THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR:

THIS resignation business is hard work on the resigner.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD sleeps quietly. This is more than can be said of Senator Conkling at the present moment.

EIGHT-TENTHS of Nebraska republicans sustain the administration in the fight forced upon it by Senator Conkling.

AT no time in the history of the country have the national banks had in circulation so many notes. Over $362,900,000 of national bank notes are credited to the banks by the comptroller of the currency.

THE *Herald* represents Gen. Van Wyck as backing down in his fight on the Lincoln postoffice. Gen. Van Wyck has never yet retreated before the enemy either on the field of war or political battle ground, and it is safe to bet that he will carry his point in that contest if it takes all summer.

JOHN SHERMAN may well be envious of the financial achievements of his successor, Secretary Windom, and proud that his own refunding operations made those achievements possible. Already $550,000,000 of the fives of 1881 have been refunded at 3½ per cent, and the remaining eighty millions will be paid from surplus revenues now in the treasury department.

THE *Herald* is now and always has been opposed to public improvements and everything that tends to the substantial growth of Omaha, unless there is some great steal in it. It was bitterly opposed to water works when the people desired to build them years ago, but it clamored for water just as Holly and Dr. Cushing put in an appearance. It was in favor of the narrow guage until Jay Gould instructed it to flop. It was in favor of sewers just before the late election and urged Mr. Boyd as the proper man for mayor on the ground that Omaha would have to build sewers this year and needed incorruptible business men at the head of our city government.

THE large assemblage of delegates which have gathered at Davenport to discuss the posibility of a canal connecting the Mississippi with the lakes and Atlantic seaboard indicates the wide interest felt in the question of cheap transportation. Three hundred and seventy eight delegates gathered at the first meeting of the convention, representing seventy-seven cities, towns and alliance in fuel accord with the movement. If Nebraska was not represented at the opening of this great gathering, it was not because her citizens have not a vital interest in this movement for cheapening the transportation of food products to the east. The opening of the Hennepin canal from Lake Michigan to Rock Island, will undoubtedly be followed by its extension across the state of Iowa to the Missouri River. A more formidable competitor than even the river route to the gulf would then oppose itself to the outrageous extortions of ice railroads Freights would at once fall and our farmers would reap the benefit of their abors which at present is mercilessly extorted by the corporations. The opening of the Hennepin canal is dependent upon liberal congressional aid. A grant of at least $4,000,000 will be necessary to insure its construction. The New York Chamber of Commerce has promised its aid in the matter and every western congressman and senator should lend his efforts to advancing a cause which so vitally concerns the interests of each and every one of his constituents.

THE CAMPAIGN IN IOWA.

UNDER the call just issued the republicans of Iowa will hold their convention to nominate a state ticket at Des Moines, Wednesday, June 29th. The convention will place in nomination candidates for the offices of governor, lieutenant governor, superintendent of public instruction and supreme judge. The contest over the governorship promises to be quite spirited. Judge Adams, present supreme judge, will in all probability be renominated for a second term, and surface appearances indicate that Prof. VonCoelin, the present school superintendent will also be endorsed for re-election. The most intense interest centers in the forthcoming platform The ultra-prohibition element will insist upon a declaration favoring the proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors while the more conservative republicans are disposed to leave the temperance issue out of party platforms and remand it directly to the people. It is feared that the ultra-prohibition plank will complicate the local issues upon which members of the legislature are to be elected this fall and inasmuch as these members are to elect a United States Senatsr who has practically no business with prohibition, it is not deemed prudent to jeopardize more vital issues by committing the party to a social reform upon which many of its members differ so radically.

Viewed from the standpoint of an outsider, it strikes us that the Republicans of Iowa would make a serious blunder in committing their party to the proposed prohibition amendment. In Iowa as in Nebrasha a nomination by a republican state convention is virtually an election, but this assurance of popular majorities may prove detrimental both to party and public interest. It is vital both to the Republican party of Iowa and the whole country that the senator elected by coming Iowa legislature shall be a man of unswerring integrity and above all a man in full active sympathy with the movement to check the aggression of monopolies. The tactics of the monopolies in Iowa as in every other state will be to divert attention from the monopoly issue by creating and fostering strife over minor issues. This enables them to smuggle their cappers into the legislature under false colors upon side issues and the danger is that the producers of Iowa will be misrepresented in the United States senate for the next six years.

Iowa republicans who are in accord on the all absorbing issue of the hour should exercise prudence in the coming convention concentrate all their influence and energy upon the monopolies and let the minor issues severely alone.

THE SEWNRAGE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of THE BEE.

From the way the sewerage question is being talked up by the North Omaha folks, I am in doubt of the sewer bonds being carried. They have got it into their heads that it will all be used in South Omaha, and that when that side, (if bonds carry) is finished they will oppose bonds for the north side.

Will you, through your paper, give them to understand that an ordinance (not a resolution) has been passed (with only one vote in opposition) dividing the bonds equally between north and south sides of town.

I am in hopes that these bonds will carry. If they do not, it will give the town a back-set, and now that everything is on the "boom" it would be well to keep it going. You may, also, say that the bonds are to run 20 years, and that the majority of present property holders will not have to pay them, &c., &c. THOS. H. DAILEY.

We are emphatically in favor of the proposed construction of the sewers. Our reasons for advocating this great improvement may be summarized as follows:

First, Omaha with her constantly increasing population must have underground drainage. Surface drainage will not meet the necessities of our hotels, boarding houses and private dwellings. It is preposterous to talk about drainage of water closets, sinks and vaults by surface drainage Every cesspool built in Omaha is a breeder of diseases that may at any time sweep away hundreds of men, women and children. The establishment of waterworks will only add to the growing necessities of underground sewers, and delays for another year will be made at the expense of many valuable lives.

Second; The construction of sewers to carry off the water and filth that now passes through the centre of Omaha through the two creek is an absolute necessity. The miasma that arises out of the south Omaha creek in its present condition is simply horrible. This poison breeding slough has already killed hundreds of children in this city, and a good many grown people. Last year 40 per cent. of the deaths in Omaha were in the vicinity of the South Omaha creek. The North Omaha creek has undoubtedly produced its share of disease and whenever the population along its banks becomes as dense as that in the southern portion of the town, the percentage will not fall far below it.

Third. The construction of two main sewers and the closing up of the North and South Omaha creeks commends itself to every taxpayer in Omaha as a measure of economy. By building these sewers we shall do away with the numerous bridges that span the creeks. Many of these bridges are in a very unsafe condition. During every freshet North Omaha creek carries off some of the bridges and imperils the lives, limbs and vehicles of people who are compelled to cross the creek. The interest on $100,000 in bonds at 6 per cent is $6000 a year. The cost of repairing, reconstructing and replacing a dozen bridges in North and South Omaha together with the approaches, will be fully six thousand dollars or more. Whenever man or beast sustains an injury by crossing a tumble down bridge, the city is liable to pay more damage than would meet the sinking fund to pay for the sewers. Apart from all these considerations come the benefits to property owners on both sides of the creek and for that matter all over the city. By closing up the creeks and doing away with the bridges we shall not only enhance the value of property in the immediate neighborhood of these creeks, but raise the value of property all over the city. Every foot of ground in north Omaha north of the creek would be worth fully ten per cent. more than it is now if the creek were closed, and property on this side of the creek would also be materially improved. Take, for instance, Sixteenth street, our very best thoroughfare north, with the best bridge crossing the creek. Remove the bridge and fill up the creek and widen the street to its full hundred feet, and you improve the value of the property all the way up to Harney street. What is true of Sixteenth would be even more true of of Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, where the bridges are absolute obstructions to travel and nuisances.

Fourth; The building of these sewers during the present year will afford steady employment for a great many laborers, and put $100,000 in circulation in Omaha, among manufacturers and retail dealers. It is almost necessary that several hundred working men should find employment in the brick yards, and in the work of construction, because hundreds of them who are now employed in laying down the water pipes will soon be out of work. No city can maintain a constant growth without furnishing steady employment for laboring men. You cannot build up a great city in Omaha by mere land speculation and newspaper puffs. It is only by circulating money through laboring men among other classes of people that the city can aspire to become a commercial metropolis.

Fifth, The closing of the creeks and the building of these sewers will do away with an eyesore to every new comer who lands in Omaha. The dilapidated bridges, tumble down embankments and the nauseating odors that greet every stranger who comes to Omaha to locate, have driven back thousands of men and vast amounts of capital which might to-day be enlisted with our population in the effort to build up our city.

In conclusion let us say that all the objections raised by selfish men who are afraid that one part of the city will be benefitted more than another part against the sewers, are unworthy of a wide awake community.

Conkling and his Successor.

New York Times.

If it was the purpose of Mr. Conkling, in abruptly resigning from the senate, to obtain a prompt re-election which could be regarded as a full indorsement of his peculiar attitude, he is in a fair way to be disappointed. It is true that it is somewhat of an assumption to conclude that this was his purpose, for nothing that is known of his course since his resignation indicates that he cares for a re-election. He has done nothing openly to secure it. He has left his friends and supporters at Albany entirely in the dark as to his intentions and desires, and has wasted valuable time, if he really plans to enter on a struggle that has already become more than doubtful. But it would be quite in accordance with Mr. Conkling's habit of treating personal matters in a lofty way to neglect the first steps in preparation for such a contest, and to trust his fortunes to what he undoubtedly believes to be the inherent strength of his name with the republican party of the state. If this be the explanation of his position, it is not without dignity. Indeed, though the almost unanimous opinion of his fellow-citizens is that his recent action has been hasty, foolish and spiteful, it is generally regarded as bold. It is a pity that Mr. Conkling's qualities, which have a distinct element of greatness in them, should not be called out by more worthy occasions. He has been many years in public life, and every one sees that he has courage, energy, independence and the capacity to inspire devotion in his personal following. These are forces in politics which might have made him, not the leader of a faction in his party in this state, but a leader of the party in the whole union.

Even at this late date he has missed a great opportunity. If his mind had not been completely absorbed by the petty question of Federal patronage as affecting his local leadership, he could hardly have failed to see that the party with which his name had been so closely linked for a quarter of a century is called upon to face new issues of national importance, as to which it needs the guideance of its leaders, among whom he might readily have won and retained a place far more honored than that which he now appears to be losing. One of the most interesting of these—to name but one—is the relation of corporations to our political institutions There is evidence all over the country, constantly recurring, of a movement, more or less vague and blind, but unquestionably extensive and earnest, to resist the influence which powerful corporations are rapidly acquiring. This movement, in spite of its ill-regulated course, accomplished under the form of grangerism, very important local results in the western states. Under the cognate form of greenbackism it has largely influenced the organization and modified the professions of the democratic party in several important states both of the east and west, while it is steadily gaining in all parts of the south. In the more defined form of opposition to monopoly it is making itself felt in the states of New York, New Jersey and Pensylvania, and is extending its influence in other sections where heretofore the field has been occupied with little disturbance by the two great parties. No observer can deny, and no statesmen could fail to see, that the general tendency shown by these various movements is in the direction of a decided change in the political situation, a change which the opposition party can easily and profitably promote, and which the party in power will be compelled to meet.

If Mr. Conkling instead of throwing up his commission as senator, had undertaken to shape the course of his party on this question wisely and with courage and independence, he could have gained a reputation which is now forever impossible. Doubtless, the task was one for which he was ill fitted, but that only shows that, with many of the qualities of a statesman, he lacks a statesman's foresight and sagacity and elevation of purpose, that he is, in fact, but a superfluously gifted politician. The situation for his party, however, simplified by his retirement, and the opportunity which he has cast away remains for his successor. The party will suffer very seriously if that successor should be as incapable of seizing the opportunity as Mr. Conkling has shown himself. Nothing could have a more unfortunate effect upon the future of republicanism, not in New York alone, but in the whole country, than that the state should be represented in the senate by a man who cannot meet the question to which we have referred, as well as others which must arise, in a satisfactory manner. It would be not only unfortunate, but disastrous, if our representative there should be a man closely connected with the corporations which are now being so earnestly attacked. The republican party should not lend itself blindly to the errors or prejudices of the anti-monopolists, but it should fairly acknowledge the basis of fact which lies beneath their complaints, and it should be very careful not to uselessly identify itself, either in reality or in appearance, with corporate interests. It will be the duty of its representatives to see that no real and substantial rights of corporations are sacrificed, but there is at present much less danger of this than that corporate influence in politics shall gain a hold which would be at once a peril and a scandal. The party ought not to be exposed to even the suspicion of contributing to such a result. We have just seen, in the recent appointment of Mr Stanley Matthews to the Supreme Court, a striking evidence that the sentiment at Washington is by no means in accord with the general sentiment of the country. That appointment was due to democratic votes in the senate, but the responsibility for it rests with the republican party, which might have defeated it in the senate, whose president made the nomination, and to which Mr. Matthews belongs. To say nothing worse of it, it was a blunder of precisely the same nature as would be the election by the New York legislature of a United States senator closely identified with one of the justly dreaded corporations. This is a matter which the legislature, if it can rid its mind of the illusion that the destines of the republican party depend on the distribution of federal patronage in New York, would do well to take note of.

The New Medical Law.

After June 1st, 1881, it will be unlawful for any physician to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics without registration in the physicians' register, in the office of the county clerk. The law says:

"It shall be the duty of all persons claiming to be physicians, and intending to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in the state of Nebraska, before beginning the practice thereof, in any branch thereof, to register as a physician by filing with the county clerk of the county in which he or she resides, or in which he or she intends intends to practice, a statement in writing under oath or affirmation giving his or her full name, age, place of birth, place of residence, place of business, and the time he or she has practiced medicine, and when and where he or she has so practiced, and the time of such practice in each place, and if he or she has been a member of any medical society or societies, and if he or she is a graduate of any medical college or university, the date of his or her graduation, and the full and true name and location of such college, institution or university. Such statement shall be filed by the county clerk and by him recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose to be called the 'Physicians' register.'"

Deepening the Mississippi River.

Philadelphia Record.

At the last meeting of the Franklin Institute Mr. Henry F. Knapp, a civil engineer, of New York, made some interesting remarks on "engineering errors in rivers and harbors." The work now being done by Captain Eads at the mouth of the Mississippi, he said, was responsible for the aggravation of the recent Western floods. In attempting to deepen the South Pass by narrowing it he had reduced the volume capacity of the mouth one-half, and was gradually making the Atchafalya River the main outlet. Mr. Knapp held, despite the opposite opinion of engineers in general, that rivers only needed the removal of natural and artificial obstructions to remedy their own shallowness. He proposed that a stone bar be built at the mouth of the Mississippi at right angles to the river current and extending much further into the Gulf of Mexico that the present sand bar. While so built as to allow ships to sail over it, it would effectually stop the deposits of sand by the gulf currents.

The board of managers reported the formation of a mechanical engineering section. Proposed amendments to the bylaws increasing the stock capital of the institute, and regulating the privileges of stockholders, were unanimously approved and ordered to be advertised so that they can be finally acted on at the next meeting.

A MAN o SCENTS.

He Purchases Perfumes to Tickle the Government Smeller.

And at the Same Time Provides Gorgeous Furniture for Official Houses.

Windom Wiping Out Peculators.

Washington Special to the Globe Democrat.

From all accounts the star-route way of transacting Government business is not alone incidental to the Post Office Department. Recent investigations in the treasury develop the existence of abuse only less important than those of the star-route service because involving less money. There is a public officer known as a custodian of the treasury department who has almost unlimited discretion as to the expenditure of the contigent fund. Heads of bureaus may make requisition, but the contodian buys. Even since the exposure of commissioner Baker, of the Interior department, who has most of his house furnished at government expense, there has been a complaint every now and then that this discretionary power of purchasing supplies left the Government at at the mercy of small peculators. The aggregate of these peculations is very large. The custodian of the treasury deparment alone disburses about $132,000 while altogether the amount thus discretionarily spent may be stated at $500,000. The present custodian of the treasury is a gentleman named O. L. Pitney, and he has contrived to make a good thing out of it along with everybody connected with him. All of these men are living at the rate of $5,000 a year on salaries averaging one-fourth of that sum. Mr. Pitney's accounts are subject to the examination and approval of the chief clerk. By a remarkable coincidence, which sometimes occurs in government affairs of this nature, the chief clerk who formerly passed upon these accounts was promoted to assistant secretary, and took this portion of the duties of chief clerk along with him. The contingent fund is to furnish furniture, carpets, water coolers, pitchers, etc. A good portion of it has

GONE IN BAY RUM,

perfumery, commissions, official houses and heaven and the custodian alone know what. Complaints of these abuses have frequently been made, but no attention has been paid to it by those having authority to investigate. So notorious has this looseness become that the accounting officers approve the account "correct as to work done" without certifying to the rest of the bill - the prices or quantity of material. The custodian was the central figure of a little ring, and maintained his commanding position by distributing furniture, carpets, work or perfumery where it would do the most good. It has become somewhat notorious that certain officers of the department have gone very far toward appointing and furnishing their homes at the expense of the government through the custodian's office. When the desk of Thomas Jefferson, upon which he wrote the declaration of independence, was presented to the president, fifteen fac-similes of it were made in Mr. Hessler's shops. They were given around, it is said, as presents. An employee of Hessler's says the latter had a duplicate key to the hardware room, which he visits at night and takes therefrom what he wants. Another of his employes makes affidavit as to how a portion of his time was spent. He gives the dates when he should have been at work for the government, but when he was employed on fine work upon ex-Secretary Sherman's house. He also swears that he worked at Secretary Evarts' house, and upon the new house which Mr. Pitney has built for himself on L street. His pay was charged around to the different bureaus as if he had been at work for them. Mr. Pitney was also

AGENT FOR SECRETARY SHERMAN'S HOUSES

in this city, collected the rent and attended to the wants of the tenants. The scandal connected with the Sherman houses is still fresh in public memory. Between Custodian Pitney and his chief clerk the accounts very loosely described the stock on hand. On investigation it was found that a good deal of what was carried on the book as on hand was not on hand at all. There were some 700 yards of carpeting missing and much first-class furniture, which is represented figuratively, being in fact decorating the parlors of Capt. Cobaugh of the watch, Appointment Clerk Lamphere, Mr. Pitney, and various other treasury officials. There was found to be on hand, however, very unexpectedly a barrel of bay rum, borne as "deodorized alcohol," which Mr. Pitney avers was purchased for ex-Secretary Sherman. It is said that the homes of favored officers of the department and of some newspaper men and Congressmen are adorned with the handsomest kind of water pitchers, for which the owners were not taxed an exorbitant sum. The law requires all furniture, etc., worn out shall be sold at public auction by the custodian. There are, it is alleged, little private sales, however, where for the small sum of 25 cents or 50 cents, or other nominal sum these favored have been allowed to purchase handsome desks, carpets and other articles of value, which, having been used for a couple of months, were replaced by others equally as costly.

THIS SYSTEM OF PRIVATE PECULATION

is not original with Pitney, but has been the practice of chief clerks and others having the discretionary power of sale for many years, and a right good thing they have made of it. They could probably be found in any governmental department to-day. The great steal is in the purchasing power. So many articles are purchased one at a time that the law requiring bids is a dead letter. When bids are put in they come from a little ring. Exorbitant prices are paid for almost everything.

Not long ago a large quantity of books were purchased for a certain bureau. The prices charged were unusually high. One of the officers of the bureau went to Morrison's book store, and he offered to sell them at 50 per cent less than had been paid another bookseller. The department used to purchase Woodruff's file-holders directly from that firm, whose headquarters are in this city. Shortly after the custodian's office came under the present management these files began to be bought of a Washington bookseller at an advance of 30 per cent over Woodruff's charges. The custodian makes his own purchases and signs his own receipts. If $2 is given for an article worth but $1 nobody need know the fraud but the dealer and the custodian, for the quality can't appear on the face of the returns. If the dealer should send up a set of furniture, or a piano or a set of silver to the residence of the custodian, with a receipted bill, this neither would appear on the face of the returns, yet at the same time it might greatly expedite matters.

Mr. Pitney' guilty partners appear to have been Appointment Clerk Lamphere and a young lady of the Treasury, described as

"YOUNG, WITTY AND PRETTY."

Lamphere had a little scheme of his own, on a book, an official compilation of his own, made by clerks, which he sold to the Government at $2 a volume. He had a scheme before Congress last winter which the young lady, "young, witty and pretty," was engineering, and this was to get an appropriation to pay for a large number of these books. The scheme failed, but not by such a majority as would inspire confidence in Congress. Where this investigation is to reach is not yet to be seen, but it is likely that Secretary Windom will make such interesting disclosures as will induce him to put a check on such expenditures, if indeed he does not succeed in handing over Custodian Pitney to the custodian of some penal institution.

Dr. Talmage on Monopoly.

New York Herald, May 16.

After the congregation in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, yesterday morning, had sung, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," Dr. Talmage announced his text from Isaiah ixii., 41—"Thy land shall be married." He said: I propose to name some of the suitors who are claiming the hand of this Republic. In the first place there is a greedy, all-grasping monster who comes in as a suitor, seeking the hand of this Republic, and that monster is monopoly. His sceptre is made out of the iron of the rail track and the iron of telegraphy. He does everything for his own advantage and for the robbery of the people. Things have gone on from bad to worse until in the three legislatures of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for the most part monopoly decides everything. If monopoly favors a law it is passed; if monopoly opposes a law it is rejected. Monopoly stands in the rotunda of Congress putting into his pocket in one year $200,000,000 in excess of all reasonable charge for service. Monopoly holds in its one hand the steam power of locomotion, in the other the electricity of swift communication. Monopoly has the Republican party in one pocket and the democratic party in the other pocket. Monopoly decides nominations and elections - city elections, state elections, national elections. With bribes it takes the votes of legislators, giving them free passes, giving appointments to needy relatives of lucrative positions, employing them as attorneys if they are lawyers, carrying their goods a large per centage less if they are merchants, and if it finds a case very stubborn as well as very important, puts down before him the hard cash of bribery.

A LEGISLATURE BOUGHT OUTRIGHT.

But monopoly is not so easily caught now and captured and arrested as when, during the term of Mr. Buchanan, and legislature committee in one of our states explored and exposed the manner in which a certain railway company had obtained a donation of public land. It was found out that thirteen of the senators of that state received $175,000 among them, sixty members of the legislature of that state received between $5,000 and $10,000 each, the governor of that state received $50,000, his clerk received $5,000, the lieutenant governor received $10,000, all the clerks of the legislature received $5,000 each, while $50,000 were divided among the lobby agents. That thing on a larger or smaller scale is all the time going on in some of the states of the union; but it is not so easily exposed or arrested. I tell you that the overshowing curse of the United States to-day is monopoly. It puts its hand on every bushel of wheat, upon every sack of salt, upon every ton of coal, and every man, woman and child in the United States feels the touch of that moneyed despotism. I rejoice that in twenty-four states of the union already anti-monopoly leagues have been established. God speed them in the work of liberation! I wish that this question might be the question of the next presidential election, for between this and that time we can compel both political parties to recognize it in their platforms. I have nothing to say against capitalists. A man has a right to make all the money he can make honestly. I have nothing to say against corporations as such. Without them no great enterprise would be possible; but what I do say is that the principles are to be applied to capitalists and corporations that are applied to the poorest man and the plainest laborer. What is wrong for me is wrong for the Vanderbilts and the Goulds and the elevated railway companies of New York and Brooklyn. Monopoly in England has ground hundreds of thousands of her best people into semi-starvation, and in Ireland has driven multitudinous tenants almost to madness, and in the United States proposes to take the wealth of fifty or sixty millions of people and put it in a few silken wallets. Monopoly, brazen faced, iron fingered, vulture hearted monopoly, proposes his hand, offers his hand to this Republic. Let the millions of the people—North, South, East and West—forbid the banns of that marriage, forbid them at the ballot box, forbid them by great organizations, forbid them by the overwhelming sentiment of an outraged nation, forbid them by the protest of the church of God, forbid them by prayer to high heaven, that Herod shall not have this Abigail.

BLACK HILLS.

Placer mining is lively in Rockerville gulch.

Many miners are leaving the Hills for Idaho.

Blacktail gulch is experiencing a revival of hydraulicing.

A number of opium eaters were recently arrested at Deadwood.

Two hundred school children at Deadwood picnieced last week.

The Miners Union, Central, are taking steps to equalize wages.

Fourteen hundred stamps are pounding out precious metals in the Hills.

Coaches over the Northwestern company's route to Pierre now make the trip in 33 hours from Deadwood.

A firm in Jackass gulch, Rockerville, cleaned up 100 ounces of gold in three days. It costs the firm $37 a day for water.

The first freight train of the Northwestern line left Pierre last Monday for Deadwood, and will arrive in about fourteen or fifteen days from that time. Pierre is crowded with freight teams, and every pound of freight brought in by the railroad is immediately loaded upon the teams for transportation to the Hills.

EXPERIENCE WITH STORMS AND OTHER DISTURBANCES.

An especially useful and valuable officer of the U. S. government is most widely known under the title of Old Probabilities. But quite as well known is Prof. J. H. Tice, the meteorologist of the Mississippi Valley, whose contributions to his favorite study, have given him an almost national reputation. On a recent lecture tour through the northwest, the professor had a narrow escape from the serious consequences of a sudden and very dangerous illness, the particulars of which he thus refers to:

The day after concluding my course course of lectures at Burlington, Iowa, on 21st December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuraligia in the chest, giving me excruciating pain and almost preventing breathing. My pulse, usually 80, fell to 35; intense nausea of the stomach succeeded, and a cold, clammy sweet covered by entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me; after suffering for three hours, I thought.—as I had been using St. Jacobs Oil with good effect for rheumatic pains,—I would try it. I saturated a piece of flannel large enough to cover my chest, with the Oil, and applied it. The relief was almost instantaneous. In one hour, I was entirely free from pain, and would have taken the train to fill an appointment in a neighboring town, had my friends not dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, St. Louis, and have not been troubled since.

WOMAN'S TRUE FRIEND.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, This none can deny, especiall when assistance is rendered when one is sorely afflicted with disease, more particulary those complaints and weaknesses so common to our female population. Every woman should know that Electric Bitters are woman's true friend, and will positively restore her to health, even when all other remedies fail. A single trial will always prove our assertion. The are pleasant to the taste and only cost 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Ish & McMahon. (1)

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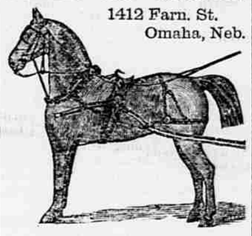

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