THE DAILY BEE

E ROSEWATER EDITOR

CHURCH HOWE and CARNS, partners in political iniquity, are a firm to which the people of Nebraska should give very little patronage.

THE first three days of the legislature will decide the future political fate of its members. Every monopoly tool will thereafter be labelled, "Dead Duck."

IF Church Howe gains the speakership he will doubtless act on his last legislative declaration that no legislation on the transportation question is demanded by the people of Nebraska.

THE *Inter Ocean* washstand is dubious as to Paddock's chances. The washstand is located in the *Republican* office and knows which way the railroad wind blows.

DOES the Nebraska legislature consider 160 per cent. a fair and legitimate profit. This is the amount which by the confession of the Union Pacific organ, that corporation proposes to extort from western producers during the coming year.

THE Maryland courts have decided adversely to the Pullman company in their suit against the Baltimore & Ohio company, in which the Pullman company sought to restrain the railroad from operating a line of sleepers on its road. The average cost of a Pullman coach is $10,000, its average life is ten years, and its average net earnings $1,000 a month. From this statement it will be seen that Mr. Pullman can afford to carry his suit to the United States supreme court without bankrupting the company.

THE outrageous scene at the meeting of the council Monday evening adds another to the series of disgraces which Omaha has suffered at the hands of certain members of the common council. THE BEE cannot agree with one of its morning contemporaries in attributing any blame to the president of the city council. James E. Boyd, since his election, has presided over that body with an impartiality and dignity which is worthy of all praise. No man, who had the slightest regard for his own honor, could have failed to resent the gross and public insult which was thrown in his face. Forbearance ceases to be a virtue and resistance a duty. One thing is certain, the public sentiment will uphold Mr. Boyd in resenting aspersions cast on the highest judicial body in the state, on the council of which he is an honored member, and on his own reputation.

It will be the duty of the city council to see that the smallest reparation is made to it as a body, and to one of our best known, most widely respected and public spirited citizens. We do not believe that the offending member knew what he was saying at the time, and we feel confident that no one regrets the occurrence more than himself. He should be made to understand, however, that he not only injures himself by such an exhibition of unreasonable temper, but adds in keeping up the stench in municipal meetings which our people hoped had been thoroughly destroyed by the ousting of the Holly crew.

THE TRANSVAAL REBELLION.

The revolt of the Dutch Boers in the Transvaal ought to claim the full sympathy of the American people. Since 1814 this people have five times emigrated from their homes into the wilderness in order to escape British rule, and each time, when they had amassed sufficient wealth to make their territory an object of greed, Great Britain has seized upon their possessions. The Orange River Free State, to which they first went was taken from them, though it was afterward unwillingly restored, then Natal, then the territory northwest of Natal and now incorporated in it, then Griqualand West—after diamonds had been discovered there—and then at last their final resting place in the territory beyond the Vaal, where they were in a flourishing condition, was annexed under a flimsy pretext and in spite of the word and bond of Queen Victoria that "no encroachment shall be made by her government on the territory beyond" the Vaal river, where the republic was established.

Twice have the Transaal republicans, brave, sturdy, simple minded people appealed to America for help. Many of them are descendants from the Hugenots, while the parent stock is the same from which came the "Knickerbocker" elements of New York city. They are fighting for their hearths and firesides in the interior of Southern Africa. They are resenting the flagrant violation of a treaty. The outbreak is national and civil war at Cape Colony and the Orange Free States is likely to result from any attempt to crush the freedom-loving Boers. Holland has been appealed to by the people of Transvaal to intercede in their behalf and has presented a remonstrance to the liberal leaders in England begging them to refrain from committing such an outrage.

The London Spectator recently sneered at the United States because it never interfes on behalf of struggling peoples. If there is any struggling people on whose behalf this country should interfere it is the people of the Transvaal Republic.

Here is a case where aid can be justly and properly offered by the United States. A sister republic, struggling for freedom, announces that it prefers death to thralldom. Surely a polite remonstrance and an appeal to English justice is the least that our country can do under the circumstances. England has committed a foul wrong, which admits neither excuse nor palliation. Now that she is beginning to reap the fruits she will endeavor to blunt the verdict of the world by misrepresenting the people whose independence she has extinguished.

THE BOND MUDDLE.

Suit has been brought against the county commissioners of Douglas county to restrain them from delivering to the Omaha National bank the $125,000 of court house bonds voted at the November election. The history of the awarding of the bonds to Mr. H. T. Clarke, of Bellevue, for $1 03 52 100, the recall of the award when made, and the re-award to Ezra Millard for $1 01½ calls for explanation. By the proposals for bonds published in the daily papers the following conditions were imposed upon purchasers:

Interest shall be paid on said bonds only from and after the date of the sale of same, or any part thereof, and the receipt of the money therefor. Said bonds to be delivered as follows:

$25,000 on the next day of Jan., 1881.
$50,000 on the first day of July, 1881.
$50,000 on the first day of Jan., 1882.

Proposals will be received at the same time for the purchase of said $125,000 of bonds, the entire amount to be delivered January 1, 1881.

The board of county commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

On the 4th of December the bids were opened and were found to be as follows: H. T. Clarke, for the whole lot, $1 03 52 100; B. B. Wood, $1 01½; Kountze Brothers, $1 02½; Ezra Millard, of the Omaha National bank, offered $1.01½ for $25,000, to be delivered January 1, 1881; $1.01½ for $50,000, to be delivered July 1, 1881, and $1 00½ for $50,000; to be delivered January 1, 1882; and for the whole lot, $1.01½. Warnich Price (par Graff & Montgomery), for the whole lot, $1 03½. John A. Creighton, $1.01 1-10 for $50,000. Caldwell, Hamilton & Co., for the whole lot, $1 01½.

On December 6th the board of county commissioners met and considered the bids. The bid of Mr. Clark was found to be the best for the whole lot. It was found, however, that by awarding the entire $125,000, more bank interest would have to be paid than if the bonds were parceled out at intervals of six months. Upon considering the matter Mr. Clark agreed to remit the excess in interest, and the award was accordingly made to him on this basis at a great saving to the county over any other bid. A few weeks afterwards the commissioners held another meeting, reconsidered their action, and awarded the bonds to Mr. Ezra Millard on his proposition of the 4th, 101 and a fraction being the highest amount offered on any portion of the whole amount. This action was taken we understand on the ground that the supplementary proposition of Mr. Clarke was illegal and that the board had no right to consider a bid made after the others had been opened. They were fortified in this opinion by the eager solicitation of the Omaha National Bank and the decision of the county attorney.

This transaction, by which the county loses nearly $3,000, seems to us either a piece of legerdemain or else the result of criminal ignorance on the part of the commissioners. Their proposals for bonds called for bids on the entire amount, and on parcels to be delivered at separate times. Mr. Clarke's bid was undoubtedly the highest for the whole amount. If the county commissioners were not satisfied with the bids as they then stood, they should have immediately rejected all and called for new proposals. It was their business and duty to know what bids was most for the interest of the county and how far their jurisdiction extended. If they had any doubt of their power to permit Mr. Clark to amend his bid it was their duty to ask legal advice. The county attorney is paid for giving his opinion in just such matters. Failing to take such action their course was plain. All bids should have been immediately rejected and new ones called for. Under such circumstances there was no likelihood that either Mr. Clark or the Omaha National Bank would have put in any lower bids than their first. The county commissioners may just as well understand plainly that their action in the premises has created grave suspicions. Why, if Mr. Clarke's bid was within the law, were not the bonds first awarded him? Why, if his supplementary proposition was not within the law, was his bid accepted? And finally, why, when the commissioners discovered the technical difficulty arising from the award of the bonds to Mr. Clarke, was not the bid cancelled and new proposals called for? Let the county commissioners make a full explanation of their action to the people of Douglas county. The subject will bear full ventilation, and many of our citizens are anxious to get at the true inwardness of the affair.

THE auditor of the Union Pacific says that the earnings of this company last year having been equal to 12 per cent. on the stock, the earnings of the new fiscal year will reach nearly 20 per cent.—[Republican.

As the stock of the road represents nearly eight times its value, the earnings of the Union Pacific monopoly last year equalled 96 per cent. on the real value of its road bed and equipments, and for the new year will aggregate the enormous amount of 160 per cent. net on the investment. This outrageous sum is being yearly extorted from the pockets of western producers, while the railroad organs inform their readers that the roads are just beginning to pay expenses.

A poem of two lines, the first ending with the word Nance and the second with dance, has been sent to our office for publication but is suppressed out of regard for the feelings of Algernon Sidney Paddock.

THE supreme court is once more in session at Washington, and Stanley Matthews is disgusted to hear that Justice Clifford's health is improving.

SENATOR CONKLING says the New York senatorial race isn't a circumstance to the Canonchet Chase.

THE Irish state trials are likely to drag out their slow length for nearly two months. The land league propose to make a thorough exposure of the outrages practiced on tenants by the Irish landlords and to show the services of the league in preventing such scenes of desolation which were witnessed in 1847.

THE Northern Pacific railroad are about to place upon the market mortgage bonds to the amount of $20,000,000 for the purpose of completing their line. The road has now constructed or under construction 1,000 miles of their main line and require 1,400 miles additional to complete their system.

The Railroads and the People.

Chicago Tribune.

The influences which are used to surround The New York Tribune would naturally lead that journal to antagonize the congressional movement for the regulation of the interstate railways, which are beyond the control of any state laws. It is not surprising, therefore, that a recent article in that New York paper should misrepresent the matter in part, and in part draw false inferences from the railroad statistics at hand. To begin with the status of the proposed legislation in congress is not correctly stated. It is not true that the committee on commerce has not been able to agree upon any measure. The committee reported what is known as the Henderson bill at the last session, and Mr. Regan, of Texas, proposed a substitute, in which the provision for a national railway commission is omitted, but a more complete code and more adequate penalties for violations thereof are proposed. The most advisable solution of the problem would probably lie in a combination of the two systems, whereby both the national commission provided in one bill and the legal requirements and penalties of the other should be retained. It may be that the democratic majority in congress will not be able to agree upon a measure and make room for its adoption at the present session. If it do not, it will only add to its mistakes and confirm the public impression now prevailing that the democrats are not competent for public affairs.

Aside from this misstatement of the case The New York Tribune is rather sanctimoniously than ignorantly in the wrong when it takes the position (1) that the railroads have voluntarily made all the concessions to the public during the past few years that could have been forced from them under any system of National regulation; (2) that National legislation on this subject cannot be adopted without conflicting with State legislation; and (3) that the State legislation heretofore adopted has proved to be ineffectual. Every one of these points may be successfully controverted by the facts.

(1 The Tribune quotes the following table to show the increased business and decreased rates on two of the Eastern lines. The figures in the second column purport to give the relative charges in cents per ton per mile:

NEW CENTRAL. Tons, 1 mile	Cts.	ERIE. Tons, 1 mile	Cts.
1873...1,246,063,157	1.57	1,002,480,040	1.468
1874...1,390,000,717	1.46	1,007,420,000	1.311
875...1,061,666,929	1.27	1,016,850,000	1.09
1876...1,064,477,755	1.05	1,019,431,991	1.095
1877...1,067,918,685	1.01	1,114,886,200	.955
1878...1,084,455,968	.91	1,236,765,713	.879
1879...1,143,013,[illegible]	.74	1,500,152,417	.740
1880...1,251,729,115	.57	1,721,113,005	.733

Admitting these figures to be correct, it is ridiculous to maintain that the New York Central has voluntarily reduced its rate from 1 57 cents to 87 cent per ton per mile between 1873 and 1880. The reduction has been constrained by influences in which the state has been an important factor. Lower railroad charges have followed the reduction in tolls on the Erie canal, which was brought about by a movement among the people, and secured through the agency of the state of New York. The New York Central only reduced rates as it became necessary in order to compete for the business, and the Erie railroad was compelled to reduce its charges a little below those of the New York Central in order to compete with its more favored rival. But the reductions thus secured by state management of the canal are merely an average between fair rates during the season of navigation and extortionate rates while navigation is closed, and this average is still considerably higher than the estimated living rate of railroad charges, which is ½ of 1 cent per ton per mile. In the winter season the railroads rarely fail to increase their rate to a figure nearly double that of the summer, though their operating expenses are but slightly enlarged, and they are able to do this by the virtual monopoly and utter irresponsibility of the pooling system. What state influence in the control of the canal has done for the people in summer, government may do for the public protection during the season when navigation is closed, and nothing short of government regulation will accomplish this. Besides, a part of the assumed reduction in rates is represented in the increased value of the currency; the charge 1 57 was in a currency worth only about 80 cents on the dollar.

2 There is no danger of any clashing between the national government and the state governments in the proposed regulation of the railroads. The state governments are necessarily confined in the supervision and restraint which they exercise to railroads that lie wholly within their territorial jurisdiction. They cannot control the operations of railroads that lie partly in one state and partly in another, nor the pooling arrangements of connecting lines. All the legislation that has ever been proposed for the general government is confined to inter-state railroads and inter-state commerce, which states in their individual capacity cannot reach. The distinction is clear and practical, and it is the more unlikely to lead to confusion or complication because national and state supervision would have the common aim of prohibiting extortion and discrimination.

3. It is a manifest error to maintain that no good results have followed the passage of State laws for the regulation of the railroads. The New York Tribune can scarcely imagine that the aggressive Granger movement of a few years ago would have died out without to a large extent satisfying the demands of the people. The reason why complaints have ceased in regard to Western railroads can no longer resort to extortion and discrimination without incurring severe penalties. The reason why such complaints have been transferred to the Eastern railroads is because those roads are not subject to State supervision and prompt, official prosecution, and hence continue to rob and oppress the community in defiance of public protest. The railroad law of Illinois works well under the administration of the state railroad commission as far as the jurisdiction of the state reaches. The railroad corporations resisted it until they satisfied themselves that it was efficient for the purpose for which it was designed, and since then it has rarely been necessary to go into the courts. When a grievance is brought before the state commission that body investigates it, ascertains the measure of damage upon an equitable basis, and makes formal demand upon the offending corporation for restitution, with a warning against a repetition of the offense. This process has been found to be effective. There is comparatively little effort on the part of any railroad in this state to discriminate against persons or localities. Before the law was passed, the practice of charging more for a shorter distance in the absence of competition than was charged for a longer distance where there was competition was the universal practice of the railroads. All that has been stopped. Nor does the practice now prevail of favoring one shipper by special rates, drawbacks, and rebates at the expense of others, and every effort in that direction is promptly checked and punished. There is no reason why the general government can not, but every reason why it should, protect the people of the whole country against extortion and discrimination in the same way the state of Illinois protects its citizens so far as it has jurisdiction.

POLITICAL POINTS.

There will be ninety-one "freshmen" members of the next congress.

Thirty-one states of the thirty-eight in the Union now have biennial sessions of their legislatures, and twenty-eight of the state legislatures will be in session this month.

Judge Cooley, of Michigan, is very strongly recommended for a place on the supreme bench. He is the author of valuable legal works on "Constitutional Limitations," "Taxation," "Torts" and other subjects.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat recalls the fact that Senator Vest of Missouri was a delegate to the Baltimore convention of 1872, and joined with the other delegates in shouting "John Brown's Soul is Marching On," after Horace Greeley had been nominated for president.

Gen. John F. Miller, an Indiana man, who served bravely through the civil war, and then became rich in California mining, is mentioned as the probable republican candidate for the California senatorship in place of Senator Booth. Gen. Miller, who lost one eye in the war, is described as an excellent lawyer, a good man and a popular one.

Most of the newspaper correspondents who have looked over the ground of the Maine senatorial battle think that Mr. Hale has a sure thing. There are a few, however, who believe the contest between him and Mr. Frye will be close and doubtful, and who take a clairvoyant glance at the future and imagine they see the stout form and swallow-tailed coat of Hannibal Hamlin occupying a senatorial chair for six years to come.

The Massachusetts republican state committee will meet in Boston, Jan. 15, to organize. Col Eben F. Stone, its chairman for two years past, has been elected to congress. Mr. Theodore C. Bates, chairman of the executive committee in the last campaign, has been named as his successor, but declines, saying that the demands of his private business are so exacting that he could not fulfill the duties of the chairman of the committee.

The Tennessee senatorship takes a new turn every day. The latest dispatch from Nashville says that the present indications are that the two wings of the democracy will harmonize and unite in the election of a democrat. Both sides seem willing to make concessions with this end in view. Under these circumstances it is hardly among the possibilities that Postmaster General Maynard or any other republican will reach the coveted seat.

Senator Blaine appears to be a central figure just now in the newspapers. Some of them relate him to the Garfield cabinet, and others are determined to send him off to Europe in March, with the intention of keeping him there until next November. It is said that he is to join Hon. William Walter Phelps in Rome early in the spring. In the meantime the plumed knight of the pine forests says nothing.

A Correction.

MIDDLEBURGH, Richardson Co., January 1, 1881.

To the Editor of THE BEE:

As the old saying is, "I rise to explain." I know it is generally supposed by readers of THE BEE and other state papers, that the coal mines are in Pawnee county. Now, such is not the case. To be sure, Pawnee county has two or three little mines that probably yield from 200 to 300 bushels per day. But the thickness of the deposit in that county is only from twelve to fifteen inches, while in this county it runs all the way from twenty to thirty inches in thickness, and is of a far superior quality to that found in Pawnee county. Good judges pronounce it fully as good, if not superior, to Leavenworth or Fort Scott coal.

The principal coal mine now in successful operation in this county is on the farm of Mrs. Witwer, on the southern border of Spiser precinct, which is the southwestern precinct of Richardson county. It was discovered about one year ago by a young man named Frank Houser, and is twenty-six inches in thickness. Mrs. Wittwer gave him five hundred bushels for developing the mine. He dug out his five hundred bushels and then had to quit, he not having sufficient means to lease and work the mine successfully. The mine then lay idle all summer. During the summer the roof of Mr. Houser's "drift" all fell in, he not having left sufficient support to hold it up. This fall the mine was leased three years to Messrs. James and Daniel Watson, of Osage, Kansas. They pay the owner one and a-half cent per bushel for all they take out. At present they have twenty-five men employed, paying them eight cents per bushel for digging. The daily product is now about 700 bushels, both the Messrs. Watson say they will be able to take out 1000 bushels per day.

This bank furnishes coal to Sabetha and Seneca, Kansas, and to Falls City, Salem and Humboldt, this county. Coal is $3.30 per ton at the mine.

There is strong talk of sinking a prospect shaft 200 or 300 feet deep for a heavier vein. Let the good work go on. We expect to be Pawnee's most formidable rival down here soon. Whenever we find four or five feet of coal down here you may hear from us again.

AJAX.

PERSONALITIES.

Alice Oates plumply denies that she has grown to Bernhardt thinness during her illness.

When he goes home Mr Forbes will lecture on "American People Whom I Have Bored."

Secretary Evarts is the father of a baker's dozen. It takes fifteen pieces of bread to go around.

Olive Logan gushes like a school girl, and yet they say Olive got by the "gushy gushy" age years ago.

Wade Hampton says he did not want to fight a duel. Neither did Bob Acres, but he sent a challenge all the same.

King Humbert, of Italy, is grave, thin and haggard, apparently wearing his crown upon a very uneasy head.

It is erroneously supposed that Sarah Bernhardt is about the thinnest thing in America. The "special dispatches" that Gath sends from New York are much thinner.

Senator Blaine says of his venerable colleague, Hannibal Hamlin, that "he answers all letters of his clients day by day before going to bed, and that he never forgets a friend or an enemy."

Parnell, the Irish leader, is said to be very abstemious, drinking little but water or tea. In the intervals of his meetings he is a great rider, a moderately keen sportsman and something of a farmer.

Archibald Forbes also lectures on "The Inner Life of a War Correspondent." The inner life of a soldier would show a deal of hard tack and salt horse.—[New Orleans Picayune.

The evil men do lives after them. England paid this year $65,659 duties on playing cards. Now, if we hadn't sent Seneca as minister to England, the stamp duty of six cents a pack would not have amounted to so much.

Kansas is the state for kind neighbors. When William Ashton remarked that he would end his life if he had some morphine, his neighbor at once volunteered to ride eight miles and procure a sufficient quantity. The same man also kindly conducted the funeral services.

This is the age of champions, and there is nothing inconsistent in William Harrison, of Ohio, claiming to have received more dog-bites than any other man in the world. He has a record of 153 bites, which are pretty evenly divided on his spindle-shank legs.

P. T. Barnum has lost over fifty pounds during his illness of four weeks, and has not taken a pound of nourishing food in that time. His present danger lies in his inability to retain nourishment, yet his iron constitution gives his physicians hope of his recovery.

James Burns, of Iowa, voted for Douglas and vowed he wouldn't cut his hair until a democratic president was elected. A month ago he was sewed and bound and his locks sheared close to his scalp. He sued three of his assailants for damages, but he not only failed to secure any, but was told by the judge that he came within an ace of being either a fool or a lunatic.

There is no use in dragging yours if to death, and buying all the vile medicines for internal use when you can be cured of fever and ague, dumb ague, bilious disorders, jaundice, dyspepsia, as well as all disorders and ailments of the liver, blood and stomach, by wearing one of Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pads, which is a sure cure every time. If you are deaf or less not despair, send $1.50 in a letter to Frank Co., Toledo, O., and it will be sent you by mail. It is the only pad that is guaranteed to cure. Beware of counterfeits.

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 Sely & Kierstead, Omaha.

NOTICE.

Be it known that we, the undersigned, whose names are subscribed hereto, intend to form an insurance company which shall be known as "The Western Horse and Cattle Insurance Company."

The object for which said company shall be formed shall be to insure horses and cattle against loss or damage by accident, theft and any unknown or contingent event.

The amount of capital stock of said company shall be one hundred thousand dollars. The principal office of said company shall be located at Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska.

HENRY PUDDT,
PAUL GOSSMAN
MAX MEYER,
EDMUND PEYCKE
ERNES PEYCKE

d29-j4-7-10

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MERCHANT TAILOR

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OMAHA - NEB

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain chattel mortgage bearing date October 1st, 1880, executed by Hannah Bainter and Lydia A. Kuhn to Sarah L. Gustin, and by Sarah L. Gustin a signed to undersigned Isaac Edwards, said mortgage was recorded in the county clerk's office of Douglas county, Neb in said mortgage said grantors did convey and mortgage the following goods and chattels to wit: 50 assorted chairs, 10 kitchen tables, one extension table, 12 dozen assorted plates and dishes, 4 dozen royal teaspoons, 2 dozen forks, 2 dozen silver knives, 3 sugar bowls, 4 dozen cups and saucers, butter cup, 1 carving knife and fork, some tinware, 1 washstand, 1 dining table, 1 cooking stove, 1 show case, 6 bedsteads, 8 lamps, 1 cook, 2 wash bowls and pitchers, 1 kerosene can. Various other small articles. There is now due on said mortgage $232. I will therefore sell said goods and chattels at public auction on the 25th day of January, 1881, at my office door in second story of building known as 1107 Farnham street, Omaha, Neb., to satisfy said mortgage.

January 3, 1881.

ISAAC EDWARDS,
Assignee of said grantee.
Ja 3-wm 3t

BURNED OUT,

But at it Again.

C. H. & J. S. COLLINS,

LEATHER

AND

Saddlery Hardware,

HARNESS, COLLARS,

Stock Saddles, etc.,

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Next Door to Omaha National Bank, Douglas Street

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dec14-tf

70a week. $12a day at home easily made; cash capital not required. Address True & Co. Portland, Me.

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A good assortment always on hand.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Anna F. Kreismann, deceased:

Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of said deceased, will meet the administrator of said estate, before me, County Judge of Douglas County, Nebraska, at the County Court Room in said County, on the 13th day of February, 1881, on the 10th day of April, 1881, and on the 10th day of June, 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims, and one year for the administrator to settle said estate, from the 10th day of December, 1880, this notice will be published in the OMAHA WEEKLY BEE, for four weeks successively prior to the 10th day of February, 1881.

WM. O. BARTHOLOMEW,
County Judge

de15wst

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The Genuine

SINGER NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

The popular demand for the GENUINE SINGER in 1879 exceeded that of any previous year during the Quarter of a Century in which this "Old Reliable" Machine has been before the public.

In 1878 we sold 356,422 Machines. In 1879 we sold 431,167 Machines. Excess over any previous year 74,735 Machines.

Our sales last year were at the rate of over

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For every business day in the year.

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15th & Douglas Sts., Omaha, Neb.

This agency does STRICTLY a brokerage business. Does not speculate, and therefore any acres on its books are offered to its patrons, instead of being cobbled up by the agent.

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400,000 ACRES carefully selected land in Eastern Nebraska for sale.

Great Bargains in improved farms, and Omaha city property.

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IN NEBRASKA.

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OFFICE: Jacob's Block, corner Capitol Ave. and 15th Street, Omaha, Neb.

M. R. BISDON,

General Insurance Agent,

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PHENIX ASSURANCE CO., of London, Cash Assets.....$5,107,157
WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Capital.....1,000,000
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GIRARD FIRE, Philadelphia, Capital... 1,000,000
NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL, Capital.....500,000
FIREMEN'S FUND, California.....866,000
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*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 ride.

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