 suspenders and many things more.
Saying I also took these to friend Bunce's store.
Santa Claus then whispered a secret he'd tell,
As in Omaha every one knew Bunce well,
He therefore should send his goods to his care,
Knowing his friends will get their full share.
Now remember ye dwellers in Omaha town,
All who want presents to Bunce's go round,
For shirts, collars, or gloves great and small,
Send your sister or aunt one and all.

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