THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR:

How those despised "half breeds" have multiplied.

MR. CONKLING'S anti-monopoly dodge won't work.

ANOTHER hotel like the promised Millard would pay well in this city.

OMAHA is waiting patiently for glucose works which are bound to come.

THE first day's trial of the Slocumb law proved it a dead letter in Omaha, at least.

THE administration has hoisted it's flag, inscribed "colors warranted not to run."

THE sunshine and the rain are extending their benificent influences on the crops.

THE spirit of public improvement is in the air and our people begin to revive already.

THE *Republican* asks, "Who is this Hayes?" He is the party who refused to send Hitchcock to Paris.

WHILE wheat is king, cotton is queen. Last years crop, presents a magnificent total of 6,400,000 bales.

OUR banks would consult their own and greatly benefit this city, by becoming members of the Clearing House Association.

THE friends of ex-Senator Conkling should feel mortified at placing their once powerful chief in his present humiliating position.

MR. BLAINE can afford to smile complacently over the desperate attempts of his enemies to connect him with the star route frauds.

THE question at Albany is now whether Mr. Conkling or President Garfield was elected as chief executive. Mr. Cornell will probably answer the question.

WITH its four per cent bonds selling at $1.18½ and three and a half per cents bringing four and a half per cent premium, the United States can well afford to be proud of its national credit.

JOE COOK is getting hit on all sides. An exchange sums him up as "a species of theological Jules Verne, embroidering a small piece or truth with elaborate and effective misrepresentations—pardonable and charming in the novelist."

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR POWER who came to this country a few years ago and returned with his pockets filled with Irish-American money, has begun a series of slanders on Irish-Americans. Mr. O'Connor Power's patriotism dwindled with his pocket-book. A good coat of tar and feathers would be an appropriate garment for this traitorous blatherskite.

Of all the river towns Omaha is showing the most vitality. St. Joe is sleepy, Kansas City has had her boom, Atchison is advancing slowly, but Omaha has put on her seven league boots, and is making strides which cause "the oldest inhabitant" to scratch his ear in wonderment.

THE Chicago *Tribune* makes the statement that the wheat crop of the United States will not aggregate more than two-thirds of last years' yield and that only 7,500,000 bushels of wheat remain in the elevators. This seems to portend high prices during the coming winter and several heavy pools to control the market.

GAMBETTA has won a decisive victory by the passage of the bill for the election of deputies by a general ticket in each department. This change to an election by departments, which will leave the minority in each department practically unrepresented, is expected to place a strong and well drilled majority in Gambetta's hands. This is, after all, the real significance of the change. There is now no one way in which a general popular vote in favor of any one man can be had in France, the President being elected by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate sitting in joint convention. The election of deputies on a general ticket by departments will enable great masses of voters to express a united preference for one man, Gambetta, by putting his name at the head of their ticket or choosing his candidates. For six years, power has been steadily approaching him and he has put it aside until it should come in such shape as would lift him above casual intrigue or political plots. The proposed change in the constituent law, which he has long advocated, will make him, not merely the most powerful man in the French Republic, he is that already; but the only man secure in his power and his position.

ST. LOUIS proposes to hold a Mississippi river convention next fall, at which delegates from all the states bordering on its banks will be invited. We earnestly hope that the meeting will be a success. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers are national property of incalculable benefit to the country at large. The barge lines have demonstrated that the successful navigation of the rivers benefits regions remote from their banks. By the cheapening of transportation rates down the river, the rates by rail from St. Louis to Chicago have also been cheapened and the deepening of the channels of these great natural waterways will add millions of dollars to the wealth of our people. Immense sums of money are annually wasted by the government in dredging unnavigable creeks and deepening the channels of brooks which can never become of practical use in transporting freights. The problem of cheap transportion is rapidly becoming the one great issue of the day to western producers and eastern consumers. Our people should demand of their representatives and senators in congress that liberal annual appropriations shall be made by congress toward deepening the channels and protecting the banks of our great waterways.

A SENATORS HUMILIATION.

No enemy of Roscoe Conkling could wish him a worse fate than that which has befallen him as the result of his foolish and uncalled for resignation of his seat in the national senate. The unanimous vindication which his patronage friends so confidently predicted has turned to utter rout. The prestige of his past career, the record of his party triumphs, the remembrance of his genius as a political organizer have all been swallowed up in the haste of his former friends and political allies to place themselves on the winning side.

The rats have deserted the sinking ship. When patronage unbounded was at his disposal no levees were so well attended as those of Senator Conkling at the Fifth Avenue. The praises of no party chief were sounded more loudly and the compliments and adulation of political henchmen were showered upon the virtual dispenser of three thousand offices and the representative at Washington of the wealthiest and most powerful state in the Union.

To-day, Mr. Conkling, who was unanimously re-elected two years ago to his seat in the senate, finds himself compelled to beg for the endorsement of his friends and to cry quarter to his enemies. Two weeks ago he proudly claimed an unanimous endorsement, now he is content to regain by hook or crook the proud position which he has forfeited, and even to ally himself with his former opponents in order to purchase a place in the senate.

The result of the first two days ballotting at Albany must have convinced the ex-senator that his political prestige has departed. Humilating as the knowledge must be to him, Mr. Conkling can now understand how little of his political strength was due to his own qualities as a statesman and how much to his powers as a despenser of office. The earnest and overwhelming support which the state of New York is giving to the administration which Senator Conkling challenged to personal conflict, must be wormwood and gall to the ex-Senator, and to fill his cup of humiliation to the brim, his most bitter enemy leads public opinion against him in the legislature to which hhe as appealed for support.

It is one of the possibilities that Mr. Conkling may yet be chosen as his own successor, but such a victory would be indeed a barren one. Democratic support would be gained at the expense of party confidence and, returned to the senate under such auspices, his influence in politics would be forever lost.

AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.

The magnificent victory won by the American horse Iroquois at Epsom Downs is an event of international interest. Mr. Lorillard's successful venture will bring him a host of congratulations from every American who has at heart the improvement and development of racing stock in the United States.

"Iroquois" is the first American horse that has ever gained a Derby. Several ventures of a like nature have been made heretofore by wealthy horse owners of the United States. In 1878 Mr. Sanford sent Mate, Preakness, Bay Final and Brown Prince across the water, and the English journals hailed the event as being of little importance. When, however, Brown Prince and Preakness made a creditable appearance in several handicaps and the latter was purchased by the Duke of Hamilton, our English cousins began to awaken to the possibilities that lay before American horse breeders.

In 1878 Mr. Pierre Lorillard sent a number of horses from his New Jersey stables to Newmarket races. Of these Parole was the most noted. He won easily a number of handicaps while Uncas and Mistake also gained good positions. None of the American stud, as it was called, when subsequently reinforced by Mr. J. R. Keene's string, were considered as at all formidable competitors for the great international race the Derby, which founded a century ago on Epsom Downs, is the greatest sporting event of the year in England. This season, however. when Mr. Lorillards, Iroquies and Mr. Keene's, Don Fulano obtained second and third places in the Two Thousand Guineas race at New Market the sporting journals of London admitted that should the American horses run at the Derby the question of the relative merits of English and American thoroughbreds would be thoroughly tested.

Twenty thousand people crowded the race cource at Epsom Downs on Wednesday to witness the trial. Parliament had adjourned, many of the shops in London were closed. Nineteen thousand spectators arrived by rail from one station. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duches of Connaught and a large party of friends were present. Fifteen horses started and Iroquois, the first American horse that has ever obtained a place at Derby, after a magnificent contest passed first under the string. It is stated that his fortunate owners won $2,000,000 on the event.

Aside from all pecuniary benefits which have accrued to Mr. Lorillard through the success of his entry, all the United States will reap a substantial reward from this victory. It settles the question whether our American stables can be worthy competitors of the best bred and best trained English thoroughbreds. England has, heretofore, led the world in blooded horse flesh, America now asserts her claim to be classed with England.

THF BEE IN THE STATE.

Beatrice Express: THE OMAHA BEE appears in a handsome new dress. THE BEE is conservative in nothing.

Hastings Herald: THE OMAHA BEE is out in a bran new dress cut biased and fit by skilled hands. It denotes prosperity.

Valparaiso Avalanche: THE OMAHA BEE has a new dress; now then! let it have a new editor, for the sake of a forbearing and long suffering public.

Central City Courier: THE OMAHA BEE has improved itself by a brand new suit of type and has also incorporated the city of Omaha (bird's-eye view) into its head.

THE BEE has a new dress but the ears of the jackass stand out as far as ever—[Omaha Republican.

We thought it was its stinger that hurt the Republican.—[Crete Standard.

Alma Herald: THE OMAHA BEE comes out in a new dress of body and display type, and slightly enlarged. It looks as bright as a new button and is an evidence of the prosperity of THE BEE. Long may she BEE.

South Western Chronicle: THE OMAHA BEE comes to us this week enlarged and dressed in a new suit, and claims to have the fastest presses between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean. It is a handsome sheet at any rate, and sometimes happens to get on the right side of the question—the anti-monopoly one for instance.

West Point Progress: THE OMAHA BEE is out in a new dress from top to bottom. We have watched the struggles of this paper from its inception, and despite the united and questionable efforts of jealous rivals to squelch it, it has reached the top round in the ladder of Nebraska journalism. Mr. Edward Rosewater, you are a "stayer," and no mistake. More power to your stinger.

Wayne County Review: On Monday last, THE OMAHA DAILY BEE took another important step forward, by putting on an entire new dress, a new and handsome head, and lengthening its columns so as to give nearly one-third more reading matter. We know that it is fashionable in certain circles to constantly jeer at Rosewater, and and speak sneeringly of the journal which he controls, but no one can deny that THE BEE to-day is the leading NEWS-paper of Nebraska, and that it wields a powerful influence in the affairs of the state. While THE BEE, in our opinion, makes many mistakes, and is a little given to the pernicious habit of bolting nominations which it can not control, it is in no sense a "trimmer," and can always be found one side or the other of the great questions of the day, fighting manfully for that which it believes to be right. The stand which it has taken on the side of the people in the war against corporate monopolies, is more than enough to atone for its past political sins and heresies, and we trust that it may continue to lead the press of Nebraska in the good fight, until the producer shall enjoy equal rights with the transporter, and the power of railroad monopolies to control venal legislatures shall be abolished forever.

Senator Fair.

The Hour.

It is a curious circumstance that all four of the Bonanza people are Irishmen by birth—three Roman Catholics, while Fair is so much of a Protestant as to be called an Orangeman. It is remarkable, by the way, how many of the mine owners and mine superintendents are Irishmen. In more than two-thirds of the mines on the Pacific Coast the superintendent or his first-assistant hails from the land of O'Connell and Parnell, and they are generally faithful if not ultra-pious Roman Catholics. The wholesale houses on the Pacific coast are in the hands of the Jews. Americans are the politicians, the lawyers, the railroad men and the speculators. Although the best-known millionaires are Americans, it is, nevertheless, true that more than half of the wealth of the Pacific Coast is in the hands of Irish Roman Catholics and Jews. The Irish spend their money freely and do not make good speculators, but they more than make up for it by their aptitude for practical mining.

James G. Fair was born in Clougher Tyrone County, Ireland, in December, 1831. He came to this country in 1843, attended school at Geneva, Illinois, where some of his family still live. He was an original '49er. In that year he was at work on Long Bar, Feather River, California. He did not find it profitable, so he turned his attention to quartz mining. His first essay was at Angeles, Calaveras County. He soon ranked high as a good judge of mines and as an operator. In 1855 he became superintendent of the Ophir mine, and in 1857 the Hale and Norcross mine came under his direction. It was the latter which gave Fair his start in the world. Soon after he made a lucky guess. He surmised that certain ground might contain a great deal of rich ore. With the help of Flood he secured the claim, since grown so famous throughout the world as the Consolated Virginia and California mines.

Senator Fair owns seventy acres of land in San Francisco and is the owner of a residence in Menlo Park, which is said to have cost $1,000,000. He has a wife and four children. Living so much underground in an unnatural atmosphere, he has been troubled with rheumatism and throat diseases, and once took a trip to Japan for his health. Fair is not as rich as either Mackay or Flood, for his possessions represent actual money taken from the mines rather than profits made on the Stock Exchange. Senator Fair is a democrat in politics, but he is on the pleasantest personal terms with his associate, Senator Jones, who is a republican.

Land and Labor in Russia.

New York Times.

It is not generally known that the emancipation popularly ascribed to Alexander II, was really devised by his father, Nicholas, in order to counterpoise the nobility by creating a strong middle class, the want of which is Russia's greatest calamity. The great agrarian reform planned by Gen. Melikoff just before his downfall, may be called a supplement, or, rather, a revision, of the work of 1861. The 55,000,000 souls then inhabiting Russia proper (i. e.; exclusive of Finland, Poland, and the Caucasus) comprised 1,000,000 nobles, 610,000 ecclesiastics, 4,000,000 burgesses, 23,000,000 serfs, and 26,000,000 free peasants. Of the trading class nearly all were grossly illiterate, and many quite as ignorant and brutal as the peasants themselves, a fact which quickened the zeal of Alexander II. for the elevation of the latter. Both the freedmen and the free peasants were encouraged to buy or lease land, and most of them did so. It was a fatal step. On the rich Southern soil a few throve almost in spite of themselves, but in the swampy West, the stony North, and the parched East matters went steadily from bad to worse. The money raised for land or rent burdened the small farmers with an ever-increasing load of debt, soon argumented by that of over-taxation. In 1366, when the lond question first became a national problem in Russia, the yield of the "Podushni Podat" (poll tax) was 39,600,000 rubles ($22,950,000.) In 1867 it was 35,825,000 rubles; in 1868, 41,075,000; in 1869, 41,707,000; in 1870, 42,513,000; in 1871, 42,966,000; in 1872, 43,366,000, an increase of very nearly 50 per cent, in fact, in the taxes of an almost stationary population. Then came protests, agitations, and that excited talk of reform which is the recognized official substitute for reform itself. But, while this passed away, the growing distress remained. The freed serfs, accustomed from infancy to be cared for by their owners, were quite helpless when suddenly forced to rely on themselves alone. Their farms, worth barely 35 cents an acre, though frequently purchased at $1, seldom, if ever, sufficed to keep them. Successive bad harvests, epidemics, floods, exorbitant usury, paralyzed what little energy the poor creatures had. Many forsook their holdings and flocked to the towns in quest of work. Others a most unheard of step for a Russian—emigrated outright. These causes and the vast conscription of 1877 have depressed agriculture to such an extent that the government, having tried in vain to stimulate foreign immigration by tempting offers of free land and stock, has lately been forced to prohibit grain exportation altogether.

Gen. Melikoff's sweeping remedy of a compulsory sale of land, to take effect before January, 1883, may relieve the peasants from the late riots at Kieff and Elizavetgrad. But who can warrant the permanency of the cure? Were every acre of the Russian soil to be transferred to-morrow, the lapse of a few years would probably find matters as bad as ever. To bestow good land upon a class which clings obstinately to the barbarous farming of the fifteenth century, rejects or misapplies all modern improvements, uses plows and harrows of wood scantily tipped with iron, and knows next to nothing either of subsoil or of surface drainage, is merely casting pearls before swine. Reform, to be effectual, must deal not with the farms, but with the farmers. Economy, foresight, self-helpfulness cannot well be expected of men accustomed to live from hand to mouth, and imbibing with their mother's milk the creed that what was good enough for their fathers is good enough for them. One day in an ordinary Russian village is an ample reply to all rose-colored theories. Half-clad vagabonds loafing around tumble-down shanties, sallow, unwholesome-looking men scratching the earth with wooden plows, acres of uncleared thicket or oozy morass, rough roads worn into gaping ruts, clumsy carts creeping to market at two miles an hour, begging priests filling their sacks with the gifts of starving peasants, men dying of fever or cholera from sheer lack of medical aid—such facts cannot be annihilated by an official formula or an imperial signature; and as Pitt said when taunted with his youth, "The cure must be left to time."

SLOCUMB'S TODDY.

Vast Reservoirs of That Refreshing Beverage Stored Among the Sand Hills.

The Bee Man Browses on the Banks of Sacrmento Lake.

Crop Prospects in Phelps and Buffalo Counties—Kearney Items.

Correspondence of The Bee.

KEARNEY, Neb., May 30.—It is not very generally known that Nebraska has a few very beautiful lakes. Some years ago in company with a government surveying party I visited a number of small lakes forming a chain parallel to the North Platte river, thirty miles to the north of it. These are among the sand hills, and it is the opinion of many that underground connection is sustained between the lakes. They are illy fed by springs, and receive no streams, The head source of Blue Creek is through the sand from the foot of this chain.

Occasional lakes are found among the hills in other parts or northern Nebraska and small lakes and lagoons abound in the low bottoms of the larger streams in the state; but a lake of any size on the high prairie of Nebraska is a real curiosity. Such, however, is found on the divide between the Platte and Republican rivers in Phelps county. Sacramento lake, as it is called, covers at the present time about one thousand acres of land and is eight or nine feet deep. It usually covers only about four hundred acres and is about five feet deep. Two small sail boats have been provided for pleasure excursions.

During the extreme drouth of last season it became nearly dry, but a great quantity of snow fell in the Sacramento Valley last winter and excessive rains thus far during the seeson has swelled it to unheard of proportions. It is situated in the center of a large area of almost level table land, but little lower than the surrounding country. It has neither outlet nor inlet and contains but few if any fish, the testimony of near residents differing on this point.

THE TOWN OF SACRAMENTO

about a mile from the lake, is little more than one year old; but it is a thriving little business place, and has outstripped all other inland towns in this part of the state. For this much credit is due to the character, business ability and energy of its merchants. A drug store, hardware store, and two houses of general merchandise are all serving a splendid patronage, one single firm having received four car loads of goods since the highwater trouble.

THE CROPS IN PHELPS

The crops in Phelps county are in excellent condition, and the ground is very thoroughly saturated. A continuation of the recent heavy rains may prevent corn ground being worked and otherwise injure all kinds of grain This section of country yielded ten bushels of wheat per acre last year, while elsewhere many pieces were not worth cutting. The consequent faith in this as wheat land has nearly doubled the acreage of wheat sown last year.

THE CROP PROSPECT IN BUFFALO

county was never better. There will be nearly the usual acreage of corn, but all is not yet planted. The increase in wheat acreage is about equal to the amount of new ground broken last year.

KEARNEY, THE METROPOLIS

of the county, has a very good trade. This town was laid out in 1872 and has steadily grown since. It now claims 2,000 people and new dwellings appear each week.

A canal project is on foot, which if successful will insure to Kearney a bright future. The Platte river is to be tapped fourteen miles above by a canal leading to the bench land one mile north of the city. The water there conducted is to be used for mill and factory power. More good flouring mills will will find ample employment, and the immense quantity of wool grown along the Loup, Republican and Platte rivers will sustain extensive woolen mills. Paper mills are also contemplated. Men of energy and means are interested in the matter.

Some Kearney firms are doing a small wholesale business, and the city is putting on airs. The street commissioner is grading the streets and putting in stone crossings. The stone is shipped from Lincoln by Boss Stout. When the canal is completed waterworks are expected.

F. W. Williams, after an absence of four years, has returned from the Black Hills and again taken charge of the Commercial Hotel. The Doctor furnishes the best table of the valley, and his Sunday dinners are simply superb. The reputation and standing of the house as a traveling men's resort is assured in his hands.

It has rained continuously for the past three days. The Platte river is bank full and many small streams are wrestling with the bridges. The bridge over the Loup river directly north from here, is reported to have gone out on Saturday last. The rain has extended as far west as Willow Island, and is reported quite general both north and south of this place.

JAY.

A Flinty Female.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., May 29.—Sixteen miles west of this city, on the State-line division of the Pan-Handle railroad, is situated the village of Idaville. Near this place is located a cemetery, and in this silent city of the dead a discovery has just been made which can indeed be characterized as strange and sensational. A few days ago a man named Samuel Wilson desired to remove the remains of his wife, who had died six years ago, and those of his father, whose death took place thirteen years since. Accordingly, he procured help, and the work of excavating began. The grave in which the father's remains lay was first opened, when it was found that nothing but the bare skeleton remained. Then the wife's grave which was less than two feet distant was excavated. Upon reaching the bottom the startling discovery was made that the body was petrified. The arms and limbs, however, had withstood the effect of whatever element in the earth had caused the petrification to occur, and nothing remained of them but bones. The trunk of the body was as hard as flint, and upon being taken from the grave was found to weigh about 300 pounds, while the woman during her life weighed about 140 pounds. The case has caused a good deal of interest to be manifested in the matter, and, although the wise men of the neighborhood have put their heads together in counsel, they can study out no satisfactory reason why the woman's body should thus be turned to stone and the other remains, located so near, should be in no way affected by the petrifying influence. Another strange feature of the case is the fact of the arms and limbs turning to dust while the remainder of the body hardened into stone. The woman whose remains are thus attracting so much attention was once a resident of Harrison Township, this county, and it was there she and Mr. Wilson were married. She was a daughter of John Small, a respected old farmer, and herself and husband took up their residence near Idaville about the year 1867. This case of petrification is the only one ever known in this section of Indiana, and, as a natural consequence, a large number of people have taken the pains to see the strange sight.

Mr. Wesley Sisson, a widely known lawyer of Chicago, Ill., was cured of a most serious attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism complicated with Sciatica, by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He flatteringly praises it.

WOMAN'S WISDOM.

New Haven Palladium: "She insists that it is more importance, that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."

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TRUE TO HER TRUST.

Too much cannot be said of the ever faithful wife and mother, constantly watching and caring for her dear ones, never neglecting a single duty in their behalf. When they are assailed by disease, and the system should have a through cleansing, the stomach and bowels regulated, blood purified, malarial poison exterminated, she must know that Electric Bitters are the only sure remedy. They are the best and purest medicine in the world, and only cost fifty cents. Sold by Ish & McMahon. (2)

Mrs. A. N. Frank, 177 W. Tupper Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says she has used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for severe toothache and Neuralgia of the head and thinks it is the best thing she knows of for relieving pain of any kind. She keeps it constantly in the house as a household remedy.

FREE OF COST.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption, Coughs and Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., is given away in trial bottles free of cost to the afflicted. If you have a bad cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or any affection of the throat or lungs by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you cannot afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford, and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim for it. Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure one half the cases that DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY will cure. For sale by

(6) ISH & MCMAHON, Omaha.

ST. JACOBS OIL

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

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

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Creighton Block,

OMAHA, . . . NEBRASKA.

Send for Circular. nov20-d&wtf

NOTICE.

John Dassept will take notice that on the 9th day of May, 1881, Charles Brandes, a Justice of the Peace of 1st precinct, Douglas County, Neb., issued an order of attachment for the sum of $25.50 in an action pending before him, wherein Morris Elgutter is plaintiff, and John Dassept defendant, and that property consisting of one trunk and contents has been attached under said order. Said cause was continued to the 20th June, 1881, 1 o'clock p. m.

m14e salt MORRIS ELGUTTER, Plaintiff.

STATE OF NEBRASKA.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, May 14th, 1881.

It is hereby certified that the Germania Life Insurance Co., of New York, in the State of New York, has complied with the Insurance Law of this State, and is authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State for the current year.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year above written.

JOHN WALLICHS,
Auditor P. M.

In Charge of Insurance Department.
J. H. ALFORD, Deputy

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1109 Farnham St., Omaha, Neb.

Raising and selling of Pure Italian Bees and Queens. Also keeps for sale the best improved bee hives, smokers, comb foundation and all kinds of bee material and fixtures.

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Reception of Guests and Reception Concert.

JUNE 9th:

FIRST GRAND CONCERT.

JUNE 10th:

Grand Parade!

Participated in by all Civil and Military Societies, Fire Department, and Manufacturers' Interest.

IN THE EVENING,

SECOND GRAND CONCERT.

JUNE 11th:

BANQUET AND BALL.

JUNE 12th:

PIC-NIC!

SOLO ARTISTS:

SIGNORA MABELLA!

—Contralto.—

MISS KATTIE LOWE

—Soprano.—

Prof. E. STRASSER, Violinist,

The Grand Chorus,

350 Male Voices 350

Under the Direction of

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THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,

40 of the best instrumentalist of the West 40

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All Festivities will be held in the spacious MUSIC HALL, being erected especially for the Sænger-Fest, and located on the CORNER OF 15TH AND CAPITOL AVENUE.

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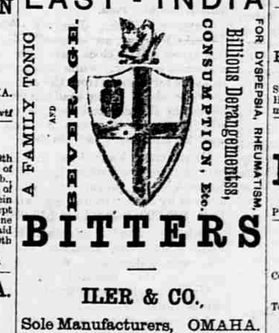
KENNEDY'S

EAST - INDIA



BITTERS

ILER & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers, OMAHA.

MRS. LOUISE MOHR,

Graduate of the St. Louis School of Midwives, at 1508 California Street, Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, north side, where calls will be promptly responded to at any hour during the day or night. m17d3mo

BRIDGE NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS Will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, June 4th, 1881, for furnishing material and building the following bridges: A sixty foot combination bridge across Little Papillion on section line between sections 15 and 16, township 15, range 11; a forty-foot combination bridge across creek on range line between section 13, township 15, range 11, and sec. 18, town 15, range 12; a sixty-foot combination bridge across Big Papillion, near section line between sections 14 and 15, township 16, range 11. Specifications on file in county clerk's office, and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. JOHN R. MANCHESTER, County Clerk.

m31-5t

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW BOOK,

'Bible for the Young,'

Being the story of the Scriptures by Rev. Geo. Alexander Crook, D. D. in simple and attractive language for old and young. Profusely illustrated, making a most interesting and impressive youth's instructor. Every parent will secure this work. Teachers, you should circulate! Price $3 00.

Send for circulars with extra terms.

J. H. CHAMBERS & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

The Oldest Established

BANKING HOUSE

IN NEBRASKA.

Caldwell, Hamilton & Co.,

BANKERS.

Business transacted same as that of an incorporated bank.

Accounts kept in currency or gold subject to sight check without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued payable in three, six and twelve months, bearing interest, or on demand without interest.

Advances made to customers on approved securities at market rates of interest.

Buy and sell gold, bills of exchange, government, state, county and city bonds.

Draw sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all parts of Europe.

Sell European passage tickets.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE. ang1dt

United States Depository.

FIRST

NationalBank

—OF OMAHA.—

Cor. 13th and Farnum Sts.

OLDEST BANKING ESTABLISHMENT IN OMAHA.

(SUCCESSORS TO KOUNTZE BROTHERS.)

ESTABLISHED 1856.

Organized as a National Bank August 20, 1868.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS OVER - $300 000

Specially authorized by the Secretary of Treasury to receive subscriptions to the

UNITED STATES

4 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

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

This bank receives deposits without regard to amounts.

Issues time certificates bearing interest.

Draws drafts on San Francisco and principal cities of the United States, also London, Dublin, Edinburgh and the principal cities of the continent of Europe.

Sells passenger tickets for emigrants in the Inman line. may1dtf

Geo. P. Bemis

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

15th and Dodge Sts., Omaha, Neb

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

Dexter L. Thomas & Bro.

WILL BUY AND SELL

REAL ESTAT

AND ALL TRANSACTIONS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

Pay Taxes, Rent Houses, Etc.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL

Call at Office, Room 8, Creighton Block, Omaha. ap5-dtf

Nebraska Land Agency

DAVIS & SNYDER,

1505 Farnham St., . . . Omaha, Nebraska.

400,000 ACRES

Carefully selected land in Eastern Nebraska for sale. Great Bargains in improved farms, and Omaha city property.

O. A. DAVIS. WEBSTER SNYDER.
Late Land Com'r U. P. R. R. 4p-feb7tf

BYRON REED. LEWIS REED

BYRON REED & CO.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED

Real Estate Agency

IN NEBRASKA.

Keep a complete abstract of title to all Real Estate in Omaha and Douglas county. mayt f

AND STILL THE LION

CONTINUES TO

Roar for Moore(s)

Harness AND Saddlery.

404 South 13th Street, Omaha, Neb.

I have adopted the Lion as a Trade Mark, and all my goods will be STAMPED with the LION and my NAME on the same. NO GOODS ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THE ABOVE STAMPS. The best material is used and the most skilled workmen are employed, and at the lowest cash price. Anyone wishing a price-list of good will confer a favor by sending for one.

DAVID SMITH MOORE.

NOTICE.

Any one having dead animals I will remove them free of charge. Leave orders southeast corner of Harney and 14th St., second door.

CHARLES SPLITT.

A. W. NASON, Dentist.

OFFICE—Jacobs' Block, corner Capitol avenue and Fifteenth street, Omaha Neb.

M. R. RISDOM,

General Insurance Agent.

REPRESENTS:

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO, of London, Cash Assets	$6,107,127
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 and Douglas St., OMAHA, NEB.

J. G. RUSSELL, M. D.,

HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Diseases of Children and Chronic Diseases a Specialty. Office at Residence, 2009 Cass street. Hours—8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., and after 6 p. m ap15c 3m

J. R. Mackey,

DENTIST,

Corner 15th and Douglas Sts, Omaha, Neb. Prices Reasonable. ap23-3w

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, NORFOLK, NEB. May 18th 1881.

Concerning N. W. ¼ Sec. 5, Township 16, North of Range 11, East of 6th Principal Meridian.

To William Corbett, —— Morrell, Thomas Boyers, J. B. Whittier, Elijah M. Hobbs, and to all whom it may concern.

You are hereby notified that on the 5th day of September A. D. 1857, one William Corsett, filed his Declaratory Statement, No. 5009, upon the N. W. ¼ of Section 5, Township 16, North of Range 11 East of the 6th Principal Meridian, and on the 11th day of same month located thereon Military Bounty Land Warrant No. 80,171, act of 1847, which warrant was found to have been located at Council Bluffs, Iowa, October 1st, 1859, on land in that land district. The "location" was canceled by letter of Hon. Commissioner of the General Land office, dated July 20th 1860, and the counterfeit certificate returned to the local office, and the officers instructed to notify Corbett of the action taken; and that as his pre-emption right had been approved, he would be permitted to locate said tract with a valid and legally assigned warrant, or to substitute cash in payment therefor; that no legal notice of the said action of the commissioner was brought home to said Corbett, or to any party or parties who succeeded to his rights, and it appearing from the records of Douglas county, Nebraska, that J. B. Whittier, and Elijah M. Hobbs, are the legal successors of said Corbett to the title of said N. W. ¼ Sec. 5 Town. 16, North of Range 11 East of 6th P. M. The Hon. Commissioner of the General Land office has under date of May 4th, 1881 decided that the said Whitter and Hobbs are entitled to locate the said tract with warrants, or to substitute cash in payment therefor; as follows, to-wit: J. B. Whittier for the E½ of N. W. ¼ 5-16-11E Elijah M. Hobbs for the W½ of N. W. ¼ 5-16-11E

Thirty days from the date of the first publication of this notice are allowed, in which an appeal from said decision may be filed in the local land office.

If no appeal is filed, ninety days from expiration of the said thirty days are allowed the said Whittier and Hobbs in which to offer the legal consideration for the said tracts.

E. S. BUTLER, Register. WM. H. LAMBERT, Receiver. m20wtr16d

REMOVED.

—THE—

New York Clothing House

HAS REMOVED TO

1309 FARNHAM STREET,

(Max Meyer's Old Stand,)

WHERE THEY SHALL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AN IMMENSE STOCK OF MEN'S BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

Clothing, Hats, Caps & Gent's Furnishing Goods

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES.

H. M. & M. PEAVY,

1309 Farnham Street, Omaha, Neb.

More Popular than Ever.

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 "
Excess over any previous year	74,735 "

OUR SALES LAST YEAR WERE AT THE RATE OF

OVER 1400 SEWING MAC