THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER: EDITOR

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS we will always be pleased 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 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.

NO NOTICE will be taken of anonymous communications. We do not desire contributions of a literary or poetical character; and we will not undertake to preserve or return 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.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

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of Pawnee County.
JAMES LAIRD,
of Adams County.
JOHN M. THURSTON,
of Douglas County.

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For Member of Congress,
EDWARD K. VALENTINE.

For member of Congress (Contingent),
THOMAS J. MAJORS.

For Governor,
ALBINUS NANCE.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
E. C. CARNS.

For Secretary of State,
S. J. ALEXANDER.

For Auditor,
JOHN WALLICHS.

For Treasurer,
G. M. BARTLETT.

For Attorney-General,
C. J. DILLWORTH.

For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings,
A. G. KENDALL.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
W. W. JONES.

DISTRICT TICKET.

For Attorney—Third Judicial District.
N. J. BURNHAM.

THERE'S no doubt about it being the Maine topic of conversation, just at present.

AEN'T the business men elated over the true greenback inwardness of the Maine election.

THE "rag baby" as a rallying cry was all well enough, but the substantial bar'l did the business.

THE rumor that Schurz is to marry Miss Irish is again denied. Carl is reputed to have said: "No Irish need apply."

THE Omaha *Herald* appropriates a column of telegraphic comments of the press from last evening's BEE, and as usual gives no credit.

THE *Herald* "renews it's congratulations to the lion hearted democracy of the west upon the great triumph of their cause." The *Herald* is confounding the nationalists and the "lion hearted democracy."

REPORTS continue to come in of the distress prevailing in the countries along the Kansas line. Many of the population are said to be in actual need of the necessities of life, and several well authenticated reports of starvation are reported. The same news is brought from northern Kansas, and the State Aid society is said to be insufficient to meet the crying wants of the section.

CONGRESSMAN BELTZHOOVER has been fully convicted by the New York *Tribune* of lying when he denied the genuineness of his letter pitching into the rebel generals in congress who defeat all bills to pension union soldiers. The organs of his own party are forced to admit the truth of the *Tribune's* publication and the Philadelphia *Times* sums up the case with the verdict, "guilty but drunk."

LATER returns from Maine alter somewhat the result as previously reported. It is now considered probable that the legislature is republican and that the congressional delegation will not be altered. Frye and Reed both claim their election by good majorities and Ladd and Murch, greenbackers, are re-elected from the Fourth and Fifth districts. Plaisted's majority, for governor, will not probably go above 1,000.

THE wide spreading influence of nihilism and the dangers which members of the organization are willing to brave to accomplish their designs, is seen in the dastardly attempt to blow up the express train in England by means of dynamite placed under the rails, the would-be assassins supposing that the Grand Duke Constantine and Admiral Papoff of the Russian navy were among the passengers. Within the last year four futile attempts have been made to assassinate the Czar in Russia, and investigations by the secret police revealed the fact that the nihilistic society had branches in every country of Europe. In England, although it was known that the little band of nihilistic refugees had made their headquarters in London, no fears were entertained for the safety of the Russian visitors, whose trip to Great Britain was made solely for the purpose of inspecting the new steam yacht which had been built for the czar. This revelation of the extent of nihilism, and the undying hostility of its members, will make the lives of the royal family still more insecure, since distance from the Russian empire seems to make little difference in the dangers to which royalty is exposed.

THE FUSIONIST VICTORY IN MAINE.

There seems to be much difference of opinion between the greenback and democratic parties as to which side carried the election in Maine, and did most to defeat the republican state and congressional nominations. Dr. Miller attributes the result to William H. Barnum, of "seven mule" fame; the eastern press, generally, to Hancock's popularity, the soldier vote, the glorious constitutional principles of the democratic party, and the disgust of the people with republican rule. Strangely enough, none of the democratic press mention the nationalists as an element in the last election and completely ignore Solon Chase and his following as factors in the republican defeat of Tuesday. This is all the more remarkable when we examine the relative strength of the greenback and democratic vote. Last year the nationalists polled 47,599 votes to the democrats' 21,668. The proportion this year was little changed and in the election of Monday there were two greenback ballots to every one of the democrats. Under these circumstances it is not at all surprising that the nationalists are somewhat irritated over the tremendous hurrah that comes from the democracy, whose organs and orators are claiming a great bourbon triumph and shouting themselves hoarse in hilarious rejoicing over the results of Monday's election.

The nationalist executive committee now comes to the front with an address to the party in which it states that the battle of Monday was fought squarely on the financial issue. A straight greenback candidate for governor and two congressmen, were elected by greenback votes over republican opposition. The address says that the Hancock men had no ticket and were a handicap to the party rather than a help. "Their party having fallen to pieces," says the address, they lent our ticket their support in the hope to usurp the credit of our victory. The greenbackers are entitled to the victory and will run a straight ticket. Let us push the fight with new courage! Maine has demonstrated the strength of our cause, the popularity of our standard bearer, the coming disintegration of the Bourbon democracy and their final surrender to the despised "rag baby."

That financial and religious mountebank, the Rev. De La Matyr, who is considered one of the oracles of the greenback party, also comes to the front and insists that the democrats shall keep their shouts and roosters for their own victories and not usurp the credit of a contest which was fought and won purely on the single issue of greenbackism and on none other.

It is very plain that fusion refuses to fuse on this question of who won the election in Maine. The nationalists have the figures to back their assertions and the bourbons have the brass to claim anything and everything. The plain facts of the matter are that the republican defeat was due to Greenbacks votes and democratic money. The democratic party, a hopeless minority, attached themselves to the skirts of the nationalists by the surrender of their expressed sentiments on the financial question. They rode to victory in the chariot with the rag baby, and instead of thanking the greenback party for the ride, they now claim to be owner of chariot driver and spoils.

ONE of the principal facts commented on by the British commission sent to investigate the condition of American agriculture and the food producing sections of the great west is the remarkable character of our farm machinery, which the commissioners declare to be without doubt the best and the most extensively used of any in world. They base their estimate of the dangers of American competition largely on the labor saving properties of our agricultural implements and declare that with the immense tracts of fertile lands now under cultivation and the improved means afforded of planting and harvesting their crops. American farmers lead the world. Few of our people have any adequate idea of the extent of the manufacture of agricultural implements in the United States. During the last ten years the output of the factories has almost doubled. In 1850 this industry gave employment to 5,361 hands. This year it gives employment to 40,580. Ohio leads off, employing 10,248 people in this branch of manufacture; Illinois follows closely with 8,000; New York next, with 7,287; and then Pennsylvania, employing a few over 3,000. As the West, with its broad acres, demands plows and harrows, mowing machines and harvesters, the men who manufacture them are moving this way. Twenty years ago all this class of manufacture was confined to New York and the New England States. Now Illinois has more capital invested in it than all the Eastern States, to the Ohio line, put together.

THE reward on Victoria's scalp has been increased foom $2,000 to $3,000. This is reasuring news to the frontiersmen. From present indications the reward might be trebled without danger to the governors pocket.

CRONIN MILLER throws his game chickens to the breeze and announces that they are doing service for the first time. This accounts for their strut. Its an audacious cock that's never been beaten.

A Wholesome Suggestion.

Cleveland Leader.

A Georgia paper makes a very wholesome suggestion to the young men of that State. It says: "If some of the young men could pick cotton as fast as they can talk politics, there would be more money in the land and less noise in the air." Whenever the men of the South begin to esteem labor as honorable a change for the better will occur. They have not yet awakened to an estimate of the changed condition of the South.

THE TOWN OF SHELBY.

A Talk and a Tramp With the Several of Its Citizens.

Personal Notes and Business Briefs.

ALONG THE C., R. I. & P.

Correspondence of The Bee.

SHELBY, Iowa, September 13.—As a general thing the American commercial traveller is a genial, jolly, whole-souled gentleman, ever ready to tell a pleasant story, liberal in his views, well versed in current events and—indeed the sunshine of western travel. There are exceptions, however, in all cases. We met one of these exceptions and had the pleasure of enjoying his delightful society as we were being whirled over the "Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific" road, bound for Shelby, Iowa. He was a melancholy, dyspeptic looking individual and we at once concluded that at some period in his life he had had the misfortune to marry his mother-in-law. He was travelling in drugs, and no doubt the fact that he had taken more or less of everything in the category of medicine made him peculiarly valuable to the house which he represented. In a ride of thirty miles with him, he swallowed seven pills, took three powders and several doses of expectorants and liver invigorators. He amused a nervous old lady in a seat behind us by telling her a story about her liver and kidneys that sounded like some fearful nightmare. How far this would have continued heavens only knows had not the old lady become indignant when he offered to bet her a gross of pills that her liver was green on one side and yellow on the other, and capped the climax by assuring her that he could tell by the color of her teeth that her kidneys were enlarging, for at this the old lady jerked out her upper and lower teeth, and thrusting them in her tormentor's face demanded how he could tell anything about kidneys livers and sich by the "color of them ere teeth." The dyspeptic individual relapsed into silance and our old lady, readjusting her masticators, settled back in her seat with the air of a wounded conqueror.

But here we are at Shelby. We bid our friend, the medicine man, *au revoir* and alight in the dark. A light in the dark is very desirable, but to alight in the dark in a strange town is not very cheerful, to say the least. However, we made light of the darkness as soon as we were in the hands of mine host Benham of the—the—well, to think, the house had no name. Benham says he never has occasion to call it as he generally finds it where he leaves it.

SHELBY.

Shelby, in Shelby township, in Shelby county, is one of the thriving towns on the Rock Island railroad, on a bend of the road on near the headwaters of the Little Silver. The road here runs through a slight draw, to which the town slopes from east to west. The business portion is built on the east slope, while the west is devoted to residences. The road was built through the place in the year 1869. At that time there was but one man in the township, and but one house between the place where the town is now situated and the county seat, Harlan, a distance of twelve miles. The town was incorporated in 1877, but the principal improvements have all been made within the last three years. The main streets have recently been greatly improved by being raised and graded, and now the main avenues are built across the slope. There are none of the attendant inconveniences of sidling streets. Shelby is well supplied with churches. The Methodist, Baptists, Presbyterians and even the Mormans are represented. The Methodist church, an imposing edifice, proudly lifting its classic steeple above its less pretentious neighbors. The public school building too, is worthy of mention, it is of wood but of fine architectural design, elegant finish, beautifully and prominently situated and commanding a fine view of the entire town and surrounding country. The Press is represented here by a lively little weekly, The Shelby News, by John Pomeroy, formery by E. L. Heath, now of the Davis City (Neb.) Republican. There are two steam elevators both doing a rushing business. The principal dealers in grain are Avery, Spangler & C., who have elevators in more than one town on this road, and we must not forget the steam flouring mill of J. W. Chatburn, through whose labyrynths of pulleys and shaftings—we mean the mill's, not Chatburn's—we climbed from cellar to roof. The flour turned out of this establishment has a reputation for its excellence not confined to the immediate vicinity. It was indeed a pleasure to go over this enterprising little town and meet with its enterprising citizens and business men, and we shall long remember them. We recall with pleasure, Mr. W. F. Cleveland, a gentleman and merchant, whom the citizens have honored with the position of mayor, and, by the way, his partner in business is Maj. E. A. Collins, father of our Collins of Omaha, though most of the major's time is taken up with the care of a fine stock farm, not far from the town and which we regret we did not have time to visit. Mr. J. Toomis, a most genial and entertaining gentleman and a heavy dealer in agricultural implements, devoted several hours in showing us about the town and introducing us to its business men. It is estimated that during the season the grain shipments from this point will be over a half million bushels and over two hundred cars of stock, principally hogs, so at least we learned from Mr. J. P. McEwen, one of the first settlers of the place and whose enthusiasm and pride in showing the town and the surrounding advantages bespoke him a man with a well developed bump of inhabitiveness and no mean gift of language. We regret that space will not permit us to dwell at length upon the many enterprising men we met who have been identiged with the growth of the town.

THE BEE has a host of friends in and about Shelby, and it did me proud to listen to the many golden encomiums bestowed upon the journal which I have the pleasure of representing. May the sun of prosperity shine upon Shelby, Shelby township, Shelby county, Iowa. THEO. S. GORHAM.

Prosperity and Victory.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat makes a point as follows: "If the republican party wins in the November election it will win not so much through its own merit as through the prosperity of the country. Good times always favor the ins and hard times help the outs, and if this was a panic year there would be but little doubt that there would be a change in the party in power. But while this is the third of Joseph's seven fat years, and consequently favorable to the party in power, it is a curious coincidence that the prosperity of the country has invariably been identified with the success of the republican party. A few years ago old Bill Allen, of Ohio, remarked to republican, 'Whenever wheat is above a dollar a bushel you fellows are bound to win;' and a few years previously the Copperhead repudiationist Vallandigham, riding past drought-smitten corn fields, pointed his finger through a car window and said, 'That's worth 20,000 votes to the democrats.' And it was, for two months later a legislature was elected in Ohio which sent Allen G. Thurman to the senate in place of sturdy old Ben Wade."

The Next Senate.

Chicago Tribune.

The present senate of the United States consists of seventy-six members, of whom forty-two are democrats, thirty-two republicans, and two independents. One of these independents (Davis, of Illinois) may be classed as a democrat, and the other, (Booth, of California) may be classed as a republican, leaving the senate divided politically; republicans, thirty-three.

The official term of twenty five senators expires on March 3, 1881. These senators are the following:

Democrats.	*Republicans.*
Eaton—Conn.	Booth—Cal.
Bayard—Del.	Hamlin—Me.
Jones—Fla.	Dawes—Mass.
McDonald—Ind.	Baldwin—Mich.
Whyte—Md.	McMillan—Minn
Cockrell—Mo.	Bruce—Miss.
Randolph—N. J.	Paddock—Neb.
Kernan—N. Y.	Sharon—Nev.
Thurman—Ohio.	Burnside—R. I.
Wallace—Pa.	Edmunds—Vt.
Bailey—Tenn.	Cameron—Wis.
Maxey—Texas.	
Withers—Va.	
Hereford—W. Va.	

Successors to these gentlemen have already been elected in Maryland, Ohio, Mississippi, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia. Maryland has elected German, democrat, to succeed Whyte, democrat; Ohio has elected Garfield, republican, to succeed Thurman, democrat; Mississippi has elected a democrat to succeed Bruce, republican; Rhode Island has re-elected Burnside, Vermont has re-elected Edmunds, and Virginia has elected Mahone, independent - democrat, in place of Withers, democrat. These changes balance the state of parties and leave it as it was before. Of the states to elect the coming winter the following may be considered as certain to elect republican senators: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin—ten; and the following as certain to elect democratic senators: Delaware, Florida, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia—six. This will leave the state of parties in the senate after March 3, 1881, as follows:

	Dem.	*Rep.*
Senators holding over	29	22
Already elected	3	3
Certain to be elected	6	10
Total	38	35

Leaving as uncertain and to be determined after close contests California, Indiana, New Jersey—three. The Democrats are certain to have thirty-eight Senators,—exactly one-half the Senate,—the Republicans to have thirty five Senators, and the other three places to be heard from. If Indiana shall in October give Porter even 2,500 majority, the Legislature of that State will be Republican. New Jersey does not vote until November and that state will in all probability not separate itself from New York and Connecticut, where republican success is assured. In California there would be no question as to the election of a republican senator were it not for the mixed condition of local politics, especially on the question of electing members of the legislature. If republican senators shall be elected in these three states, then the senate after March 3 will be a tie, the vice-president to be elected having the casting vote.

Thrown Away.

Butler County Press.

As one among the rest we can indulge the sad reflection that we helped to bond this county for $100,000 to build a north and south railroad. We believed that it would give us competition. It did, but only for six months. The rates are now two cents a hundred more on wheat than ever before. The two roads have become so affectionate to each other that they are now building a transfer to connect the two roads. The people of Butler county are not the only ones who have been "taken in" by these corporations. The state of Nebraska has given ten million dollars to her railroads, through the generosity of her people, besides the fourteen million in bonds and the six million acres of land given to the Union Pacific by the general government. The railroads of Nebraska have cost the people of this state and government about forty millions of dollars, and yet neither the people or the government own a foot of railroad. In twenty years the people of Nebraska will have paid twenty millions more in interest, making sixty millions. These railroads are not assessed more than one-fourth of the original amount they cost the people, yet they are still without competition. In the very anguish of soul we are constrained to ask, who learned us to be such fools?

Mrs. Jellaby in the Common Schools.

Pioneer Press.

The tendency of professional philantrophy to confine its attentions to essentially bad and incorrigible human subjects affords a fertile topic for the satirists of modern society. Among the most stinging excoriations of this sort is that administered by Mark Twain in the last Atlantic, where he shows the workings of this morbid sympathy under cover of a little story illustrating the career of "Edward Mills and George Benton." But the experience of every observing person furnishes abundant instances of this singular indifference to those social conditions which alone produce good citizens, allied to a frantic passion for correcting the organic malformations which spring from neglect in the first place. Practically the result of this species of humanitarian effort is the same as that reached by the recent decision of Judge Dickinson, which tenderly releases from custody more than half the inmates of the state reform school—all those who have been adjudged guilty of crime—and deprives of liberty only those who are so unfortunate as to have lost their natural guardians, or whose parents have failed to restrain and discipline the natural waywardness of youth. The opinion may be somewhat cynical, but it has a substantial basis of verity—that preternaturally benevolent persons always, by preference, devote themselves to get maximum intellect from feeble-minded children and maximum virtue from criminals. Meantime they take little care to ascertain or remove the continuous sources of mental sloth and crime, and suffer the most splendid material in child nature to wander neglected about the streets until it has become rotten to the degree at which they feel prompted to take an interest in it.

Something of the same misplaced benevolence adheres to the theory of common schools. Many conscientious teachers plead that the most pains should be bestowed upon the dullest boys; a fallacy that works injustice to the shallow as well as to the clever pupils. The present system of rigid classification and mechanical routine, doubtless has some commendable features, but does not admit of much pains being given to any individual pupil, whether dull or bright. As a matter of fact it sets before the teacher a number of children, indefinitely different in original nature and capacity, and requires him to labor in the vain task of making scholars of them—all ready to blossom out into ornaments of the learned professions. The intelligent teacher knows that three-fourths of the lads under his charge will be the artisans and laborers, or have no occupation at all; yet their education, under the inspiration of ill-advised beneficence, all bends toward a preparation for a professional or mercantile career. To the teacher is assigned the impossible task of making divines out of material which nature designed for boiler-makers and car-builders, of moulding lawyers and doctors and merchants out of embryo blacksmiths and house painters—and in the end he generally spoils the whole lot for any honest occupation. Out of this spoiled material come the appalling number of young men who every year leave school with only the most vague and unsatisfactory ideas of what they can do, or ought to do. Not only have they not been helped to find their proper work in life, they have been actually led away from it. They have been imbued with the idea that they could do anything, and now find nothing that they can do, or are willing to do. They have no equipment but their ten fingers and the rudiments of an education so illimitably broad and generous that it is simply a disqualification for any path of duty involving manual labor and habits of close application. No wonder they are filled with unrest and experience a sense of failure and disappointment, ending not unfrequently in dissipation and crime. And no wonder that ninety-two per cent of those whom the state compels to learn trades in the penitentiary consist of those who had no skilled occupation in the first place to aid them in earning an honest livelihood.

The fact should not be lost sight of that more than three-fourths of the boys now in our public schools will have to earn their living by some form of manual labor; and this being the case, it is not kindness to fill their heads with the idea of escaping their destiny, nor is it justice to deny them opportunity for preparation. The sentimental idealists, whose opinions have given shape to the school system as it now stands, claiming and attempting too much for the great mass of mediocre material which comes under the hands of the teachers. In the end do not get half the educational benefits for their clients that would result from a clearer adaptation of means to ends—from a more sensible and practical provision for arming the majority of school children with the means of earning their bread and butter in after life. Benevolence is not always kind, and short-sighted philanthropy is sometimes cruel.

His Moral Character.

Inter Ocean.

A good story is told of Ben Lefevre, who is running for congress in Ohio. He was making a speech the other day in defense of himself against charges made by a local paper, and he said: "I scorn such imputations. I shall not notice them. I have been called a gambler, a drunken loafer, and a debaucher of women; but, thank heaven, no man has ever dared to breath a suspicion against my moral character."

A Significant Motto.

At a reunion of the veterans of the Fifteenth Connecticut volunteers in New Haven the other day there was displayed the following significant motto: "The Boys in Blue—May They Never Turn Gray."

Nebraska Republican Platform.

1. The republicans of Nebraska most heartily endorse the profession of principles formulated by the national republican convention at Chicago, and pledge their unswerving support to the candidates there nominated.

2. We affirm the doctrines of national sovereignty in the formulated principles upon which the perpetuity of the nation rests, and that the principle of home rule as enunciated by the democratic party is but the cautious expression of the Calhoun doctrine of state rights, is revolutionary in its character and destructive of the unity of the nation.

3. We regard the recent seizure of the polls and the wholesale robbery of the franchises of the republican citizens of Alabama, surpassing in the magnitude and effrontery of the crime of all former efforts of the party under the Tweed plan in New York, and the Mississippi plan in the south, as a fair specimen of democratic method and a forecast of democratic dominion in national affairs that should incite every honest man and taxpayer in the country to most earnest endeavor to defeat the party of brigandage and fraud at the polls in November.

4. We have considered "what Lee and Jackson would do if they were alive," and have determined to employ our best energies in preventing the seizure of the national government by their living comrades through the frauds of the solid south.

5. We congratulate the people of the state upon the rapid increase of population and wealth, and upon the good measure of prosperity that has rewarded their labor, upon the rapid upbuilding of our material interests since the success of resumption and the revival of trade.

6. We pledge our support to such legislation in congress and such measures by state legislatures as may be necessary to effect a correction of abuses and prevent extortionate discrimination in charges by railroad corporations.

7. We most cordially invite the aid and co-operation in the latest defense of the national integrity and national purse of all republicans and war democrats who have differed with us on temporary issues, or have clung to the party name.

Resolved, That we heartily join in the recommendation made by General Garfield in his letter of acceptance in urging upon congress the speedy improvement of the Missouri river for barge navigation.

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ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

On Court House Bonds.

At a session of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Douglas, in the State of Nebraska, holden on the 11th day of September, A. D., 1880, it was by said board

Resolved, That the following question be and the same is hereby submitted as a proposition to the qualified electors of the County of Douglas, Nebraska, to-wit:

To the electors of the County of Douglas in the State of Nebraska:

The Board of County Commissioners of said county hereby submit the following proposition: Shall the County of Douglas, State of Nebraska, by its County Commissioners issue its coupon bonds in the amount of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of aiding in the construction, erection and completion and the construction, erection and completion of a court house building in the city of Omaha, County of Douglas, in the State of Nebraska, for county purposes and all the purposes for which such court house may be legally used and appropriate the money raised thereby for aid in such construction, or for such construction and completion of said building, all the costs and expense of said building not to exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, said bonds to be one thousand dollars each and dated January 1st, 1881, payable at the office of the county treasurer of said county and to run twenty years, with interest at a rate not exceeding six (6) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The said bonds shall not be sold less than par. In addition to the levy for ordinary taxes there shall be levied and collected a tax annually as provided by law, for the payment of the interest on said bonds as it becomes due, and an additional amount shall be levied and collected as provided by law, sufficient to pay the principal of said bonds at maturity, and provided that not more than fifteen per cent. of the principal of said bonds shall be levied in any one year, and provided always that in no event shall bonds be issued to a greater amount than ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in said county. Interest shall be paid on said bonds only from and after the delivery for sale of said bonds or any part thereof and the receipt of the money therefor.

The said bonds shall be redeemable at the option of the Board of County Commissioners of said county at the expiration of ten years from the date of said bonds.

Work on said court house shall be commenced immediately after the adoption of said proposition, if adopted, and said building to be completed on or before January 1, 1883.

No levy shall be made to pay any part of the principal of said bonds until after the expiration of ten years from the date of said bonds.

The form in which the above proposition shall be submitted shall be by ballot, upon which ballot shall be printed or written or partly printed or written the words: "For Court House Bonds," or "Against Court House Bonds," and all ballots cast having thereon the words "For Court House Bonds" shall be deemed and taken to be in favor of said proposition, and all ballots cast having thereon the words "Against Court House Bonds" shall be deemed and taken to be against said proposition, and if two-thirds of the votes cast at the election hereinafter provided in this behalf be in favor of the above proposition, it shall be deemed and taken to be carried.

The said proposition shall be voted upon at the general election to be held in the County of Douglas, State of Nebraska, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1880, at the following named places:

Omaha Precinct No. one (1)—Turner Hall.
Omaha Precinct No. two (2)—No. 3 engine house, Sixteenth St
Omaha Precinct No. three (3)—Carpenter shop, 10th St., 2 doors south of engine house lot No. 2.
Omaha Precinct No. four (4)—Sheriff's office, court house.
Omaha Precinct No. five (5)—Ed. Leeder's house, southeast corner 13th and Chicago Sts.
Omaha Precinct No. six (6)—No. 1 engine house, 20th and Izard streets.
Saratoga Precinct—School house, near Grunings.
Florence Precinct—Florence Hotel.
Union Precinct—Irvington school house.
Jefferson Precinct—School house in District No. 44.
Elkhorn Precinct—Elkhorn school house.
Platte Valley Precinct—School house at Waterloo.
Chicago Precinct—School house at Elkhorn Station.
Millard Precinct—Millard school house.
McCardle Precinct—McCardle school house.
Douglas Precinct—House of J. C. Wilcox.
West Omaha Precinct—School house in District No. 46.

And which election will be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning and will continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

(Seal) F. W. CORLISS,
H. P. KENNEY,
FRED DAVEY,
County Commissioners,
JOHN R. MANCHESTER,
County Clerk. s14-8t

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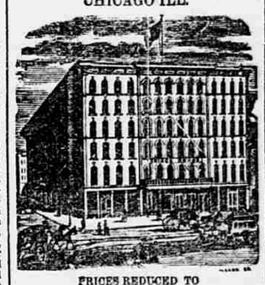

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