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Edwin Davis, Manager of City Circulation.

John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Mail Circulation of THE DAILY BEE.

I. D. Chamberlain correspondent and solicitor.

AT the present rate of consumption Omaha could easily support ten more brick yards.

CALIFORNIA will again urge the Chinese question upon the attention of congress.

PAVE with stone or not at all, is coming to be the opinion of our most substantial and clearest headed citizens.

IT is safe to assume that tariff tinkering will engage a large portion of the time of the next session of congress.

AND now if Guiteau would only fall out of the court house window and break his neck like Ed. Williams, the country would breathe a sigh of relief.

BOSS KELLEY is evidently preparing to go out of politics. He has sold the New York *Express* to Cyrus W. Field, and Tammany will have to look for a new organ.

WILLIAM W. ASTOR has skipped to Europe. He couldn't stand the laughter of his friends after his defeat for congress and his peculiar campaign tactics in the slums of New York.

THE U. P. talk of decreasing the time made by their fast train between Denver and Omaha. A decrease in freight and passenger tariffs would meet with much more general approval.

CORN can be carried from St. Louis to Liverpool, nearly 4,000 miles, for eleven cents per bushel, but it costs three cents per bushel to carry corn across the Missouri river at Omaha, a distance of two miles. Keep it before the people.

THE talk of "our great surplus revenue" has died away since Commissioner of Pensions Bentley has announced a deficiency of $100,000,000 in the Pension bureau. The arrearage of pensions act will take care of a large portion of our surplus revenue for some years to come.

CORN has been shipped from St. Louis to Liverpool during the past week for eleven cents per bushel—a rate lower than any that has ever yet been obtained from Chicago to any English seaport. The Mississippi route to the sea is thus practically shown to be of incalculable advantage to the producers of the great corn raising region.

A national subscription in Spain is mentioned in Madrid newspapers as having been started for the purpose of purchasing Gibraltar from England. Some Madrid bankers have offered to give $1,000,000 towards the object. If England refuses to entertain the proposition, the proceeds of the subscription are to be used in fortifying points on the Straits, both in Africa and Spain.

JAY GOULD'S latest blackmailing scheme is the proposition to erect a new Stock Exchange in New York on which the watered stocks of his numerous railroads shall be listed. This plan of Gould's grew out of the refusal of the New York Stock Exchange to list his new issue of Manhattan Elevated six per cent securities in exchange for the old guaranteed ten per cents. The governing committee of the Exchange declare that they don't scare a cent, and tell Gould to go on with the procession.

WITHIN another week active preparations for the enforcement of the Slocumb law will begin in Omaha. It is now certain that fully one hundred saloon keepers and retail liquor dealers will go out of the business, and this change will leave a good many buildings now occupied by them vacant. A majoriy of the dealers are arranging for a change of occupation, and there is no doubt that in the end they, as well as the city at large, will profit by the change. There have been altogether too many saloons in Omaha and few of them have made more than a livelihood.

BROKEN BANKS.

Recent bank failures in the east are creating considerable disturbance in leading money centres. The failure of one of the most solid banks of Boston has alarmed many conservative capitalists who imagine these failures are the forerunners of another financial panic. A good many of the eastern banks are dealing in securities which are in fact no securities at all. They loan money on worthless property, simply because at the hour of loaning that property commands a price in Wall street. But the managers in these banks know very well that many of the securities they receive have no intrinsic value. They are good for the amount loaned only so long as the market keeps up and holds out the hope that the securities will be worth more to-morrow than to-day. Eastern capitalists are now recklessly speculating in railroads that are being built in advance of business requirements, in coal mines and mining claims of every description. Mining stocks that are scarcely worth the paper on which they are printed have been accepted as collateral by the banks, and these worthless securities classed as assets are liable to swamp the banks at any time.

The railroads may earn money ten years hence, and and the coal mines become valuable as deposits when other mines become exhausted, but in most cases the mining stock was printed to sell. The people who speculate in these stocks and lose are not, perhaps, entitled to much sympathy, but people who trust their money to an established bank and lose it through the bank's speculation are victims in the same sense as if their houses had been broken into and their property stolen. In fact, if bank directors who lose other people's money either in speculation on their own account or in aid of other people's speculation, were treated as men are who break into houses and steal, there would be fewer violations of trust of this kind. The interests of the moral law would be promoted by subjecting all classes of rascals to a similar punishment.

THE Mormon question is being forced to the foreground by the contest over the representation of Utah in congress. Many absurd reports concerning the aggression of mormonism in the territories are already being set afloat by over zealous partizans. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, for instance, sends word that the Mormons have been for years "quietly but industriously laying their plans to control in a measure the local government of the territories in the neighborhood of Utah, and have in a great measure succeeded in their preliminary efforts. It is also stated that the Mormon chiefs are civil judges as well, and try temporal cases, which the correspondent says is "a pretty plain admission of the charge of connection between the Mormon church and state." This connection has notoriously existed ever since the Mormon church was founded, and the exercise of temporal functions by the Mormon priests was one of the reasons which led years ago to the passage of the so-called "Poland" bill by congress, which took away their general civil jurisdiction from the "probate" or common judges and transferred it to the district courts. This legislation has probably, however, not broken up the habit of Mormons resorting voluntarily to their own tribunals, and no mere legislation will ever make them do it.

RAILROADS are now regulating themselves pretty well in accordance with public sentiment. They can never hereafter charge exorbitant rates without injuring themselves more than they can injure shippers.—Kansas City Journal.

This will be sweet consolation to the people along the line of the Union Pacific and other western railroads, where the companies are regulating themselves, not in compliance to public sentiment, but in accordance with the demands of their own corporate greed. Such nonsense as the above reflects discredit upon the intelligence of the press. It is a well established fact that the charges of the railway monopolies are not based on what another road will bid for the traffic, but on what the traffic will bear. If the editor who wrote the extract referred to would make a trip over the overland route, through Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada, he would very quickly discover how railroads are regulating themselves in accordance with public sentiment.

THE *Herald* sees in the possibility that Governor Nance may not call an extra session of the legislature this winter grave danger to any effort to pave Omaha business streets during the coming year. There is no doubt that any extensive paving scheme must depend on our ability to secure legislation that will authorize the issue of pavement bonds, but after all the delay may in the end prove of great benefit. It will take at least twelve months to have our water works generally introduced into business houses and the digging of sewers and laying of sewer pipes will require the tearing up of our business streets during the coming year. Delay will also afford ample time for a thorough ventilation of the pavement question, and we have no doubt will be the means of saving Omaha from reckless waste and costly experiments.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS

The emperor of Germany's speech at the opening of the Reichstag, is exciting much comment. It is apparently a startling defiance of the will of the people, as expressed at the late election. Every one of the unpopular measures of Prince Bismarck which suffered defeat at the last Reichstag are again placed before that body with the sanction of Kaiser William. The accident insurance bill, the tobacco monopoly, the liquor tax, the bills for quadrennial parliaments and biennial budgets are once more revamped. All these measures were rejected, because it was well understood that they were introduced to swell the personal power of Bismarck, to insolent bureaucracy, and to extend into commerce and domestic life the party tyrrany now exercised in all branches of the public service. It was against such despotism that Germany protested at the polls, and it is one of the boldest defiances that once more throws down the gage of battle to the Reichstag, and threatens resignation if a ready compliance is not forthcoming.

In this connection, attention is very generally drawn to the great difference which exists between the constitutional system of Germany and Great Britain. The emperor in his speech assumed the entire responsibility of bringing forward the obnoxious measures. The conservative press allude to these as the "emperor's programme." The liberal journals charge that Bismarck is trying to shield himself and his socialistic measures behind the person of his sovereign. This charge cannot lie. In Germany the chancellor is responsible alone to the emperor and the emperor to no one. In England the ministry are responsible to parliament, and the sovereign cannot bear the responsibility of unpopular measures introduced by the ministry. A majority vote of parliament terminates their political existence. In Germany an adverse vote of the reichstag seems to have no effect whatever upon the personality or policy of the chancellor. In other words the imperial government is clearly irresponsible to the people. This is now so prominently established that it is not at all unlikely that the question of the constitutional responsibility of ministers will again be brought into debate in the reichstag. Still an agitation for constitutional reform will scarcely accomplish any great results as long as the Emperor William and Chancellur Bismarck remain on the scene. Both are highly respected by Germany, the one for his personality, the other for his eminent services to the nation. In the present unsettled condition of European politics Germany cannot afford to lose Prince Bismarck even at the gain of a liberalization of her present system of representative government.

The Tycoon's government was overthrown in the year 1867 and the dynasty of the Mikado's restored atfer 300 years of usurpation. The new Mikado who is the 122nd of his dynasty has shown himself in accord with the spirit of the times. In 1875 he decreed the establishment of a senate to share the duties of the government. Three years later he consented to elective local assemblies of classes below the rank of great daimios, and on October 14th, 1881—corresponded with the Japanese date "12th day, 10th month, 14th year Meiji"—he caused a decree to be published by the first secretary of state, promising a national parliament in the year 23 Meiji, which is nine years hence and corresponding with our year 1890.

The decree is interpreted to mean that the parliament will not be put off further than nine years, but may be established two or three years sooner, if things can be got ready for so great a change. The Japan *Mail* infers that the parliament will embrace a Senate composed of the old feudal daimios, who number some 600, but it does not indicate any further details of the plan of the Emperor.

The mines of South Africa are showing good returns. It is not in diamonds alone that the country is rich, but copper, coal and salt mines yield large returns. The gross weight of diamonds contained in packages passed through the Kimberley post-office in 1880 was 1,440 pounds, at an estimated value of $16,839,485. The copper mines of Uamaqualand exported 15,300 tons. The salt pans in Simon's Town, Malmesburg, Piquetberg, Fraserberg, Uttenhage, and Cradock yielded about 9,000 tons of salt. There are also a large number of mineral springs in the colony which are well resorted to, but accommodations for visitors are, as a rule, very inferior.

A sensation was created in the Italian chamber of deputies this week by the attempt of "a crank" to assassinate Premier Depretis. Cablegrams announce that while Depretis was discussing the agricultural estimates a scene of disorder occurred in the strangers' gallery, and immediately a revolver was thrown into the hall, a voice crying, "To Depretis." The revolver fell without exploding or hurting any one. The man who threw the pistol, named Maccaluso, was arrested and the house resumed its debate. An investigation showed that Maccaluso endeavored to shoot Depretis, but being prevented by the bystanders, hurled the revolver at him. Maccaluso is about thirty years old. He was born in Arragona, Sicily. He had already been imprisoned for wounding with intent to murder, and is still under police supervision. It is stated that on the morning of the attempted assassination Maccaluso presented himself at the police station and asked to be watched during the day, saying otherwise he would commit some excess.

Limerick is the scene of a number of outrages which are seriously disturbing the English government and which will prevent the relaxation of coercion in Ireland for some time to come. At least, so says the London *Times*, whose utterances on the Irish question must be taken with a number of grains of allowance. In other parts of the island, however, the beneficial results of the land commission continue to manifest themselves. That body continues to cut down rents with the most partial regard to wishes of the tenantry. Rents on the Blake farm in Limerick have been reduced twenty per cent although for forty-three years they have been promptly paid and the landlords have borne one-half of the costs of improvements. This action has caused increased fear among landowners, who declare that Gladstone's bill amounts to virtual confiscation of their holdings.

FRANCE has taken the first step toward protecting laboring women and children by the passage of a bill limiting their hours of factory labor to eleven. The bill passed by a narrow vote. But it has become a law, nearly the first, if not *the* first, law of the kind in Europe. England began such legislation, and it has been followed in this country by states like Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, although some, notably Rhode Island, have neglected this needful protection of the artisan and his children. The movement makes slow progress obroad, but wherever power reaches the people, as in France, law begins to be made in the interest of the people.

Private enterprise and individual capital in Spain is something quite remarkable. A short time ago it was determined to build a new line of railroad from Barcelona to new Madrid, shares of which were issued to the amount of $4,000,000. The applications for stock exceeded $40,000,000, which goes to show either that the scheme was exceedingly popular, or that there is an enormous amount of capital lying idle, the accumulation of centuries, during which there have been comparatively few enterprises attempted.

Russia has a peculiar way of dealing with strikers, who are probably regarded as incipient nihilists. One day last month the compositors on the St. Petersburg *Herald* office asked for an increase of wages, intimating at the same time if it was not granted they would leave. Some of the men were Germans, and on the matter coming to the knowledge of the chief of police he ordered the whole lot of them to leave the country, and they were sent across the frontier forthwith.

Railroad building in Mexico continues to progress rapidly. The Guyamas road has been accepted to Harmasillo and is expected to reach Magdalena by December 15. The Central road has been finished to San Juan Del Rio, the Morelos railroad to Cuantia and the National road is pushing the work on the whole line to the interior. The decision as to the right of way to Guadalajara is delayed by the illness of the president and the minister of public works.

Two million dollars has already been expended on the Church of the Sacred Heart on the hill of Montmartre, Paris, and the edifice is hardly above ground. The building will cost $2,400,000 more and the decorations $1,000,000 additional. The Grand Opera cost $10,200,000 and is not yet finished. The new post office will cost $6,000,00 and the Hotel de Ville $8,000,000.

What remains of the independence of Tunis can hardly survive the French occupation, which M. Gambetta is now determined to prolong until January, 1882. Should no European complications stand in the way, France will then probably annex the regency to Algeria to offset the territory acquired by other powers from the ottoman empire.

Gambetta's "Grand Ministry" does not seem to give general satisfaction in France. This is especially the case with Paul Bert, the minister of public instructions, who is cordially hated by the clericals. His selection by Gambetta is looked upon as an evidence that the premier does not intend to relax his former uncompromising war upon clericalism. Bert is known as a fanatical enemy of the church. He has set his face sternly against any form of religious instruction in the public schools which he has denounced as the school of imbecelity, of fanaticism, of anti-patriotism, and of immorality.

The cost of working the railroads in the various European countries for 1880 was as follows: England, 52.4 per cent of the receipts; Germany, 54 per cent; Belgium, 58.6 per cent; Switzerland, 55.4 per cent; Italy, 61.5 per cent. The gross receipts per mile were in France $13,060, and in England $17,450.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Emile Melville in light opera has taken Boston by storm.

London is to be regaled with a season of "Black Crook" at the Alhambra.

Mary Anderson's engagement at Booth's Theatre begins on the 2d of January.

"Michael Strogoff" has proved a great pecuniary success in Haverly's Chicago Theatre.

Miss May Davenport will probably soon become a member of Madison Square Theatre Company.

The new Savoy Theatre, on the Thames embankment, which was opened a few days ago, is lit by the electric light.

Mlle. Rhea is very quick to learn. She studied the English language coming over on the steamer, and now speaks as well as Janausek.

John McCullough has had a brilliant house through the week at Haverly's Fifth Avenue supported by Kate Forsyth, H. A. Langdon, and Edmund Dollier, in Virginius.

Booth made his first appearance as Richelieu December 2, 1857 at the Metropolitan Theatre, Detroit, with Bob Miles now manager of the Grand Opera-house, as De Mauprat.

It is reported that Signor Majeroni intends to retire from the stage and to act as manager to Madame Ristori, who is said to meditate a farewell visit to this country next season.

The Marie Prescott Combination has disbanded. The manager has been distributing circulars hinting that the success of Salvini was largely due to Miss Prescott's genius.

Minnie Cummings announces to the world through an obliging interviewer, that she had not retired from the world, but engaged in writing comedies and magazine articles.

Sarah Bernhardt won a triumph of the most pronounced character in Amsterdam. Holland is not generally regarded as the country of wild enthusiasm, but she appears to have charmed the natives out of all their habitual gravity and stolidity.

Max Maretzek says his contract with Patti, for the breach of which he has commenced suit for $5,000, was on a basis of $3,000 to be paid to her nightly. He includes in his suit a claim for $7,925 on account of her failure to go on the Mexican tour in 1861.

Milwaukee Sun: "McKee Rankin had a good deal of trouble because his wife was jealous of the way he made love to the 'widow,' in 'The Danites' so he had another play written, in which his wife could make love to another fellow and he loved back again, and now the play is seven. They play 'The Danites' one night and '49' the next, and everybody is satisfied, and there is no more trouble in the old man's mind."

A middle-aged gentleman, inclining to obesity, with good watery eyes, a large, flat face, a big head rather sparsely covered with iron-gray hair, is Juliet's lover as represented by Sig. Rossi. A howling, sensual African brute, with rolling eyes and thick lips, who rants and grinds his teeth enough to frighten the ladies, is Rossi's conception of the noble Moor, who, by his commanding presence, his noble eloquence, his natural grace and dignity, overcame all prejudices of race and family and won the love of the gentle Desdemona. The Italian actor is more fortunate in his representation of the melancholy Hamlet, who is prematurely old, gloomy, fat and dissatisfied.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Cambridge (England) University has largest freshman class it has ever known. It numbers 835.

Dartmouth now has 426 students, the Academic department having 234 of this number. This is a loss of thirteen as compared with last year.

Williams College has two new prizes which are to be the rewards of proficiency in the classical languages. They are intended only for the graduating class. The first prize will be $120, the second $80.

Michigan university at Ann Arbor has become one of the greatest and best educational institutions of the country. It has now in attendance 1,476 students, while Harvard university has but 1,382.

On the education of young men The Troy Times advises that it is most desirable for their successful career that they have the opportunity for industrial or commercial training if such be their choice, and with aptitude and ambition pointing that way.

The sewing department lately established in the Girls' Normal School in Philadelphia is said to be thoroughly successful. It is expected that at the end of the first year each pupil will be able to cut and make a fine shirt. The instruction be continued through the four years of the course.

The United States naval academy was founded in 1845 by Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, then secretary of the navy, and he thinks it the best thing he ever did. Its career has been one of almost uninterrupted advance since that time, and its methods and work have gained attention and approval abroad. Mr. Bancroft also established the observatory at Washington.

Last winter a school-house for colored children in Fair Haven, N. J., was burned down. Friday afternoon a new one was dedicated. It is described as "the finest school designed exclusively for colored children in the state of New Jersey." But isn't it nearly time for New Jersey to begin to be getting over the feeling which finds expression in school-houses designed exclusively for colored children?

The Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wisconsin has wisely prepared a circular containing new and excellent designs for school buildings for town and country, and directions as to the best medods of lighting, ventilating, etc. The hygenic arrangements of the average school-house are as a rule very bad, and to diffuse correct information in regard to them ought to be considered a duty by all State Superintendents. It should not be a matter left to the ignorance or painful economy of district trustees.

Superintendent Luckey, of Pittsburg, has judiciously recommended that each alternate Friday should be designated as "Author's Day" in the public schools, the afternoon to be spent by the pupils in reading and reciting from the writings of some standard author. Mr Luckey has made an excellent change in the examination for admission to the high school. He requires that the examination in geography shall be confined to the location and description of places that are mentioned in connection with the daily events brought to public notice in the newspapers during the school year. He rightly thinks that this plan will cause pupils to acquire a familiar knowledge of the current topics of the time. It will be a happy day for the American schools when every city has a superintendent of Mr. Luckey's active and practical sort of mind.

A system of economizing teaching power has been carried into effect in Birmingham, Liverpool and some other large towns in England. Under this system practical teaching is given to boys and girls of the fifth and higher standards, and also to the pupil teachers. The subject chosen for the boys is merchandise, that for the girls domestic economy, giving each of these subjects a wide range of meaning. There is a central laboratory in which the experiments are prepared, and from which the apparatus ready for use is conveyed in a light handcart to the various schools—twenty-six in number in Birmingham—belonging to the board. In this way it is possible to give twenty lessons a week, and the circuit of the schools can be made in a fortnight. In the intervals between the visits of the demonstrator the class teachers recapitulate his lessons, and give the children written examinations. About 1,200 children are now being instructed in this way. To make the instruction as real as possible, children are brought out to aid in performing the experiments, objects are passed round and questioning at the end of the lectures is encouraged.

We Met and Parted

Since the night when I met him—when he was gray,
And I was only his daughter's beau,
And I made an effort to get away,
But the old man nailed me, it was no go,
And oh, oh dear,
I felt so queer,
I went down the steps with the dog at my rear,
And thought of the powerful jaw he had,
Till I wished I were on better terms with her dad,
And thought of the pants I would have to buy,
Till I wished that I were not quite so nigh.

Since the days when I grew a little shy,
And forgot to fasten the old front gate,
Forgot to kiss when she said, "Oh, my!"
And remarked that 'twas getting rather late.
Once—long ago,
It looked like now,
I asked her a question, she answered "No,"
And we stood apart in the cold front hall,
At the hat-rack she asked me to sometimes call,
And I said, "Not much," and she let me go,
Where the moon kissed bull-dog stood guard below.

IMPIETIES.

"I believe in religion," said Ed. Williams, the Wisconsin desperado who was lynched last Saturday, "but I'd rather have my Winchester."

This is a beautiful language of ours. Ben Hogan, the retired pugilist, who has turned preacher, is spoken of as the expounder of the prize-ring and the expounder of the gospel.

A learned writer asserts that "Heaven keeps our lights burning while we sleep." Well, it does look that way when the figures of a gas bill stare the average citizen in the face.

Boy Preacher Harrison expects to get off without any funeral. Says he: "I think I shall not die. But when my time comes angels will come and place me under their wings and bear me gently away." This looks like a swindle on the undertaker.

A country paper in Illinois says among its local items: "No word has yet been heard from Abraham Lever, who went off two weeks ago with his wife's red-headed hired girl. Until his return his Sabbath school class will be in charge of the Rev. Mr. Perkins."

A Sunday school teacher, recently expounding to his class the third chapter of Genesis, came to the curse on the serpent, "upon thy belly shalt thou go all the days of thy life," when a sharp eyed youngster quietly looking up, asked, "What did the serpent walk upon afore, sir."

This is a Diamond Pin. The Editor won it at a Church Fair. There were Ten Chances at Ten Cents a Chance. The Editor Mortgaged his Paper and Took one Chance. The Pin is Worth seven hundred Dollars. Editors like Diamonds. Sometimes they Wear them in their Shirts, but Generally in their Mind.

An old Connecticut deacon once took to church with him a young man, educated, refined, and a lover of nature. The autumnal hues were at the height of their glory, and the young man called the attention of his companion to a clump of trees. The staggering response that the old deacon gave was: "I never see trees on Sunday."

The old Man is Blind and cannot See. He holds his Hat in his Hand, and there is a Dime in the Hat. Go up quietly and Take the Dime out of the Hat. The Man cannot See you. Next Sunday you can put the Dime in the Sabbath School box and the Teacher will Praise you. Your Papa will put some Money in the Contribution box, too. He will put More in than You do. But his Opportunities for Robbing are Better than yours.

RELIGIOUS.

The Jewish Orphan Fair, held in Cincinnati last week, netted about $50,000.

The Presbyterian church at Mount Paran, Maryland, has just celebrated its one hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary.

Near President Harrison's grave, at North Bend, Ind., there is to be built a Methodist church as a memorial of him, which will bear his name.

It is stated that the Archbishops of Algiers, Cologne, Seville, and Vienna will be raised to the Cardinalate at the Consistory which will be held before Christmas, and that the Patriarch of Venice and the Archbishops of Naples and Dublin will receive the red hat in March.

The Presbytery of Red river, comprising all of Dakota north of 46 deg. latitude, and eight counties of Minnesota lying most nearly contiguous on the east, was organized October 30, 1879, with 7 ministers and 10 churches. It now has 18 churches, and 15 ministerial supplies.

The Lutheran Synod of Missouri, the strongest in the world, reports 63 ministers and 888 congregations, and 224 preaching stations. It has also 886 parochial schools, with 44,324 scholars. Last year 18,735 children were baptized, and 8,380 were confirmed.

The largest increase of Baptists since 1870 has been in the fifteen Southern States, where the gain is 761,448, mostly among the colored people. In the Eastern States the increase is 167,070; in the Middle States, 38,883; in the thirteen Western States, 64,76, and in the Territories, 6,060.

Some of the Reformed churches in the west are in trouble over the question of Masonry. The larger part of the church in Grand Rapids, Mich., has seceded, and carried the stove along with it. The pastor has been suspended for schism by the Classis of Grand River. Both parties in the church claim the property, and have appealed to the civil court.

The congregation of the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, in Brooklyn, have presented him with a substantial token of their affection and good will. He has served them faithfully for thirty-five years—a long pastorate, and, as one method of signifying their appreciation of his merits as a preacher and a man, they put thirty five thousand good wishes into an envelope and made S. B. Chittenden their letter carrier.

The Evangelical Alliance has prepared a program for the Week of Prayer, January 1 to 7. The subjects are: Sunday, January 1, "Renewed Consecration;" Monday thanksgiving for temporal and spiritual blessings, and prayer for their continuance; Tuesday, humiliation and confession of sins; Wednesday, prayer for the blessing of God on His word and work; Thursday, prayer for the young and all training agencies; Friday, prayer for peace and righteousness universally; Saturday, prayer for missions and revivals.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. eod1w

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In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the fac simile signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

OMAHA, NEB., May 24, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.:

DEAR SIR:—I have frequently used Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for local affections attendant upon severe rheumatic attacks, and have always derived benefit therefrom. I have also used the Safe Nervine with satisfactory results. I consider these medicines worthy of confidence.

S. D. Killen
Deputy Treasurer.

OMAHA, NEB., May 24, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

GENTS:—I have used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure this spring as a liver invigorator, and I find it the best remedy I ever tried. I have used 4 bottles and it has made me feel better than ever I did before in the spring.

W. E. Clark
U. P. R. Shops.

OMAHA, NEB., May 24, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.:

SIRS:—For more than 15 years I have suffered much inconvenience from combined kidney and liver diseases, and have been unable to work, my urinary organs also being affected. I tried a great many medicines and doctors but I grew worse and worse day by day. I was told I had Bright's Disease, and I wished myself dead if I could not have speedy relief. I took your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, knowing nothing else was ever known to cure this disease, and I have not been disappointed. The medicine has cured me, and I am perfectly well to-day, entirely through your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I wish you all success in publishing this valuable remedy through the world.

A. B. Rogers
U. P. R. R. Shops.

Thousands of equally strong endorsement—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble remember the great danger of delay

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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.

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nov26d3t*