# 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.

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.

THE fellows who were most sympathetic with the rebels during the war now shout the loudest for Hancock.

THE *Globe-Democrat* gives him the following pedigree. When asked what state he hails from, Our sole reply shall be, He haled a poor old woman To the famous gallows-tree.

COUNCILMAN LABAGH said he would fight the proposition requiring each paepr bidding for the city advertising to make a sworn statement of circulation—to the bitter end. That was to have been expected. Ever since the BEE unmasked this sanctimonious sneak in the Holly job, he has been bitterly opposed to advertising anything in the BEE. That is about all this sanctimonious fraud will do during the remainder of his term. It is a fitting commentary on his christian virtues amog which meek forbearance is most conspicuous in his conduct.

THE terms of twenty-four senaters expire on the 4th of March, namely: Booth, of California; Eaton, of Connecticut; Bayard, of Delaware; Jones, of Florida; McDonald, of Indiana; Hamlin, of Maine; Whyte, of Maryland; Dawes, of Massachusetts; McMillan, of Minnesota; Bruce, of Mississippi; Cockrell, of Missouri; Paddock, of Nebraska; Sharon, of Nevada; Randolph, of New Jersey; Kernan, of New York; Thurman, of Ohio; Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Burnside, of Rhode Island; Bailey, of Tennessee; Maxey, of Texas; Edmunds, of Vermont; Withers, of Virginia; Hereford, of West Virginia, and Cameron, of Wisconsin, terminate next March. General Burnside has been re-elected for another term of six years; General Mahone succeeds Senator Withers; General Garfield has been elected to Senator Thurman's seat; and a democrat has been chosen to succeed Senator Bruce, republican, of Mississippi.

Of the twenty states to elect senators next winter only eight can be called doubtful—namely, California and Nevada, now republican, and Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia, whose outgoing senators are democrats. The democratic majority in the senate is now so small that a change of six votes would give the republicans once more control of the senate, and this makes the state elections in the eight doubtful states of great interest. The democrats hope to carry California and Nevada, and they nominated Mr. English, of Indiana, for the vice-presidency mainly because they do not want to lose the democratic senator from that state. The republicans mean to contest Florida, West Virginia, New York, Connecticut and New Jersey vigorously, with a hope of securing five republican successors to the present democratic senators.

THE democrats, not content with misusing the lamented Andy Johnson while living, are now trying to rob him of his laurels when dead. It is an indisputable historic fact that Andy Johnson selected Gen. Hancock to carry out his peculiar policy in Louisiana and Texas in 1867.

HANCOCK'S bombastic pronunciamento as military governor of Louisiana were not only inspired by the lamented author of "my policy," but it was doubtless issued under instructions from the white house. It was in consequence of Andy Johnson's feud with congress that Gen. Hancock was chosen to supersede Gen. Sheridan as commander of the Fifth military district; the expectation and design being that the new commander should execute the acts of congress, which the president had not been able to prevent, in the spirit of "my policy." The evidence of this is found not only in the rescinding of the orders of his predecessor by the new commander, but in the previous public deliverances of such politicians as Jeremiah S. Black and Robert I Walker, who were in Mr. Johnson's confidence. "Hancock is to be made the pioneer in a great flank movement," wrote a Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* "to restore the unrepresented states to the basis of civil law. This is said by persons high in the confidence of the executive to be the new policy determined on," by which Mr. Johnson was going to "flank" congress. "The other military commanders will be directed to follow Hancock's lead, or, failing to do so," will be relieved. Now then, because Hancock carried the policy of Andy Johnson into practical effect—under immediate instructions from his commander-in-chief in the White House, the democrats are lauding him to the skies as a great statesman who upheld the civil above the military

INSTEAD of undoing their bad work of last Saturday, the majority faction in the board of education have attempted to appease popular wrath by electing all the teachers that had been rejected last week, with one single exception. This exception was Mr. Scott, by all odds one of the most faithful and competent teachers in our public schools. Why Mr. Scott is made the scape-goat by the board, we can not divine.

Mr. Scott is an excellent teacher, and we know it, not by mere report but by the severest practical test. Stella Rosewater, the oldest daughter of the editor of THE BEE, was a pupil in Mr. Scott's class, eighth grade, up to the end of May. On the 7th of June she entered the Rockwell Street Grammar school, at Cleveland, in the same grade. Notwithstanding the fact that the text-books in that school differ from those in Omaha, she was examined for admission into the High School with her class, last Thursday, and among over fifty competing pupils she was one of the thirteen that passed. The teachers of that school complimented Mr. Scott very highly on the efficiency of his teaching.

Now, it is the manifest interest of the patrons of our public schools that Mr. Scott be retained, and on their behalf we protest against the outrageous treatment he has received. It was publicly admitted by Mr. Staley at the last meeting of the board that a majority of the teachers were elected last week before the committee on teachers had made its report on the relative standing of teachers. What is the use of such a committee if the board ignores its investigations? What encouragement is there in Omaha under this system for hard working competent and conscientious teachers. Some teachers were elected last Saturday whose record does not justify their retention, and the only excuse for such an imposition on our taxpayers and patrons of the schools, is that it had been done once or twice before. A numbskull and dunce is elected just as readily as the best of teachers. All that is necessary is to belong to a favored church, or to get the good will of members of the board by soft-soaping them and flattering their children. Such a state of affairs can not be tolerated and will not be submitted to if the people who have children to educate can help themselves. Members of the board who profess a superabundance of Christianity wreak their vengeance on an honest, faithful teacher by sneaking behind the ballot. They drive him and his family out of Omaha to make room for some favorite or to please some other teacher more pious but less competent, who fears that his place may be some day filled by the other.

The most important grade in our public schools is the eighth grade, taught by Mr. Scott. It is more important than the high school, because the largest percentage of our boys and girls close their public school education with that grade. It should be entrusted to a thoroughly competent teacher and when such a teacher if found he must be retained if the people have any voice in the matter. If members of the schoolboard propose to carry out personal spites and subserve personal interests they will be asked to resign and make way for men who will labor for the public good. This agitation will not stop by the re-election of a dozen teachers that don't belong to the preferred class. We shall insist that the most talented and most efficient shall have preference over incompetent, inattentive teachers. The public schools of Omaha are not as efficient to-day as they were five years ago.

There is no excuse for this state of facts. We ought to profit by experience. We ought to rid the schools of automatons and parrots and supplant them by intelligent men and women who are in love with the profession of teaching.

THE democrats have united with the greenbackers in the Indianapolis district to send the Rev. Dr. Delamatyr back to congress. This is intended as a compliment to Kansas City, which presented Delamatyr to Indianapolis.—[Kansas City Times.

Not much of a compliment to Kansas City. When that mountebank lived in Omaha nine years ago he was a rampant republican, and above all, a monopoly henchman, who disgraced the pulpit by doing dirty work for the railway and money kings. The main objects the Indiana democrats have in endorsing this infamous blatherskite, is to hold him in the present congress, and through him to control the vote of Indiana in case the presidential election should be thrown into the house. The last time he was running at Indianapolis, we didn't think he would be elected and therefore did not publish his record. This time, however, we propose to give him an opportunity to explain his disreputable transactions.

OMAHA has fallen somewhat behind our first estimate in her census footings, but after all she has no reason to complain. A comparison with the leading cities of Iowa and those on the Missouri river, excepting Kansas City, shows Omaha to be the peer of her most prosperous rivals.

### English.

Washington Special to Chicago Tribune.

The following incidents, which occurred here to-day' illustrates many similar incidents which are of daily occurrences, all of which will doubtless be interesting to the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate: A clerk, who has been many years in Government service, and who was on intimate terms with English when he was a clerk in the Treasury Department, was asked by a curious Republican, the following question: "How much interest did English charge you monthly for shaving your face?" The old clerk answered: "Five per cent, and often 10 per cent, a month, and he never failed to collect his money."

As the prospect now appears, there will be at least seventeen republicans out of the twenty-seven in Pennsylvania's next congressional delegation, and a moderate share of success might make it stand 19 to 8, or even 20 to 7.

## BLACK HILLS NUGGETS.

Custer placers are turning out more than $1000 weekly.

By fall Deadwood expects to have a new, substantial brick hotel.

To the west of Custer, considerable prospecting is going on with encouraging results.

Pennington has never presented so animated an appearance as at the present time.

Central City firemen's hall is now nearly completed, and will be ready to occupy by carts in a few days.

A big strike was recently made about nine miles east of Custer on the Hayward road. The ore is high grade and the vein is wide.

Portland is improving rapidly. Many buildings are going up, and all parties there think their camp is bound to boom when the mill is running.

The Rapid Creek hydraulic company are making good progress with their work. Only 120 feet remains to complete the tunnel, when the course of the stream will be changed by hydraulicing is begun. The latter work will be commenced in September.

The shipment of butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables and fruit is being worked up with the Black Hills by outside parties, and is growing very rapidly and is also profitable. There are now a dozen or two men engaged in this trade, making monthly trips between Deadwood and Pierre.

It is said that the Boulder Park wagon road is the best, pleasantes and most picturesque route into and out of the Hills. The road is being graded up in fine shape, and the distance to Fort Meade by this exit is several miles shorter than by the Crook City outlet.

Deadwood is becoming crowded with brick business blocks, which plainly indicates the permanency of the city. There are now on Main street about twenty-five brick blocks completed, in course of construction, and in contemplation, and if this fashion keeps up another year or two this street will present an almost solid brick front.

The Stand-by mill, Rochford, started up May 10th, dropping only 50 per minute. On the 4th of June the plates—new and not thoroughly prepared—were cleaned, with a result of $6,500. An entire clean up—batteries and plates—will be made July 6th. Everybody is elated with the result.

The Northwestern Transportation company who secured the contract to furnish the Homestake with wood for the ensuing year, are busily at work putting up stables for the mules, cabins for the men and making racks to haul wood on in Lead City. In a few days the road over the mountain will be completed and the work will commence in earnest.

A recent survey has shown that certain districts claimed by Custer county are really within the limits of Pennington county. It is said that the larger part of the rich hydraulic diggings on Battle creek, what is known as the Red Earth deposits, the town of Hayward, Harney's Peak, and all the gulches to the northward from the Peak, are within the limits of Pennington county.

A legal sensation was recently created by the serving of papers upon attorneys for the Homestake company to set aside the decree whereby that company obtained title to the Homestake mine No. 2, on the ground of fraud practiced by an attorney for the opposite party. Serious charges are made against said attorney, who has stood among the foremost of the Deadwood bar.

Sheridan and Rockerville are lively camps. There is much work being done, a great deal of money afloat and great contentment among all classes. Four hundred men are at work on the big flume, and are completing about a quarter of a mile a day. Six miles are already finished. Forty men are at work upon the coffer dam, which will be completed in about a month. Lumber is floated through the flume, thus avoiding the necessity of hauling, and is delivered faster than men can take it out.

### Running and Underground Water.

St. Louis Republican.

The late Prof. Ansted, one of the most eminent English physicists and engineers, was engaged on a work, the first part of which is published, bringing before the world the results of his extensive investigations on "Water and the Water Supply." No problem of sanitary science overreaches this; and throughout the newly-settled portions of the west and northwest, not less than in the sections of the lower Mississippi valley exposed to the ravages of the yellow fever, it is of paramount importance for every community to secure the best drinking water.

In the first place it is necessary to determine by scientific tests the qualities essential to the purity of drinking water. Strange as it may seem, Prof. Ansted has shown that foreign substances in certain proportions are not necessarily injurious; but that the best potable water contains both carbonates and sulphates of lime, and "that waters may contain any quantity up to 50 grains of solid matter to the imperial gallon without being unfit for town and house use, provided they contain common air and carbonic acid gas in the proportion of not less than 3 per cent of the bulk, and not more than half a grain of organic matter in the gallon." These conditions are more easily found in the spring water of districts under cultivation, but in new countries where vegetation is dense and the water moving over the surface becomes impregnated and colored with vegetable matter, it is objectionable. The indispensable tests of potable water, therefore, are freedom from color, taste and smell, the absence of sediment when first collected, and of a confervoid growth on its surface when exposed for a reasonable time in a warm place, and above all its yielding no unpleasant odor either when cold or heated to the boiling point. Every householder can test his own water supply by these latter tests and decide whether the liquid is fit for family use or is likely to endanger life and health.

But while spring and well water, when combining all the desiderata for potability, and beyond suspicion of being infiltrated with polluting matter, are unobjectionable, experience shows that few such sources of town supply escape subtle and dangerous deterioration. Even in the sands below the clay strata, near London, Mr. Mylne found "the water drawn from new wells occasionally charged with impurities and unfit for domestic use." There is no doubt that water drawn from wells of great depth in places where there is access from the surface to some permeable rock, may be seriously affected by surface contamination. "Observations are not wanting," says Ansted, "to prove that certain rocks, such as chalk, are liable to suspicion of previous sewage contamination." The deep well at Croydon, England, has been found to yield organic matter in dangerous quantities. "Where there is sewage passing over the surface, or where there is an old churchyard not far off, the result," says the writer, "may be to convey into the body of the rock the seeds of disease sufficient to infect a whole neighborhood, the water entering being loaded with organic matter, but its appearance and flavor as it emerges are not interfered with, and the decomposition of the organic matter concealed by the mineral contents of the water."

With these grave objections to spring and pump water in all localities near human habitations, the chief supply should be drawn from running water or rivers, care being taken to tap them at least a mile above all the sewage or factory pollution. According to Dr. Letheby's experiments, if the population on the banks of a stream does not exceed 100,000 for every seven miles and the minimum summer flow is a million gallons per hour, the water will ran pure and safe from town to town. After exposure to the ordinary action of the air and light offensive matters in river water combine with the oxygen and become perfectly harmless by a chemical process resembling slow combustion. Such organic matter is naturally burnt off in running water and the decaying substances wholly disappear as injurious ingredients. There can be but little question that if these facts were duly weighed and municipal authorities gave due attention to secure pure drinking water, the great summer epidemics, which are so fatal, would be measurably restricted and robbed of half their terror, if not in many places altogether averted.

### American Beef for England.

Until within a few years past, scarce a pound of fresh beef or a single fat bullock was exported from America to Great Britain, as it had been thought up to that period these products could not be placed there in a fit condition for the consumption of the fastidious Islanders. Moreover, for some time the value of meats of all kinds had been so near alike on both sides of the Atlantic as to preclude the idea of exportation at a profit. But prices then began to advance rapidly in Great Britain and the neighboring countries of Europe, from which she had long drawn ample supplies for her wants over and above her own productions, while a depression took place to some extent in America. This prompted a few of our enterprising dealers in fresh beef and fat bullocks to make the experiment of exportation thither. These, at first, owing to the imperfect refrigeration of the compartments on board ships for the preservation of fresh meat, and lack of comfortable accomodation for live cattles together with some other causes, more often resulted in a loss than profit. But the pioneers in this business persevered with the accustomed American pluck, and rapidly introducing one improvement after another, till the exportations increased during the past fiscal year, ending June 30, 1879, to 54.025,832 pounds of fresh beef, valued at $4,883,080; and 136,720 bullocks, valued at at $8,379,200—the whole product being $13,262,280.

Had it not been for the British orders in council, prohibiting considerable importations of live cattle, on account of supposed disease, American exportations would have been much larger, and we have every reason to believe that they will be soon doubled, if not trebled. They most certainly will, if nothing untoward occurs in this new business. In fact, it promises so largely and profitably in the future, that ships are now fitting up expressly for the transportation of fresh meats and live animals of all domestic kinds, not only to the United Kingdom, but also to France, Belgium, Holland and Denmark, and in due time the exportation will probably be extended to other parts of Europe.

The introduction of fresh beef from America into England met at first with great opposition on the part of many there, and especially of the butchers, who, like the silversmiths of Ephesus of old, saw "their craft in danger." Provoking accounts of this have appeared in the English papers; but the following, from a correspondent of the London Times, being rather amusing, I copy it to show the American reader how he was treated by his butcher and grocer:

"Some time since large quantities of American beef began to be imported, just at a time when English beef was reaching almost famine prices. I know a family, in this town, of good position, who, after much anxious thought and weighing all the chances of being poisoned, etc., timorously resolved one day to try this American beef. Unfortunately the servants heard of the great experiment. The joint—a fine one—was duly served; the family ate and liked it. (They are still alive.) But would you believe it, sir, not one of the four servants would touch it! Let us not be too hard on the servants. I would not try it myself for more than a year after the first importations. Everybody knows that we can get as good a joint in New York as in London, but I feared the voyage might injure it.

"A few weeks ago we had undoubted evidence of our butcher sending us American beef, charged at the price of English. I had paid him all winter eleven pence per pound all round; after which I went to American stores, and got similar joints at eight pence half-penny per pound. I had been charged fourteen pence per pound for best Wiltshire hams, when, in fact, the same were subsequently found at seven pence per pound at American stores."

In addition to the above paltry trick of selling good American beef at the exorbitant price then ruling of English, the butchers resorted to the still more reprehensible one of selecting any which happened to be of an inferior quality, or slightly damaged on the voyage across the Atlantic, and offering such at lower prices, and as the best American. To put an end to these nefarious transactions, the importers decided on having public sales of their meat. This brought it directly to the knowledge of the people, who upon trial finding it equal to their own, a steadily increasing market sprung up for it, and now fresh American beef, mutton, pork, and poultry sell as freely abroad, and at as high prices, as the choicest European.—[A. B. Allen, in Harper's Magazine.

### An Undisputed Title.

Philadelphia Ledger, June 24.

Nobody will dispute the seven feet of Pennsylvania earth that old John Sutter claims to-day. His name is a part of California's history—his fortune that of many another pioneer. It was his fate to test the variableness of supreme court decisions in the matter of land titles versus the United States, and his undoubted claim, by Mexican grant, prior occupation and actual administration of his possessions, melted before the hot eagerness of the squatter and the gold diggers. If he did not—as has been claimed—himself discover gold, he had previously shown the pluck and hardihood of the German-American trader—exploring the Pacific coast while as yet United States surveys were not, and cast by the friendly seas into the very port of San Francisco herself. Pushing into the interior, his fort of New Helvetia was the point of destination for future emigrant trains—his alcaldeship, governorship of the frontier country, the protection and shelter for the settlers who were afterward to supplant him. The white men, however, were no more to be kept out of the Sutter country than out of the Ute country to-day, and the supreme court, following the wisdom of Solomon, halved the Sutter estate, and divided the child of his enterprise and hardy endurance with the late-coming claimants. The story is familiar to most of our readers—how it took the entire remnant of his estate to make good the titles of other lands which he had sold, and now, for aught that we know to the contrary, the after gratitude of California, in its yearly pension of $3000, stood between him and the burdens which he reaped from all his wealth of land. But the gold that he took to California in 1838 was the kind that neither man nor courts could rob him of. One of the best types of the early settler, brave, hardy, enterprising, he was as chivalrous as a knight of the middle ages. When a thoughtless intimation in General Sherman's book as to a certain hillarious celebration of the first Fourth of July in New Helvetia came under his notice he resented it, as he told the writer of this, not because he cared for himself, but because it wounded the feelings of his dear old wife, who was reading the book aloud to him. With his long experience of life and government, his knowledge of men and his intimate connection with the young fortunes of the Golden State, he should have lived and died a California citizen, prominent in her counsels, instead of in the semi-obscurity of the quiet old Lancaster county town, from which he watched, afar off, the rule of the Kearney and the Kalloch, and the bonanzas of other men upon the soil that once was his.

### What Nobody Knows.

Buffalo Express.

Is General Hancock for a protective or a free-trade tariff? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for woman suffrage or against it? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for hard money or soft money? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for pensioning rebel as well as union soldiers? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for civil service reform or for the old Jacksonian spoils system? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for public improvements or for a strict construction of the constitution? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for continuing the silver coinage till rasumption will be upset, or for stopping it? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for pensioning everybody who served in the Mexican war, whether wounded or not, and whether rebel or not? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for enforcing or nullifying the amendments to the constitution by which the fruits of the war were secured? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for controlling the railroads and other common carriers by congressional legislation in the public interest, or against it? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for maintaining election laws intact or for giving the south full swing in carrying itself solid by fraudulent elections? Nobody knows.

Is General Hancock for or against appointing enough new democratic judges of the supreme court to upset the war amendments to the constitution and so revivify the rebel debt and pension the rebel soldier? How far, in short, is he ready to go to show his gratitude to the ex-rebels, his late enemies in the field, to whom he now owes his nomination and by whose votes he must be elected? Nobody knows.

### "ITS EFFECT LIKE A MIRACLE."

HIGHGATE, Vt., September 16.

A year ago last March I was taken with severe rheumatic pains, which, changing from one place to another, finally settled in my loins, the disease constantly increasing in severity. Past midsummer all efforts to obtain relief had failed—my appetite gone, my flesh wasting away and not able to walk a step but with the greatest difficulty. I told my friends that I should not live to see the snow fly again. In this condition I was persuaded by a neighbor to try one more medicine—the Kidney-Wort. Its effect was like a miracle. I soon began to recover the use of my limbs, my appetite and strength returned, and on the fifth day (the last of June) with less than half a package of Kidney-Wort used, I went into my hay field to work, and continued to labor through the season. I will add that, as a tonic, my wife and self have found the Kidney-Wort to be very useful, and I take great pleasure in commending the medicine as invaluable.

SAMUEL HOGOBON.

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Our National Holiday will be celebrated on Monday, July 5th, 1880, by a pic-nic, to be held at Sailing's Grove, in Sarpy County, under the auspices of the Catholic citizens of Papillion. Arrangements have been made with the U. P. R. R. Company to run an excursion train from Omaha to the Grove. Seventy-five cents will be charged for the round trip; children half fare.

The train will leave Omaha at nine o'clock a. m., and return at seven p. m., and Papillion at ten a. m., returning at six p. m.

Foot races, sack races, and other amusements and games will take place, while the best of order will be preserved throughout the day. Parties desiring to rent stands will confer with the committee, J. D'Arcy and M. Tex, at Papillion. The committees will leave nothing undone to make pleasant for those attending. Programme of exercises will be published hereafter.

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LEWIS LESSER,
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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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PURIFYING THE BLOOD

This compound of the vegetable alterative, Sarsaparilla Dock, Stillingia, and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potash and Iron, makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors, that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring-worm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and general Debility.* With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY

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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 ceived 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 hydrants, 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 thousan 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 of 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.

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The most thorough appointed and complete Machine Shops and Foundry in the state.

Castings of every description manufactured.

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NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL, Cap-ital..... 500,000
FIREMEN'S FUND, California..... 300,000
BRITISH AMERICA ASSUR'N Co..... 700,000
IOWA & K FIRE INS. CO., [illegible] 500,000
AMERICAN CENTRAL, [illegible] 500,000

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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 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,