THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER: EDITOR

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
of Ohio.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

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

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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.

FATHER SEGUIN, a Roman Catholic clergyman in Canada, has announced his conversion to Protestantism. Father Seguin wants to get married.

THE sultan has risen on his dignity and demands the removal of the ships of the powers from before Dulcigno. The porte has ceased to swear "by the powers."

HANCOCK'S recent letters and telegrams are said to have been written with a quill pen. This probably accounts for his making such a goose of himself.

HENRY WARD BEECHER is about to stump Ohio and Indiana for Garfield and Arthur. It will now be in order for Tilton to take the stump for Hancock and English.

REPUBLICANS can lose both Ohio and Indiana if they carry New York, for the same influence which will carry New York will also cause Connecticut and New Jersey to wheel into the republican column.

AFTER nearly three months search and failure, all the bodies in the Hudson River tunnel have been recovered. It is said that there will be great difficulty in finding laborers to continue the work under the bed of the river.

THE strength of the greenback party in Indiana is variously estimated. Their leaders place it at 70,000 votes, and are confident of carrying six counties and electing De La Matyr in the Seventh and their candidate in the Tenth congressional district. The democrats estimate the greenback vote at 16,000, and say that the total vote of all parties will reach 480,000—40,000 more than in 1876.

THE Lincoln *Journal* comes out flat footed against any railroad legislation by the next legislature. That paper professes to be the official organ of the republican party of this state, and its editor, Mr. Gere is a candidate for the state senate on the republican ticket. Will Mr. Gere, through the *Journal*, explain how he can reconcile his attitude in opposition to any railroad legislation with the sixth plank of the republican platform in this state, whereby all candidates of the party are pledged to secure the passage of laws to prevent abuses and discrimination by railroad corporations? Does Mr. Gere repudiate the platform on which he stands, or does he regard it as mere clap trap to bait gudeons? If Mr. Gere who is notoriously a straddler and trimmer, and owes his nomination to a packed convention, talks thus loudly before the election, what may the producers of this state and people expect of him during the legislature.

SOME parties in Des Moines, Iowa, are engaged in the laudable enterprise of raising subscriptions for starving Nebraskans, whose, distress, misery and destitution are painted by these tearful philanthropists in lurid colors. THE BEE has taken some pains to ascertain the truth of the reports, which have from time to time found their way to its office, of the destitution in the Republican valley, and is convinced that such reports have been a gross exaggeration of the true state of affairs. There is no reason to believe that the counties will not be amply able to take care of such of their population as have been unfortunate through late planting and other incidental mistakes. The majority of our pioneers will be able to pull through the winter without aid from outside the neighborhood. Many remonstrances have reached THE BEE regarding these solicitors of charity, who are tramping through the country entirely unauthorized by the people of the Republican valley. Our correspondents inform us that the corn crop in the Beaver valley is excellent, and where properly cultivated has yielded from 40 to 60 bushels an acre, and that all through the valley enough has been raised to support the people through the winter. The B. & M. company, by immediately extending their road west, will furnish employment to the farmers and their teams and thus distribute a large sum of money throughout the district. Through these means, aided by the pluck, energy and perseverance of the people of the valley, little aid will be required and little accepted.

The parties who are crying loudly for aid do not represent the sentiment of the section and are, in nearly every instance either shiftless farmers in their first years residence or migrating easterners who are never satisfied in any locality.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

There is a good deal of light and some shadow to the late State Fair. THE BEE has presented the bright side but it may be profitable to take a glance at it's shadows. As a whole, the exposition was a success and reflected credit upon managers and exhibitors. The most glaring want was seen in the exhibit of products of Nebraska's soil. Only four or five counties out of the sixty six were represented in the exhibit of fruit and about the same number occupied space in the exhibit of grain and farm products.

The Union Pacific which traverses over 400 miles of Nebraska, had an exhibit made up mainly of coal from Wyoming, mineral specimens from Colorado, petrified wood from the mountains, rams horns from Idaho, stuffed sage hens from Bitter Creek and fruit raised in Utah. With the exception of a small collection of woods not a single product from Nebraska was exhibited. The main line of the Union Pacific passes through Douglas, Sarpy, Colfax, Platte, Merrick, Hall, Buffalo, Lincoln and Cheyenne counties, and its branches run through Saunders, Butler, Polk, Stanton and others, whose products this year must aggregate millions of bushels of corn, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. No samples of these products were exhibited and visitors could form little conception of the resources of our state, judged by the Union Pacific exhibit. Douglas county, which this year excels in quantity, quality and variety of farm products, was represented in the fair by store goods, manufactured articles, and a few plates of fruit, a few glasses of jelly, two or three samples of butter, a little honey, and a good collection of poultry. Had Douglas county exhibited her agricultural products, it could have filled the entire building with samples of her corn, wheat, potatoes, garden products and general farm produce. This would have been a very effective advertisement to visitors from abroad who desired to locate in Nebraska.

The lack of space for exhibiting our commercial facilities was notable. Had the space which was given to side-shows for monstrosities and humbugs of all sorts been assigned to the merchants of Omaha, the exhibit would have been more complete and satisfactory all around. In the machinery department the most serious want felt was the lack of gearing. The show in machinery was unsuspassed, but machinery and gearing were late in being placed in position.

AN INFAMOUS SWINDLE.

During the State Fair week there appeared on the local page of the Omaha *Republican* the following advertisement:

OMAHA REPUBLICAN PREMIUM.

This paper will give $25 as a premium for the best and nicest sewing machine, producing the greatest and nicest range of work in the quickest and easiest manner. Said machine to be on exhibition at the State Fair and premium to be awarded by a committee composed of ladies selected for the purpose.

On Sunday morning the *Republican* announced, with a grand flourish of trumpets, which filled nearly a column in that paper, that the committee after mature deliberation, had awarded the above premium to the Davis sewing machine company as the best machine exhibited at the state fair.

The patrons of the *Republican* and the people of this city and state will be amazed to learn that this special premium was a put up job prearranged and paid for. For days before this premium was awarded the outcome was known among sewing machine exhibitors of the city. On the plea of fighting the devil with fire, proposals were made to the publishers of this paper to offer another premium for the best sewing machine if we would arrange to pack the committee as the other parties were doing. The proposal was accompanied by the cash for the premium and a guarantee of payment for liberal advertising to be done in connection with this scheme. These proposals were very promptly and unceremoniously rejected by us, and the parties informed that THE BEE would lend itself to no such swindling game. At the time these proposals were made us we were loth to believe that the charge that this premium in the *Republican* was a put up job for the benefit of the Davis machine was true. The sequel showed that the parties who made the charge were well informed. What do the patrons of the *Republican* think of a paper which will lend itself to such trickery for mercenary ends? What credence can anyone place on anything such a paper may say, and what weight will recommendations from such a paper have from those who know that its voice can be bought in the market for a mere song? Right here let us say that we don't believe that the ladies or the committee were aware for what purpose they were being used, and that their decision had been forestalled, bargained and paid for. We regret for their sake that we are compelled to make the exposure, but this paper would be derilect to its duty if it failed to denounce that infamous swindle as it deserves. We have no disposition to deprecate the Davis machine. We know nothing of its merits. It may, for aught we know, be as good a machine as any other, but we certainly cannot approve the underhanded way in which that premium was procured.

THE time has come when the railroads west, for their own interests will be compelled to try the experiment of lowering their passenger rates. The movement has already begun on some of the eastern lines, and the Boston and Albany have reduced their passenger tariff within the last few weeks to 2 cents a mile. In June last, the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, and the Rock Island roads all dropped to three cents a mile, and more lately 1,000-mile tickets on the same roads have been sold for $25. In every instance where the experiment has been tried, low rates have increased travel.

THE HUB'S HURRAH.

Interesting Details of the Recent Celebration in Boston, Mass.

Eloquent Words of Noted Men.

[The following letter was, from some unknown cause, delayed in the mails. Hence its late publication.]

Special Correspondence of THE BEE.

BOSTON, September 18.—Hurrah for the old Pilgrim fathers! Here stands their city to-day in gala dress ready to remember, to honor, to celebrate the stout arms and stouter hearts of the brave men who laid her foundations in the wilderness. Who says New England hearts are cold? Did they not keep out the winter's cold when they landed on our stern coast in that bleak December of 1620? Did they grow chill and faint through the long years of travail in which the Commonwealth was born into this New World? Did they falter amid the stormy trials of the English revolution, or later in the mighty struggle that wrought their own independence? So to-day we greet you, our brethren in the west, and look to see you fufill the same grand destiny which your New England fathers fulfilled. We tell you that our hearts still burn with the old Anglo-Saxon fire. That today when we remember that we have completed the first quarter of the cycle of ten centuries, we do not forget our far-off daughter of the west who has just completed the first quarter of one century. Let them not forget that the new era demands of them proportionately greater performances if they would be worthy of the fathers who braved the greater hardships of the old era.

Already, for days, preparations for the grand fete has kept the old city in a stir. Like a vast whirlpool she began to draw into her vortex the denizens of the remotest parts of the Union. As the day grew nearer the tide became stronger. The hotels began to feel the pressure of the unusual demands made upon them, and the boarding houses to reap the harvest of guests. On the Common, whose fame is almost co-existent with that of our city, were tents, and a busy crowd of workmen were preparing for the parade which was to follow the celebration.

A week of cloudy, rainy, unsettled weather ushered in one of the most lovely evenings of our most lovely season, and the events of the day were anticipated by a gathering in dear old Faneuil Hall, the cradle of liberty, where so many times the voices of brave sons of the brave old Commonwealth have rung out the tones of defiance to oppression and of manly appeal to the noblest feelings of humanity.

Here were assembled the worthies of the city and of the state, and the guests whom they had welcomed to their proud festival. Among the latter might be seen the mayor of Charleston, S. C., Mr. W. A. Courtnay; the mayor of Baltimore, the mayor of Ottawa, C. H Mackintosh; the mayors of nearer cities, and the governors and other officials of adjacent states. Ere the speaking had proceeded far, Attorney General Devens entered the hall with Secretary Wm. M. Evarts, and was loudly cheered.

The speaking was introduced by a short address from Major Prince, who presided on the occasion. He was followed by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, an old patriarch himself and the descendant of the sturdy John Winthrope, first governor of the old Bay State. The mayor next introduced Mayor Courtenay, of Charleston, S. C., who made a very appropriate speech. Major Mackintosh, of Ottawa, made a bright speech and was succeeded by Secretary Evarts, an old Boston boy who never fails to pay due respect and honor to the city of his nativity. General Devens responded briefly to a call, and reminded his audience that Charlestown, the city of his birth, was really the mother of Boston, which was settled by her sons.

Major Ray, of St. John, N. B., did not forget to thank Boston for her relief to the sufferers by the great conflagration in his city—a few years since. A few other speeches prolonged the meeting till after 10 o'clock, but many of the audience had already left and had few hearers.

I cannot refrain from transcribing a few of the eloquent words which were spoken on this memorable occasion.

"Here was first proclaimed the capacity for self government; here was first promulgated the political truth that all power emanates from the people; here was first enunciated the right of education at the public expense * * * * * Here was erected the first church, the first school-house, and the first printing press, those mighty agents in the progress of civilization. * * * * If there be any place in the land which Americans and the lovers of free institutions should regard with reverence and affection, if there be any spot which should be deemed classic ground, it is the city of Boston." MAYOR PRINCE.

"The growth of the country and the rise and progress of other cities north and south, east and west, and, above all, the development and expansion of our imperial sister, New York, to whom we all do willing homage, have reduced its (Boston's) relative rank in all the material elements which makes up the importance and grandeur of a great metropolis. But there is enough left this day for us to contemplate with gratitude and pride. * * * Boston remains with a character all its own, with a history which never can be obliterated, and with a future, as we all hope and believe, not less prosperous or less glorious than its past. * * * Let me hasten to a conclusion by expressing the hope and trust and earnest prayer of one who, having witnessed and participated in two of these jubilees, can only contemplate a third with the eyes of faith, that as half centuries and whole centuries shall roll away, in the long future our beloved city may still and ever preserve its ancient character for honor and public spirit; may still preserve its old renown for devotion to union, liberty and law; may still be famed for its institutions of religion, education and charity; and, above all, may still be upheld and blessed, ruled over and overruled by the God of our fathers and our God. In the familiar words of the chosen motto of our city seal * * * * *Sicut pat ibus sit Deus nobis.*

"ROBERT C. WINTHROP."

"You have been pleased to honor South Carolina and her chief city in these anniversary ceremonies by special mention. I recall the circumstances that on a festive occasion in a neighboring city only a few years ago, a friend who responded for our state said, in plaintive accents:

'I feel that in answering for South Carlona at this time and on this occasion I am introducing a spectre at your feast? How happily different am I circumstanced to-night? I speak now for a state with renewed life, * * * * and with no political aspirations outside of the union of the states, which is to give to liberty a continent to exist in. Boston, with her ampler resources and larger responsibilities, sends cordial greetings to the old city of Gladsden and Moultrie. Happy re-union of early friends! * * * The issues which divided them have passed away forever! * * * * The school houses, the home of rest, the mission work of Charleston, have each felt the ministering hand of the sons and daughters of this generous city, and on every New Year's day the widows and orphans of some 'who wore the gray' are reminded of Boston's continuing charity."

W. A. COURTENAY.

The day could not have been finer. Bright, clear, crisp, with a sun not too hot and a pleasant, breezy air. At an early hour the human streams began to flow from the suburbs, and to empty themselves into the common reservoir. The streets began to overflow and deposit their overflowings in the numerous stores and upon the stagings at either hand. The variety and number of places made available as places of observation were wonderful. Not to mention sidewalks, doorways, windows and roofs, there were tiers of seats at every convenient recess between buildings, and upon every vacant lot along the route. Balconies were projected from upper windows, door yards were turned into pizzas, goods removed from large store windows made room for tiers of benches. The decorations, though in some cases elegant, fell short of those of former occasions. The energy of our inhabitants and their enthusiasm was manifested in other ways. Yet there was a fine general display along the street which lay first in the path of the procession, and some of the dry goods and clothing block adorned their elegant fronts with fine effect.

Cars, coaches and wagons, came loaded to town and went back empty. Large drays were posted at many of the side streets and formed platforms for numerous seats. Wagons and carriages served the same purpose in similiar positions. About the middle of the forenoon, all access to the route of the procession was prohibited to vehicles unless sanctioned by passes from headquarters. At twelve o'clock precisely, as announced, the procession began to move. The arrangements were admirable, and everything went on smoothly.

The general division was into 7 sections, each distinguished by a flag bearing its number, the flags being of different colors, red, white, light blue, dark blue, purple, green and pink. A large escort preceded the first section, consisting of two brigades of Massachusetts volunteer militia, mounted police, two companies of cadets, the governor and staff, a large number of aides, etc., etc.

The first section contained the visiting military organizations. The 69th, 13th and 23rd regiments of New York, Company H of the 9th regiment, 69th regiment, Veteran corps and Lincoln Guards, also of New York, and the Langston Guard of Norfolk, Virginia.

The second division contained the city government and invited guests, with escorts of U. S. military and marines, and delegations from various societies of the state.

The third division contained representations from the G. A. R. and the Boston school regiment. The latter did some creditable marching. There were also numerous fire companies and curious relics of past appliances for putting out fires.

As this part of the procession was halted at your correspondent's position an alarm of fire was rung in from a district in the vicinity, and the crowd was parted for the passage of the fire department The affair was soon over, and one of the returning companies joined the procession, eliciting much applause and cheering.

The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh divisions were made up of various societies in appropriate regalia, and a numerous company representing the various trades and industries of the city.

The last was a Mechanics' exhibition on wheels, not to speak of small armies of employes uniformed for the occasion by several large firms, notably Jordan, Marsh & Co. and the Bay State Iron Co. A unique feature of Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s display was a large barge filled with young ladies dressed in white, with blue sashes over their shoulders. It would be useless to attempt a description of the numerous devices for advertising trades that found their place in the ranks of the procession. Several firms undertook to show the "old" along with the "new" and gave striking illustrations of the march of progress. The time occupied by the procession in passing any one point was about three hours and a half.

The route was thronged with a vast crowd, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested among the spectators. Among the individuals who attracted notice was the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. He rode at the head of the Thirteenth New York regiment, of which he is chaplain. He was dressed in the customary black clergyman's coat, and showed his military position by his chapeau merely.

It will be difficult to convey to a western man who has never seen a New England demonstration of this kind, the feeling of enthusiasm that pervaded all classes of society, the good natured endurance with which the crowds of men, women and children stood for hours before and during the passage of the procession that they might enjoy the spectacle, and the general good order and clock-like working of the whole affair. The procession was twice reviewed on the line of march, first by Gov. Long and then by the chief marshal, Augustus P. Martin. The city appropriation of $25,000 was supplemented by private enterprise, which contributed much to the general success of the undertaking.

This was strikingly manifested in the evening's festivities. To say nothing of the display of the electric lights on the Common by Jordan, Marsh & Co., and the concert under their auspices by Gilmore's Band, the German Turnverein and other German societies had organized a second procession of a novel and interesting character. Sixteen open horse-cars, from which the roofs had been removed and the seats covered with platforms, bore as many allegorical and historical tableaux. Among the subjects were "Landing of the Pilgrims," "Boston Boys and General Gage," "Boston Tea Party," "Commerce," "Europe," "Asia," "Africa," "America," and "Busted." Companies of torch bearers alternated with the cars and the whole was accompanied by two bands of music. The tableaux were lighted at intervals by colored lights and locomotive head-lights on preceding cars, and on one of them by a calcium light. The streets remained crowded till long after midnight, for the overburdened cars and other conveyances slowly responded to the demands upon them.

In describing the more public demonstrations we passed over a somewhat quiet reception, given in the forenoon at the old South church by the city to her invited guests. After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Ellis and music by the band, the mayor read an anniversary ode by Robert C. Winthrop, and then proceeded with his oration, which was a review of the history of Boston since its settlement, and contained many facts of interest to Bostonians. It appears from this that Boston was the originator of stump speeches, as early as 1617; when Rev. John Wilson addressed the people from a tree in favor of Winthrop, during the canvass for governor. To this same Governor Winthrop we owe the Common, which sustains our boast of being the first city to create a public park in its midst. The mayor alluded to the statue of Gov. Winthrop, which was unveiled on the 16th inst., and suggested that it should more properly have been placed on the Common than in the public square where it now stands. He gave the following statistics illustrating the present condition of the city which may be of interest to your western readers:

"Boston originally contained 700 acres; to day she has more than 23,000. As has been stated, her population, including that of her suburbs, is almost 500 000; her tax valuation is nearly $650,000,000; her credit in all the financial markets of the world is unchallenged. She has 171 free schools; she has one of the largest libraries on the continent, containing nearly 400,000 volumes; she has 216 churches; she has 666 charitable, religious, literary, scientific and art societies. Her architecture, public and private, is for the most part substantial, convenient, and elegant."

After the oration the officers of the city government and their guests partook of a collation on the Common, whence they proceeded to their places in the procession. B. F.

PERSONALITIES.

Sara Bernhardt weighs 110 pounds. Maud S. weighs 910.

It is said that Senator Hamlin wears neither an undershirt nor an overcoat.

Clara Louise Kellogg won't eat a peach until it has been rinsed through three waters and wiped dry.

Adelaide Lillian Neilson's name was Elizabeth Ann Brown. There is a great deal in a name upon the stage.

Christiancy is to meditate between Peru and Chili His own relations with Mrs. C. would seem to be Chili enough.

Mary Anderson says she will not be married, and the young man in the case will have to keep on supporting himself for a while.

We can't see why Susan B. Anthony didn't celebrate her 250th anniversary the same time with Boston, and thus save trouble and expense.

It is understood that Kate Claxton has got seven new dresses and has invented a new shriek and is having a play written up to fit them.

The Detroit *Free Press* accuses Olive Logan of being as "deaf as a post." Oh, my! but won't the *Free Press* man get his ears waxed when Olive comes home.

Mrs. Langtry, having been superseded by American beauties, has gone back to Jersey, and says she will go to London no more. She seems to have the Jersey blues.

Mrs. T. Stewart is out of mourning and has begun purchasing a complete outfit of new clothes. We shall now know just what the deceased merchant's estate amounted to.

A London paper speaks of Mr. W. H Vanderbilt as "looking bright and cheery," as if it was customary for men worth $57,000,000 in 4 per cent. bonds to be overwhelmed with melancholy.

"Dr. Talmage thinks that the veil between this world and the next is getting thinner every day." Probably Talmage has kicked a hole through it with those eloquent legs of his.

Queen Olga, of Greece, according to a letter writer, is fond of her kitchen, and in her apron, with her sleeves rolled up, receives company in that apartment sometimes. We are willing to wager a soda cracker against a loaf of bread that Olga has pretty arms.

To all afflicted with rheumatism, Mr. W. H. Fuller, of Rawhide, Ala., says: Use St. Jacobs Oil and you will certainly be cured. I had rheumatism in my feet for seven months, and at times was unable to walk. St. Jacobs Oil cured me.

Oh let me from the festive board, to thee my mother flee
And [illegible] my secret sorrow shared, by thee, and only thee,
No blame, no blame, my mother dear, do I impute you;
But since I ate that currant tart, I don't know what to do
"Best take Spring Blossom."

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT

GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

CHARLES RIEWE,

UNDERTAKER!

Metalic Cases, Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, etc.
Farnham Street, Bet. 10th and 11th, Omaha, Neb.
Telegraphic Orders Promptly Attended To

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,
[illegible] Manager

DENTESTRY.

T. S. HITCHCOCK, M. D. S.,
From New York has located in Omaha, and guarantees to do first class work.
Dental Rooms, over A. Cruickshank & Co.'s, Cor. 15th and Douglas. sep9-2m

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

UNLIKE PILLS

And the usual Purgatives, is pleasant to take, And will prove at once the most potent and harmless **System Renovator** and **Cleanser** that has yet been brought to public notice. For **Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Piles,** and *all disorders arising from an obstructed state of the system,* it is incomparably the *best curative extant.* Avoid imitations; insist on getting the article called for.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in bronzed tin boxes only. Price 60 cents. Ask your druggist for Descriptive Pamphlet, or address the proprietor,

J. E. HETHERINGTON,
New York or San Francisco.

BEFORE PURCHASING ANY FORM OF SO-CALLED

ELECTRIC BELT,

Band, or Appliance *represented* to cure Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases, send to the PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 513 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal., for their *Free* Pamphlet and "The Electric Review," and you will save *time, health* and *money.* The P. G. Co. are the *only* dealers in Genuine Electric Appliances on the American Continent.

45 Years before the Public.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar-coated. Each box has a red-wax seal on the lid, with the impression, McLANE'S LIVER PILL. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

☞ Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by **FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.,** the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane,* spelled differently, but same pronunciation.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

A Speedy and Effectual Cure.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

Has stood the test of FORTY YEARS' trial.

Directions with each bottle.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WANTED Local Agents everywhere to sell Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, etc., by sample, to families. Profit good. Outfit free. People's Tea Co., Box 5020, St. Louis, Mo.

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, held 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 such 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 date of the 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, 1882.

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 counted 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 11th and Chicago Sts.
Omaha Precinct No. six (6)—No. 1 engine house, 20th and Izard streets.
Saratoga Precinct—School house, near Grunnigs.
Florence Precinct—Florence Hotel.
Union Precinct—Irvington school house
Jefferson Precinct—School house in District No. 41.
Elkhorn Precinct—Elkhorn school house.
Platte Valley Precinct—School house at Waterloo.
Chicago Precinct—School house at Elkhorn Station.
Millard Precinct—Millard school house.
McArdle Precinct—McArdle 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,
R. P. KNIGHT,
FRED DREXEL,
County Commissioners,
JOHN R. MANCHESTER,
County Clerk. s14-30t

E. F. COOK,

UNDERTAKER,

Odd Fellows' Block.

Prompt attention given to orders by telegraph.

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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

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, M

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—BETWEEN—
OMAHA AND FORT OMAHA

Connects With Street Cars

Corner of SAUNDERS and HAMILTON STREETS. (End of Red Line as follows:

LEAVE OMAHA:
6:30, *8:17 and 11:19 a. m., 3:03, 5:37 and 7:29 p. m.
LEAVE FORT OMAHA:
7:15 a. m., 9:15 a. m., and 12:45 p. m.
*4:00, 6:15 and 8:15 p. m.

*The 8:17 a. m. run, leaving Omaha, and the 4:00 p. m. run, leaving Fort Omaha, are usually loaded to full capacity with regular passengers.

The 6:17 a. m. run will be made from the post-office, corner of Dodge and 15th streets.

Tickets can be procured from street car drivers, or from drivers of hacks.

FARE, 25 CENTS, INCLUDING STREET CAR 28-tf

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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.

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Cor. 13th and Farnham Streets,

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IN OMAHA.

(SUCCESSORS TO KOUNTZE BROS.,)
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Organized as a National Bank, August 20, 1863.

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AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE, Vice President.
H. W. YATES, Cashier.
A. J. POPPLETON, Attorney.
JOHN A. CREIGHTON.
F. 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. may1dtf

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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

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Late Land Com'r U. P. R. R 4p-feb7tf

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Byron Reed & Co.,

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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.

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IRA WILSON - PROPRIETOR.

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

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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

B. A. FOWLER. JAMES H. SCOTT.

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Which We are Selling at

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