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ATTORNEY AT LAW—Room 6, Creighton Block, 16th St., OMAHA, NEB.

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C. & St. Joe 5:30 a. m.
S. City & P. 5:30 a. m.
U. P. R. R., 11:40 a. m.
O. & R. V. to Lincoln, 10 a. m.
B. & M. R. R., 8:40 a. m.
O. & N. W., 7:30 a. m.

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Kearny Jnc(ar)7:55 p m	Red Cloud (lv) 6"
Red Cloud (arr)7:55 p m	Plattsm'th "
Bloomington(ar)3:25 p m	Omaha " 4:30 p m
	(ar) 4:35 p m

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Bloomington 1:3"	Hastings (ar) 6:55 p m
Orleans (lv) " p m	Indianola (ar) 1:0 p m
Orleans (ar) " a m	Indianola (lv) 2:30 p m
(ar) 7:00 p m	

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Daily except Sundays.

SANTA CLAUS FOUND.
Greatest Discovery of the Age.
Wonderful discoveries in the world have been made Among other things where Santa Claus stayed Children oft ask if he makes goods or not, It 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 swarmed 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 we see every day. He drove up a team that looked very queer, Twas a team of grasshoppers instead of reindeer, He rode in a shell instead of a sleigh, But he took them on board and drove them away. He showed them all over his wonderful realm, And factories making goods for women and men Furriers were working on hats great and small, To Bunce they said they wanted 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 bed tell, As in Omaha every one knows Bunce well, He therefore asked and 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. Bunce, Champion Hatter of the West, Douglas street. Omaha

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LORD TOWNLEY'S FAMILY BIBLE

A KEY TO A ROMANCE, AND ALSO TO A FORTUNE ESTIMATED AT $100,000,000.

Norwich (Conn.) Special to The N. Y. Sun.

The following advertisement appears in The Windham County Transcript:

$500 REWARD.

$500 reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bible of Mary Stepens of Canterbury, Ct.

Mary Stephens lived for many years in Canterbury, Ct., and died in East Thompson, December 7, 1804. A short time before her death she stated that she was Mary Townley of Lancashire, and that when she left her home in England she brought her mother's family Bible with her. The last known of this Bible it was carried away by Robert Stevens (husband to Mary Stevens) when he deserted her about the year 1780.

Robert Stevens died at Abington, Four Corners, in Pomfret, Conn., December 3, 1791. It is thought he left his Bible among his effects. The Bible was printed some time between 1600 and 1700, and could be easily identified by the family record of the Townley family inscribed in it. Any communication regarding this should be directed to P. O. Box 2,019.

F. A. HILL, New York.

The advertisement is the key to a romance, which may be briefly told. The Mary Stevens referred to was a beautiful and accomplished daughter of Lord John Townley of Lancashire, England. She was born in 1727, and while yet a young maiden, she eloped with a man named Williams. Little is known of his history, but it is probable that his family was of lower social standing than the Townleys, inasmuch as the bitter opposition of the latter to the marriage of Mary and her lover led to the elopement and they assumed the name of Stevens. Mrs. Stevens took her mother's family Bible with her, which contained a complete family record. They settled in Windham county, in this state. Nine children were born to them. Soon after the birth of the last child, Stevens deserted his wife, taking with him the family Bible. Just before her death, Mrs. Stevens acquainted her youngest daughter with the family history. Stevens died in Pomfret, Windham county, in 1871, and anxious search is now being made for the Bible, which, it is supposed, he had in his possession at the time of his death. It contains evidences which will establish the claims of the heirs of Mary Townley, his wife, to an estate estimated at $100,000,000. Undoubtedly the Bible is stowed away in some attic in eastern Connecticut.

Novelties in Paper Making.

Paper World.

One of the successful novelties into which straw paper is worked up is the cork and corrugated paper, made by a firm over in Brooklyn, near the Navy Yard. The cork and corrugated paper consists of straw paper or board, on which is placed granulated cork, the cork being fastened to the surface of the straw-board by a heavy sizing. Substitute cork for sand as you look at sand paper, and you will have an idea of the appearance of cork paper. The article is corrugated as desired. It is used largely as a packing for a great variety of bottled merchandise, being substituted for straw.

The manufacturers buy their straw paper in from fifty to seventy-five ton lots. Another important use for strawboard has been developed in the past few years in the manufacture here of round paper boxes, the peculiarity of which is that the heads or covers are of one piece, instead of consisting of a desk and a rim such as is seen, for instance, in the ordinary pill-box cover. The covers and bottoms, being of the same form, are made by the same machine, and with great rapidity and accuracy. The body of the box is cut from paper tubes, rolled for the purpose, of any desired size; the heads and bottoms are adjusted, and the box is complete.

A Choctaw Lad Keeps His Word.

Muscogee (Ark.) Indian Journal.

The execution of Chester Dixon, convicted of murder at the last term of the district court of the Choctaw Nation took place Friday, at noon, in the presence of but a small number of people. Chester Dixon, the murderer, was a young full-blooded Choctaw, about 17 years of age. He was subject to fits, during which he often lost control of himself. He was, aside from this malady, considered rather a bright boy. He was tried according to the Choctaw law by a competent jury. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be shot on September 10, at noon. He was allowed to go home from the court-room unrestrained, except by his parole of honor to be at the court-house at Atoka at the hour appointed for his execution. Choctaw laws provide for no appeal, else his case would have been reconsidered, for after his conviction he was attacked with a fit, which proved conclusively that he was subject to temporary aberration, during which it is presumed he was irresponsible for his actions. His attorney during the trial had not made any such plea, and the sentence of death having been pronounced, it was unalterable. On Thursday Dixon came up to Atoka with his stepfather for the purpose of ordering his coffin. He had his measure taken, and gave the orders for the disposition of his body without the least appearance of concern. On Friday morning about one hundred persons, most of whom were whites, gathered about the court-house to witness the execution. Up to within half an hour of the appointed time Dixon had not appeared. Our reporter asked his companion whether there was not some likelihood of the prisoner breaking his parole. "If he is alive, he will be here within ten minutes, just as sure as the sun shines." Hardly had the words been spoken when a murmur of "Here he comes!" was heard on all sides, and then rose up a young fellow, slight of build, tall and straight, but rather awkward in his movements. Alighting from his pony, the boy approached a little knot of Indian women who were gathered about a blazing log. Without giving any attention to those about him, he sat down by a stump, and, hanging down his head, seemed lost in meditation. Presently a venerable old Indian approached the boy and spoke to him in the Choctaw tongue, bidding him, as the interpreter said, to meet his fate as became a Choctaw brave; to remember that nothing but his life would atone for the life he had taken, and not to make the expiation grudgingly, but to meet his death feeling that his people had done justice in condemning him. While the old man was talking Dixon held his head down, but at the conclusion of the speech he looked up, held out his hand, and in the hearty grasp he gave the old man's hand seemed to imply that he would not falter, and he never did throughout it all.

A VOYAGE OF HALF A YEAR;

DELAYED BY FURIOUS WINDS OFF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Two vessels which arrived from the East Indies yesterday encountered very severe weather off the Cape of Good Hope, and each sustained considerable damage. Capt. Reynolds, of the ship Highland Light, of Boston, from Manila, reports that he was 158 days in making the passage. On Aug. 6 when the ship was about to round the Cape, the bad weather set in. Strong gales blew from the west and northwest and caused a fearful cross sea, in which the ship labored heavily. Huge volumes of water dashed over her decks, breaking down the boat gallows and staving in the boats. The after house was smashed in and the wheel was broken. Spare spars, which had been lashed on either side of the main deck, got adrift, and were washed about. The running rigging was torn up, and the bolsters under the lower rigging were crushed down. This slackened the standing rigging so that the upper works were severely strained, and the ship began to leak badly. The work of securing the drifting spars was very dangerous. When the ship was steady enough the pumps were kept going. On Aug. 18, after continuing for 12 days with great violence, the storm subsided. The crew had succeeded in making repairs, and had secured new sails in the place of those which had been split during the gales. On the following day the Cape of Good Hope was passed and the ship stopped leaking.

Capt. Davis, of the bark Grace Deering, from Iloilo, states that he was 133 days in making the passage. On June 29 the bark called at Batavia for a supply of fresh provisions. On August 17 she was off the Cape of Good Hope in a terrific northwesterly gale. The sea ran high and extremely confused, waves frequently breaking over the decks. The booby hatch was stove in, the water casks, which had been lashed on deck, were smashed and everything movable was washed from the decks. The bark rolled heavily, but did not leak badly. The schooner E. M. Cook, which arrived from Brunswick, Ga., on Saturday evening, encountered a heavy northeasterly gale off the southern coast. About 1500 feet of lumber, which had been secured on deck, was washed away.

Seal Hunting.

New York Herald.

Seal hunting varies with the time of year and the nature of the ice, for the seals are seldom killed except upon or through the ice. In the warm still days of spring they come up through their blow holes in the ice and enjoy a roll in the snow or a quiet nap in the sun. Then they are killed with comparative ease. The hunter gets as close as possible on the smooth ice without alarming his prey, the distance varying from four hundred to one hundred yards. He then lies down, or more correctly speaking reclines, upon a small piece of bear skin, which, as he moves, is dragged along and kept under him as a protection against the cold and wet. His weight rests chiefly on his left hip, the knee bent and the leg drawn up beneath him upon the bear skin mat. As long as the seal is looking toward him the hunter keeps perfectly still, or raising his head soon drops it on his shoulder, uttering a noise similar to that produced by a seal blowing.

AN ARCTIC NIMROD'S METHODS.

When the seal is satisfied from a careful inspection that no danger threatens its head drops down upon the ice and it indulges in a few winks, but suddenly rises and gazes around if he hears the least noise or sees the least motion anywhere. The hunter takes advantage of the nap to hitch himself along by means of his right foot and left hand, preserving his recumbent position all the time, and if detected by the seal either stops suddenly and blows and flops around like a seal enjoying a sun bath, as his experience suggests. In this way he can usually approach near enough to shoot his prey with a rifle or strike it with a seal spear or oo-nar. Often, however, just as he is about to shoot or spear his game it slips suddenly into the sea through its hole, upon the very verge of which it rests, seldom venturing further than a foot or two from its safe retreat. If they could only rest contented with a fair shot the Inuits would probably secure more game than they do now. for the most of those I have seen them lose in this way went down after the hunter had approached within easy range—say twelve or fifteen yards. They are so anxious, however, to make a sure thing of it that they often get too near. I have frequently timed an Inuit as he started for a seal on the ice, and found it takes about an hour from the time he starts in pursuit until the shot is fired. It is amusing to watch the countenance of the seal through a spy-glass. They have such an intelligent and human look that you can almost imagine what they are thinking. For instance you will see one start up suddenly and look at the hunter, who by this time is perfectly still, with an intense scrutiny that seems to say, "I declare I was almost sure I saw that move that time, but I must have been mistaken." Then, with a drowsy look, almost a yawn, down goes his head, and the hunter begins to hitch himself along again very cautiously. Suddenly up goes the seal's head so quickly that the hunter has'nt time to subside as before, but begins to roll about, blow off steam and lift its feet around like a seal flapping its tail, and at a little distance it is really difficult to tell which is the seal and which the man. Then you imagine a smile on the face of the seal as though he was saying to himself, "I caught him that time. What a fool I was to be frightened, though. I thought it was a man and its's only an ook jook."

THE CUP AND THE LIP.

When the hunter at last reaches the point at which he considers it safe to risk a shot you hear the report of his gun and see him immediately spring to his feet and rush for his prey. If his bullet strikes the head or neck of the animal it rarely gets away, though sometimes even then it slips out of reach, so close do they keep to their holes. If it is hit anywhere else it almost invariably escapes the hunter, though it may not escape death. Often the hunter reaches the hole in time to seize his prey by the hind flipper just as it is passing down into the water. I remember standing and gazing mournfully down into a hole one day through which a seal that I had shot had just escaped, though his blood tinged the water and the edges of the ice, and while I was lamenting my ill-luck I heard a splash behind me and turned in time to see the seal come up through another hole. He looked awfully sick, and didn't see me until I had him by the flipper, sprawling on his back, at a safe distance from the hole. This was quite good luck for me, for such an opportunity rarely occurs, though I have occasionally known Toolooah to recover a lost one in the same way.

When struck with a spear they seldom escape, for the line is fastened to the side of the spear head, which detaches itself from the staff and holds on the flesh like a harpoon. Sometimes, however, the seal will slip away after the spear is thrown, and, instead of striking him, it strikes the ice where he had been lying. This is very aggravating after the cold and tedious labor of working up upon it has been accomplished, but the Esquimau bears his misfortune with equanimity. It is seldom that he says more than "mamuk-poo now" (no good), or "mar-me-an ner" (which means "angry," or is an expression used when one is angry). He gathers his weapons, sits down and lights his pipe, and, after a recuperative smoke, moves on in search of another opportunity to go through the same purpose.

Selecting Cattle for Feeding.

Kansas City Prices Current.

The time has now arrived when farmers are casting about for stock to feed their surplus corn and roughness to during the winter. Cattle continue favorites, but the question is, at what figures can they be safely and profitably handled? Many farmers have the profit of this year's work locked up in winter feeding. Hence, such men should be very careful in their purchase of stock. It is not uncommon for men to become excited or over-anxious and pay too much money for feeders, such prices as will not let them out the coming spring. Feeders should have at least $1 per hundred pounds for wintering. Anything less than this cannot but entail a loss. The first question to determine is, what will be the market the coming spring? Of course no one can tell, but we may study the situation of the trade and compare it with previous years, thus arriving at an approximate. This is getting harder to do every year as the cattle interest of our country now extends from ocean to ocean. The Indians have been practically driven back into mountain fastnesses and there is not a "range" in the west that can not be occupied by cattle men if they so elect. Thousands of cattle are now being held on the Little Missouri river in Dakota, and Oregon and Washington territory are sending increased numbers to market each year. Then there are Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, all large cattle countries and the homes of fast increasing herds. This only relates to the trans-Missouri country. Of the older states there are Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, all of which are cattle growing states. On the other hand it may be claimed that our foreign trade in cattle and fresh beef is growing, and the consumptive demand is on the increase. Admitting this, is the increase in demand equal to the growing supply? These are questions to be pondered. Notwithstanding the drouth in western Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, the consequent cutting short of the supply of cattle from that quarter, the receipts here and at other western centers this season have been fully up to and even ahead of last year. Yet, owing to more active foreign demand for American cattle, the greater home consumption resulting from the better employment of the masses, values ruled much the same as in 1879. There is every indication of a very large cattle crop in the west next year, and even should the demand next season increase in the same ratio that it has this there will be a liberal supply of western cattle. Hence, feeders should avoid all excitement in making their purchases of feeders, and not allow hopes of a better market next year to lead them into paying such prices as will preclude their making any profit on their winter's work and may be entail a loss.

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 ominated.

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 states rights, a 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, surprising 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 more 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 agency 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 reamputation 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.

Thousands have been cured of dumb ague, billious disorders, jaundice, dyspepsia and all diseases of the liver, blood and stomach, when all other remedies have failed, by using Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad, which is a quick and permanent cure for those disorders. Ask your druggist for the great remedy, and take no other, and if he does not keep it send $1.50 in a letter to the French Pad Co., and receive one by mail post-paid.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by 8d1y J. K. ISH Omaha.

If you are a sufferer from any diseases of the kidneys try Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad, and take no other, it will cure you.

An Honest Medicine Free of Charge

Of all medicines advertised to cure any affection of the Throat, Chest or Lungs, we know of none we can recommend as highly as DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Throat, loss of voice, etc. This medicine does positively cure, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one-half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been effected by this truly wonderful remedy. For Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect specific, curing the very worst cases in the shortest time possible. We say by all means give it a trial. *Trial bottles free.* Regular size $1.00. For sale by 8(1)1y J. K. ISH, Omaha.

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

M. R. RISDON,
General Insurance Agent,
REPRESENTS:
PHENIX 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
AMERICAN CENTRAL, Assets.....800,000
Southeast Cor. of Fifteenth & Douglas St., mon8-d1y OMAHA, NEB.

TWO DOLLARS WILL SECURE
THE WEEKLY BEE
For One Year.

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 expenses of said building not to exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, said bonds to be one thousand dollars each and date 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 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 12th 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. 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.

F. E. W. COMSTOCK,
H. P. KNIGHT,
FRED DERELL,
County Commissioners,
(Seal) JOHN R. MANCHESTER,
County Clerk. s14-5t

CENTAUR LIVER LINIMENT
always Cures and never disappoints. The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA
is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH Cure, a Constitutional Antidote for this terrible malady, by Absorption. The most Important Discovery since Vaccination. Other remedies may relieve Catarrh, this cures at any stage before Consumption sets in.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, OMAHA, NEB., Oct. 9th, 1880.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon on October 25th, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery at the Subsistence storehouse, in Omaha, or on cars (if on cars, after inspection and acceptance at place of packing,) as may be required by the Subsistence Department.

Forty (40) barrels pork, light mess, to be delivered by November 17th, 1880.

Thirty thousand (30,000) pounds bacon, short clear sides, medium weight and thickness, packed in crates, strapped, of about 210 pounds bacon each, to be delivered by November 17th, 1880.

Each piece of bacon to be covered with new, strong, cotton cloth. Sample of crate and style of packing to be seen at this office.

One thousand (1,000) pounds breakfast bacon, (thin breasts) canvassed, and in slatted boxes, strapped, of about 100 pounds breakfast bacon each. To be delivered by November 15th, 1880.

Seven hundred and eighty (780) 5 lb. tins lard, (pure leaf) twelve tins in a case, strapped. Each tin must hold actually 5 lbs. net of lard to be accepted. Price per tin, and not per pound, to be stated. To be delivered by November 17th, 1880.

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 Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the undersigned.

THOMAS WILSON,
oct9-10 C. S., U. S. A.

TRADE MARK. DAY'S Kidney PAD
A new and hitherto unknown remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs.
It will positively cure Diabetes, Gravel, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, inability to retain or expell the Urine, Catarrh of the Bladder, high colored and scanty urine, Painful Urinating, LAME BACK, General Weakness, and all Female Complaints.
It avoids internal medicines, is certain in its effects and cures when nothing else can.
For sale by all Druggists or sent by mail free upon receipt of the price, $1.50.
DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., PROP'RS. Toledo, O.
How your address for our little book, was Saved." MRS K. ISH, Agent for Nebraska.

GO EAST
—VIA THE—
Chicago & Northwestern
RAILWAY.
2,380 MILES OF ROAD!
It is the SHORT, SURE and Safe Route Between
COUNCIL BLUFFS
—AND—
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE
and all points EAST and NORTH.
IT OFFERS THE TRAVELING PUBLIC GREATER FACILITIES AND MORE ADVANTAGES THAN ANY OTHER