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 interests to the people of our State. Any information connected with 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.

"The legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in all charges of express, telegraph and railroad companies in this state and enforce such laws by adequate penalties to the extent, if necessary, for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises." [Sec. 7, Art. 12, Nebraska Constitution, enacted June.]

GARFIELD is the "statesman soldier," and Hancock the "stately soldier", and after all what the country needs is more of the statesman and less of the soldier.

THE London *Times*, in an editorial on the Afghan situation, expresses the opinion that the first duty of the government is to redeem its military reputation.

THE Charleston *News* "observes with pain" the tendency of the northern democrats to hurrah before they are out of the woods. The *News* will observe with more pain the endeavors of the democracy north and south to suppress their groans after the November election.

IT must have been a pitiful sight to see Samuel J. Tilden presiding over the meeting of the democracy at New York on Wednesday evening and still thrusting his alleged wrongs in the faces of the party which repudiated his claims at Cincinnati. Mr. Tilden has become a monomaniac, with himself as the basis of his insanity.

LAWYERS in New York are greatly agitated over a certain provision in the new code which goes into operation on the first of September, and which declares that counsel's fees shall not be paid to unsuccessful contestants out of the contested cases. After the first of September it is believed that the number of insane testators will decrease in a marked manner when the lawyers' interests in such cases is taken away.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge McCrary, of the circuit court of the United States, has rendered an opinion on the right of railway companies to cross the track of other railways, that is of the utmost importance, not only to the city of Omaha, but to the entire country. The attempt of the Union Pacific railway managers to enjoin the Burlington & Missouri from crossihg its track on our river front, is very properly characterized by Judge McCrary as an effort to prevent close connections between the north- and southern portions of the state. Incidentally Judge McCrary administers a rebuke to the Union Pacific managers for their arrogant attempt to place that company above the laws of the state in which that road is located, and his decision not only settles the right of way, of any railroad across the tracks of another within this state, but the right of the state to regulate the railway construction and railway management by statute. The high-handed assumptions of the Pacific railroads to dominion over the entire continent and their attempts to evade just taxation are fully brought to light by the citations of Judge McCrary in the case of the Union Pacific vs. Penniston.

"It was insisted in that case," says Judge McCrary, "that the Pacific railroad was created by congress for public and national purposes and that like a national bank it was the instrument of the general government and not subject to state jurisdiction for purposes of taxation." This position was not sustained by the supreme court which held that the state of Nebraska had the same legal right to tax the Pacific railroad that it had to tax any other class of property within its boundaries.

In this case, just decided by Judge McCrary, the Union Pacific assumed that while it had the right to acquire eminent domain in any part of the state, it could build a Chinese wall around its own lands to prevent other railways from acquiring the right to eminent domain through their grounds. It will be remembered that THE BEE was the only paper in Omaha which denounced this attempt as at variance with public policy and destructive of our commercial interests. If the Union Pacific could keep absolute control of our river front for the next hundred years, Omaha would be dwarfed into a town of 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants whereas if our river front is made accessible to rival railroads we shall, within the next twenty years, have a city of from 80,000 to 100,000 population. There is no doubt that Judge McCrary's decision would be sustained by the supreme court if it were carried there. It is based on the sound principle that railways are highways chartered for the benefit of the public, and as such cannot be used to obstruct the commerce between states or between sections of any one state.

THE CANDAHAR MASSACRE.

The dreadful massacre of General Burrows' command in Afghanistan is but the natural outcome of the British policy. It is singularly unfortunate that the Gladstone ministry, which has so persistently opposed that policy, should now be held responsible for its results. It is equally unfortunate that at the very moment in which peace seemed assured and the English forces having seated a ruler of their own creation on the Afghan throne, were about to evacuate Afghanistan, rebellion should again have broken out and reopened the endless controversy which for three years past has been draining the resources and taxing the prosperity of the English nation.

The Afghan war had its origin in the fears of Lord Beaconsfield's administration lest Russia, pushing her conquests east from the Caspian, should menace the gates of Great Britain's possessions beyond the Himalayas. The victories gained by Russian arms in Turkistan, the rapid advance of the armies northward to Kuldja, the secret missions of Russian emissaries to the homes of Afghan chiefs and the apparent intention to conclude a friendly alliance with the only country which lay between Russian rule and English possessions, were events chiefly responsible for the Afghan policy of Lord Beaconsfield's government. Counter efforts were immediately made to force an Anglo-Afghan alliance in opposition to Russia, and the offensive persistency of the Beaconsfield government, met by obstinacy on the part of the Afghans, who declined any interference into their affairs of state, was principally responsible for the war which ensued. The bloody details of that war are fresh in the recollection of all. The sacrifice of life necessary to force entrance through the rocky passes which separated India from Afghanistan was enormous. The natives fought like tigers in defense of their country, and the advance towards Cabul was contested inch by inch. The massacre of Major Cavagnari and his brave command within the walls of Cabul followed, and the city was only recaptured by Gen. Roberts after heavy fighting.

The subjugation of Aghanistan was now considered complete although the natives were divided into two classes one of which positively refusing to acknowledge English rule, took to the hills and maintained a guerrilla warfare against the English forces. Yakoob Khan, the ameer, was declared by the English government to have forfeited his throne, and a great gathering or durbar of the chiefs was called last week to hold a conference with the English and acknowledge the supremacy of Abdur Rahman, an ally of the British as their ruler. Several of the tribes refused to attend, and it was noticed that a number of the chiefs present maintained a sullen reserve throughout the ceremony. The result was shown on the 14th instant, when a number of the troops of Shere Ali, one of the English allies, mutined, and ominous reports of the gathering of hostile mountain tribes in the vicinity of Candahar come to the ears of General Burrows. His column was immediately set in motion to go to Shere Ale's assistance, but on the night of the 23rd it was attacked by an overpowering force of natives and almost anihilated.

The news has created the most tremendous excitement in Great Britain, when the blunders of the Afghan war have been since their commencement matters of daily comment. It is not just, however, that the odium of this terrible defeat to British arms should fall on Mr. Gladstone's ministry. They found themselves upon their entry to office burdened with a foreign policy in whose inception they had no part, and whose results they have since endeavored to shape to the best of their ability. It is to Beaconsfield, with his love of glare and glory, his desire for imperial splendor and territorial aggrandizement, his disregard of international justice and comity, that the blame of the terrible blow must and will fall. England has paid dearly for interference in Eastern politics and her jealousy of Russian invasion, and from present indications the end is almost as distant as when the gates of Afghanistan were fo ced and the victorious troops seated themselves in triumph in the citadel of Cabul.

TURKEY has finished her note to the powers and it is understood to be short and stinging. Dispatches from Paris announce that an European war seems imminent and that the prevailing impression is that Russia will form an alliance with France and England with Austria and Germany. Should such a war result the partition of Turkey among the great powers would be the bone of contention which would be bitterly fought over.

THE *Republican* protests that it does not intend to be "levitous." Neither Webster nor Worcester throw any light on this singular word, which is supposed to be of Fremont origin.

CHINA has prohibited the importation of petroleum, which they call "that dangerous American oil." The epithets would seem to refer with greater propriety to fusel oil.

IN fasting, it is said, that the fat is always first consumed, then the spleen. This is singular. Some individuals have more spleen than fat and grow fat upon their spleen.

THE telegraph announces that Dr. Tanner took an alcohol bath last night and was in good spirits. This may refer to the alcohel or to the doctor.

JUDGE McCrary got down to "bottom facts" in his decision against the Union Pacific track obstruction outrage.

THE battle cry of the great corruptionist, "Reform is necessary" S. J. T.

WESTERN LANDS

To the Editor of the Bee.

"To those who have imagined that from the immense rush of settlers into the western states and territories all the vacant lands in the continent were in a fair way to be taken up at once, the following facts may be a source of comfort."—[Omaha Herald.

The article of which the above is an extract continues and enumerates the percentage of unsurveyed lands in the states: For California, 41.4; Minnesota, 26.7; Oregon, 65.3; Nevada, 83.9: Nebraska, 17.9, and Colorado, 66.8. And of the territories: For Washington, 69.3; Dakota, 77.9; Utah, 83.4; Wyoming, 87, Idaho, 875; Montana, 88.5; New Mexico, 89.2; Arizona, 92.7, and the Indian Territory, 38.6

The object of this communication is not to controvert, but to explain the statements of The Herald; for surely the writer of that article could not have intended his figures as the percentage of unsurveyed lands at all adapted to settlement and cultivation, although he suggests that the "facts may be a source of comfort."

In each and every state and territory mentioned there are Indian reservations, of great extent in the aggregate, which are not, and until the extinction of the red man, never will be open to settlement by the whites.

But travelers and men of observation will smile at the unintended inference of which that article is susceptible, when they reflect that every acre of the lands in the states and territories mentioned, at all suitable for agriculture or homes have been surveyed and offered in the market. Colorado is mentioned as having 66.8 per cent. of its whole are unsurveyed. Beside the fact that every inch of Colorado is comprised within the Great American desert, and is substantially a sterile desert, as a matter of history, I will say that I have just returned from an extensive tour through that state, and that there is not a green spear of grass, from its center to its circumference, except what has been produced by artificial irrigation, and which treatment has this year been substantially a failure. New Mexico is equally, and Arizona even more desolate. It is true that in exceptional seasons, too few and far between to save the husbandman, grass has grown in Colorado But it is also true that to-day hundreds, (said to be eight hundred) dead cattle which have starved to death this summer, lie about one abandoned ranch in South Park, the boasted elisium of Colorado. But in most of districts named as in Colorado west of Denver nineteen-twenthieths of the of the country, is a vast sea of mountain peaks, cliffs, rocks and indiscribable dessolation, utterly sterile and worthless for any thing save mining, and from personal observation I verily believe that not more than one out of each ten thousands of those who seek mineral treasures in Colorado and contiguous mining districts ever get back one dollar of their investments. This is a poor show for homes in any of the mining districts. After coming some twenty or thirty miles eastward of Cheyenne, on the Union Pacific railroad, I was pleased to find eastwardly along the line of that road a fine growth of grass, increasing in quantity thitherward, pastured by hundreds of thousands of thrifty cattle. The same cannot be said of the latitude of Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo. The Union Pacific railroad and the Burlington and Missouri lines traverse a section of country where the soil is excellent and rain and moisture is more abundant west of North Platte than it is more south in the same longitude, and therefore cannot be said to be in the so-called "rainless district."

But I assert without the fear of contradiction, that the only desirable untaken lands in the west to any considerable extent, suited to agriculture, having a deep rich prairie soil, good climate and sufficient rain and moisture, are in the beautiful state of Nebraska east of North Platte, and are chiefly owned by the Union Pacific railroad company and the Burlington and Missouri railroad company in Nebraska, and the intervening sections chiefly taken up by individuals or private companies, who hold them at about the same price asked by the railroad companies. These lands are the finest in the world and will probably all be purchased for homes within from three to five years, and in increased value will double the purchase price the first three years.

People who want western homes are alarmed, and justly so. In a few more years all the lands in the United States worth cultivation will be taken and instead of the luxury—the affluence—of a rich Nebraska farmer, too many will be obliged to seek a scanty subsistence in the great workshops where capital enslaves labor and the independence and pride of citizenship is lost in the degredation of unrewarded enterprise. OBSERVER.

BLACK HILLS NUGGETS.

The Lead City Masons and Odd Fellows have purchased a lot for a cemetery.

Deadwood has 3.773 inhabitants and Lead City the second city has 1,678.

The Falsebottom ditch is now completed to within two miles of Deadwood.

Nearly all the mills at Central are standing still, and quiet times are the consequence.

There are now building in Deadwood no less than half a dozen substantial brick blocks and more are contemplated.

Grass is so scarce on Grindstone creek that there is not enough to make five tons of hay in a district of twenty-four miles.

The corner-stone of the Spearfish academy was laid on the 24th. The foundation is finished and the carpenters are at work.

The Homestake paid its usual monthly dividend, aggregating $30,000, on the 26th. Total of 19 dividends, $557,000.

The Homestake company's furnace will be in running order in a few days, with a cupola capable of melting two tons of iron at a heat.

A laborer on the toll road near the Deadwood driving park struck rich gravel in a small gulch and made a good thing of it by working the find.

Central City was recently visited by a hail storm that laid low the garden truck and destroyed crops. The storm only extended a short distance from the town.

A force of sixty-three men and fifteen mowing machines are at work putting up hay for use at the different stations on the Fort Pierre stage route.

The hay crop is light. Ranchmen claim that it will not be half as heavy as it was last season, on account of the extreme dry weather in the early part of the season.

The limited supply of water afforded by Silver creek has induced parties with some capital to investigate the practicability of bringing in the water from Box Elder creek.

Rochford has a bonanza. In the Stand-By mine on the lowest level a vein of ore three feet in thickness was unearthed that will go $100 to the ton, and the people of that camp are jubilant.

There is a demand for dwelling houses in Rapid City and not one is vacant.

Lame Bradley, a desperado who a few years ago was the Dick Turyin of highwaymen in the Hills, was recently killed in a friendly game of poker in Texas, which causes many of the victims of this monster to rejoice.

The owner of a ranche on the Lower Whitewood, finding a drouth imminent, and fearful of his success with a crop of wheat, ordered the irrigating ditch turned on, and claims to have cleaned up $55.30 in gold-dust when it was turned off.

Bald Mountain is predicted to be the coming lucky camp, and that in five years it will produce more bullion than any other in the Hills. It is claimed that the ore assays higher than the Comstock ever run.

There is a lively competition going on among the freight haulers on the road between Lead and Deadwood which has brought the rates down to seventeen cents per hundred for heavy freight, and contracts have been taken at fifteen.

The gravel in Bear gulch is said to be uniform and paying when water is at hand. There is a movement to bring the waters of the Little Spearfish into that section. The water can be carried into Bear over an easy grade at a distance of twelve to fourteen miles.

Work on the Castle creek hydraulic company's tunnel is progressing rapidly During the last two weeks they have made over thirty feet, and it is now confidently expected that by the middle of September the waters of Castle creek will be turned through the tunnel.

The census returns for Pennington county show a mining population of 1533 as against the Rapid City or granger population of 638. A determined effort at removal of the county seat will now be in order. Heretofore the grangers were in the majority. Rapid City is from fifteen to forty miles distant from the nearest mines.

Work on the Spearfish ditch is progressing. Thirty five men are at work in the contractors' saw-mill getting out lumber for the flume, and the one-million foot contract, which is about one-half sawed. Four miles of ditch is dug, and tunnels one and two are finished. The original contract was to bring this ditch to Deadwood in three years from the time the work was commenced on it, which will be about Christmas.

The Boulder park toll road is now sufficiently completed to be deemed a good road. A Deadwood paper congratulating the people on the construction of this new route to that city states by way of argument to show its superiority over the old route, that two mule trains left Sturgis City together for Deadwood, one of them coming through on the Boulder park road and arriving in the afternoon of the same day, and the train that went by Crook City arrived more than 24 hours later.

The great drawback in the Southern Hills is the scarcity of water There is none now, excepting what is in French creek, and there is no more there at present than would be required to run a 20 stamp mill. If these mines prove rich enough to pay for the milling, water will be brought in, as from surveyes that have been made it has been demonstrated that from the waters of Beaver creek 1000 miners' inches can be brought in at an altitude sufficient to wet all of their mines, and companies have been organized for that purpose.

The outlook for transportation over the Pierre route is bad for five weeks ahead. Mud abounds enough to make pulling bad. During the early part of the season it was so dry that the grass attained no height, and had become so dry that it would burn, until about a month ago, when it rained nearly all the time. An immense amount of water fell, more than has ever been known to fall before in the same length of time. Streams that usually have but little water in them were from six to ten feet deep, and ravines were axle deep to a wagon for weeks.

Presidential Chances.

Milwaukee Sentinel

The electoral college has 369 votes, 185 being necessary to elect. The republicans are certain of 157 and the democrats certain of 138, leaving 74 doubtful. Garfield will need 28 votes more than are conceded to him and Hancock 47. The outlook is as follows:

Republican—Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin—157.

Democratic—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

Doubful—California, Connecticut, Indiana, Nevada, New Jersey and New York—74.

If Garfield carries New York he will be elected, but the loss of New York does not necessarily defeat him. If he loses New York and carries California, Indiana and Nevada, he will lack but four votes of election, which Connecticut or New Jersey would supply. The probabilities are, however, that if he loses New York he will also lose Connecticut and New Jersey. Usually the three states go together, although there have been exceptions enough to leave a hope as to both the smaller states. All the possibilities are embraced in this: That if Garfield carries California, Indiana, Nevada, and either Connecticut, New Jersey or New York he will be elected, and if he carries New York alone he will be elected.

The democrats are very confident of carrying California on the Chinese question, but as Blaine is to stump the state, their confidence may be misplaced. Connecticut and New Jersey are likely to go with New York. Indiana, though doubtful, will probably go to the republicans. For convenience, the following tables of the possibilities are given:

Garfield is certain of	157
New York	35
Total	192

This would give him a majority in the electoral college of fifteen.

Garfield certain of	157
California	6
Indiana	15
Nevada	3
Total	181

This would give him four less than a majority, which Connecticut (6) or New Jersey (9) would supply. It is not altogether removed from the possible that the republicans may carry North Carolina (10), although it is generally conceded to the democrats.

The work of the campaign, therefore, will be mainly in California, Connecticut, Indiana, Nevada, New Jersey and New York—chiefly in New York, which will be likely to direct Connecticut and New Jersey. And it is in these states that the democrats will spend their money. The efforts of the democratic local papers to make it appear that Wisconsin is good fighting ground simply indicates their desire for funds rather than an interest in the success of the democratic party. Every dollar given to Wisconsin lessens the chances of the party in the doubtful states. The managers of both parties are shrewd enough to understand this, and whatever newspaper or politician has hoped for a chance at a campaign bar'l will be disappointed.

Not Any in Theirs!

The democrats have not been at all modest in laying claim to republicans who were sure to vote for Hancock. But it certainly reacts upon them when they use the names of republicans without authority or justification. Here are two cases in point: The following letter is addressed to the editor of The New York Tribune:

"SIR: My attention has just been called to the following in The New York Express of July 20:

"'It is whispered about the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel that Hamilton Fish, Jr., is at heart a Hancock man, and will show his hand presently.'

"Allow me to say that there is about as much truth in it as there is in most of the democratic claims of republican support for their ticket. As I am of opinion that Gen. Garfield's election will insure an administration which will be not only in name but in fact republican, I shall give him my hearty support.

"Yours respectfully,
"HAMILTON FISH, JR.

"Garrison's, July 24, 1880."

Hon. William Williams, of Indiana, has been claimed by the democratic press as a recent convert to the democracy. But he denies the soft impeachment, and takes occasion to declare his position as follows:

"I consider Gen. Hancock's nomination by the rebel democracy as simply a decoy to entrap democratic soldiers to support the ticket, and thus enable the southern brigadiers, with the aid of their northern allies, to get peaceable control of the government they failed to shoot to death in the war, and attempted to starve to death by legislation in congress unless the laws to protect the ballot-box from fraud were repealed."

It is difficult to see what the democracy can make by circulating false reports relative to the allegiance and loyalty of such well-dnown republicans. But the democrats are desperate enough to do anything.

Hoadley and Cronin.

Cleveland Leader.

In his reckless speech, delivered on the park Thursday evening, Judge Hoadley said: "General Garfield is not a good lawyer," and then proceeded to repeat the slanderous and exploded stories in reference to the De Golyer case. For Judge Hoadley to say that "General Garfield is not a good lawyer," shows either a want of delicacy and good taste on his part, or else he is influenced by a feeling of resentment he may have against the general. If the latter, it was caused by the fact that in 1877, when the great case of the foreclosure of the mortgage and sale of the Mobile & Ohio railroad was argued before the United States district court at Mobile, General Garfield was the leading counsel on one side, and on the other side was Judge Hoadley, who was beaten on every legal point by General Garfield, who won the case.

Judge Headley may, however, boast of one achievement which crowns his fame as a great lawyer and entitles him to be able to judge the merits of all of his brethren at the bar. He was one of Tilden's lawyers to present the claim of that great cipher chief before the electoral commision. He had assigned to him the Oregon case. He spoke more hours than any of his associates, and devoted his legal abilities to the defence of the Cronin fraud, and it resulted in his triumphantly obtaining a unanimous vote of the commission—in fact, he was the only lawyer who obtained a unanimous vote of that tribunal. Instead of the usual vote of 8 to 7, the commission decided unanimously against Cronin and Hoadley's six hours' speech defending that extraordinary specimen of an Oregon fraud. After making such an exhibition of his legal ability before the commission, it comes with remarkably poor grace for Judge Hoadley to decry the merits of Gen. Garfield as a lawyer, especially when he was so signally defeated by him at Mobile. Our advice to Judge Hoadley is to be more modest and not expose himself to the charge of being vindictive in his personal feelings towards Gen. Garfield for reasons that are now obvious.

"INVALUABLE FOR PILES AND KIDNEY DISEASES."

"SWANTON, Vt., September 19.

"I suffered greatly for years from Piles, and tried various remedies for relief without success until I used Kidney Wort. If the disease shows symptoms of return, as has been the case, I have never failed to check it by the use of this medicine! I have a son eleven years old who had for years uniformly wet his bed nights, and all the prescriptions of different physicians were ineffectual in checking it. I was assured by a physician that "Kidney-Wort" was just the medicine to cure him, and sure enough a trial was completely successful. I regard the medicine invaluable for Piles and Kidney diseases.

"SAMUEL BULLARD."

BRIC-A-BRAC.

Ladies are wild about "Bric a-Brac" and will talk, talk, talk about them world without end. Such ladies should be SOZODONT and use it before they descant upon their hobbies, especially if the prosecuted one is a male. It gives a flavor to the conversation.

SPALDING'S GLUE will prevent a break in a five hour's talk on bric-a-brac.

CAN PILES BE CURED?

is the most important question to-day with suffering millions who, when looking at the long list of useless pile nostrums, feel as the afflicted Bible Patriarch, like exclaiming: "I have heard many such things, miserable comforters are ye all, how long will ye vex my soul and break me in pieces with words?" It is not recorded that Job had piles, but he could not have had anything more painful, and the same question might have been asked then as since for three thousand years: Can piles be cured? We believe that Dr. Anakesis has solved the problem, for nothing is more certain than that his "Anakesis" does absolutely and promptly cure the worst cases of piles. When half a million of afflicted assert positively that it has cured them, and in 20 years no one has used the doctor's wonderful remedy without instant relief, and by following his simple instructions as to habit and diet, all were benefited and over 95 per cent. cured, and arguments and theories of those who haven't used them, go for naught. Anakesis is now prescribed by physicians of all schools and has pronounced as near infallible as is possible. It is easily applied, perfectly safe, instantly relieves pain, and ultimately cures the most inveterate cases. It has grandly solved the problem that Piles can be cured. Samples of "Anakesis" are sent free to all sufferers, on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., sole manufacturers of Anakesis, Box 3946, New York. Also sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 per box.

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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,
A being soon came they had heard much about,
'Twas Santa Claus' self and this they all say,
He looked like the pictures you 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.
Chris 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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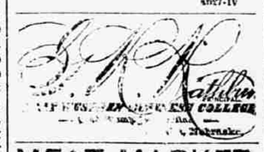

MEAT MARKET,
1. P. Block, 16th St.
Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds constant on hand, prices reasonable. Vegetables in season. Food delivered to any part of the city.
WM AUST,
405 North 16th St.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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.

M. R. RISDON,
General Insurance Agent,
REPRESENTS:

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., of London, Cash Assets	$5,107,127
WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Capital	1,000,000
THE MERCHANTS, of Newark, N. J.,	1,000,000
GIRARD FIRE, Philadelphia, Capital	1,000,000
NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL, Capital	900,000
FIREMEN'S FUND, California	800,000
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE Co	1,200,000
NEWARK FIRE INS. CO., Assets	800,000
AMERICAF CENTRAL, Assets	800,000

Southeast Cor. of Fifteenth & Douglas St., mon8-d1y OMAHA, 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, Gear Cutting, etc.
Plans for new Machinery, Mechanical Draughting, Models, etc., neatly executed.
256 Harney St., Bet. 14t and 15th

RHEUMATIC CURE NEVER FAILS.
Dr. BOSANKO'S PILE REMEDY
AN ABSOLUTE CURE
TESTIMONY.
The Cashier of the First National Bank, Troy, Ohio, says:
TROY, O., December 30th, 1879
DR. BOSANKO MEDICINE Co., Piqua, O.:
GENTLEMEN:—I was troubled with Rheumatism last spring in the acute form so badly that I was unable to use my hand. Through the recommendations of my friends, I was induced to try your Rheumatic Cure, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the pain, and in a short time I was relieved of this distressing disease. I take great pleasure in recommending this valuable remedy to those similarly affected.
Yours respectfully, JNO. L. MEREDITH.
These remedies speak for themselves. To try them is to be cured. If you cannot get them of your Druggist, by remitting us $5.00 we will send you four bottles of the Rheumatic Cure, or six of the Pile Remedy, by express prepaid. Give plain directions for shipping.
The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co.
PIQUA, OHIO.
C. F. GOODMAN,
m24-d&wtf Agent, Omaha

NEBRASKA
VINEGAR WORKS!
Jones, Bet. 9th and 10th Sts., OMAHA.
First quality distilled Wine and Cider Vinegar of any strength below eastern prices, and warranted just as good at wholesale and retail. Send for price list. ERNST KREBS, Manager.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Omaha, Neb., July 26, 1880.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on August 21st, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders for furnishing and delivery, at the subsistence warehouse in this city, 342 barrels of flour.

To be made of No. 1 spring wheat, half hard, half soft, or Odessa. To be sweated before grinding and mixed in milling. To be high ground. The barrels to be of the best quality, new and strong, well coopered with hickory hoops, fully head lined. No machine made barrels will be accepted. Samples of flour to be sent in with proposals, and all to be delivered by October 9th. The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Blank proposals and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for flour at Omaha," and addressed to the undersigned.

THOMAS WILSON, Capt. and C. S.
jy26-d8t

MUSIC, GERMAN & FRENCH
MADAM MENDON,
WHO comes to Omaha highly recommended as an accomplished teacher of music, German and French, is desirous of securing a class in either of these branches. She will open a school shortly, but for the present parties can address her at Max Meyer & Bro.'s music store. je30-tf

BANKING HOUSES.
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. 13th and Farnham Streets,
OLDEST BANKING ESTABLISHMENT
IN OMAHA.
(SUCCESSORS TO KOUNTZE BROS.,)
ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
Organized as a National Bank, August 20, 1868.
Capital and Profits Over $300,000
Specially authorized by the Secretary of Treasury to receive Subscription 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.
P. H. DAVIS, Ass't Cashier.
This bank receives deposit 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. may1 1tf

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 & HILL,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
No. 1408 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 in 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-feb7tf

BYRON REED. LEWIS 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

HOTELS.
THE ORIGINAL.
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 to places of amusement. Elegantly furnished, containing all modern improvements, passenger elevator, &c. J. H. CUMMINGS, Proprietor. oct6tf

OGDEN HOUSE,
Cor. MARKET ST. & BROADWAY
Council Bluffs, Iowa.
On line of Street Railway, Omnibus to and from all trains. RATES—Parlor floor, $3.00 per day; second floor, $2.50 per day; third floor, $2.00. 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 a comfortable and homelike house. mar5tf.

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.,
a15-tf Schuyler, Neb.

FRONTIER HOTEL,
Laramie, Wyoming.
The miner's resort, good accommodations, large sample room, charges reasonable. Special attention given to traveling men.
11-tf H. C. HILLIARD, Proprietor.

INTER-OCEAN HOTEL,
Cheyenne, Wyoming.
First-class, Fine large Sample Rooms, one block from depot. Trains stop from 20 minutes to 2 hours for dinner. Free Bus to and from Depot. Rates $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00, according to room; single meal 75 cents.
A. D. BALCOM, Proprietor.
ANDREW BORDEN, Chief Clerk. m10-t

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Weekly Line of Steamships
Leaving New York Every Thursday at 2 p. m. For
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