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The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props.
 E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

The members of the Republican State Central Committee of Nebraska are hereby called to meet at the Commercial Hotel, in the city of Lincoln, on Thursday, the 6th day of July, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of completing the organization of the committee, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the same.

The following are the members of the committee: 1st District, A. E. Gantt, 2d, John L. Carson, 3d, Jacob S. Dew, 4th, A. P. Grant, 5th, R. B. Windham, 6th, C. E. Yost, 6th, Paul Vandervoort, 7th, D. E. Bessler, 8th, W. E. Eschler, 9th, S. B. Colson, 10th, A. E. Erhardt, 11th, J. H. Felber, 12th, W. D. Matthews, 13th, M. Whitmore, 14th, Abel Hill, 15th, John Steyer, 16th, R. O. Hill, 17th, C. W. F. Cret, 18th, L. Crawford, 19th, W. T. Scott, 20th, J. W. Elze, 21st, O. W. Baltzley, 22d, Watson Picklerick, 23d, J. B. McDowell, 24th, S. W. Switzer, 25th, J. D. Hayes, 26th, A. W. Agre, 27th, O. R. Willard, 28th, Robert Kennedy, 29th, A. L. Wigton, 30th, B. O. Redund, 31st, G. S. Bishop, 32d, R. J. Wyman. **JAMES W. LAWRENCE**, Chairman.

CHIEF, Neb., June 12, 1882.

PARTY lines will set very loosely in the coming campaign unless party managers consult the wishes of the rank and file.

CONTRIBUTIONS are being taken up in the east to defray the expenses of the Nebraska woman suffrage canvass. It will take several large barrels to produce such effect.

NEBRASKA Conference seminary at York holds its commencement exercises on Thursday, June 29th. The full programme of exercises is printed elsewhere.

EVERY county paper publishes a list of "prominent candidates for congress" in the various districts. Nineteenth of these ambitious gentlemen will be much less prominent after the nominating conventions.

The gist of Mr. Frelinghuysen's dispatch on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is that the instrument is void because England has violated its provisions. The agreement forbade both Great Britain and the United States from extending their power in Central America, and England in increasing her possessions in Honduras broke the compact. This argument is fortified by transpositions from Mr. Blaine's former dispatch. The document bears numerous earmarks of its author, and is decidedly inferior to Secretary Blaine's able state paper on the same subject.

The widow Van Cott is combining theology with the sale of cough drops in a manner which is causing a good deal of comment among her Methodist friends in New York state. Mrs. Van Cott is joining evangelism with the sale of "Mrs. Maggie Van Cott's Expectorant Lozenges" formerly known as the "Pungent Throat Expectorant" and of Mrs. Maggie Van Cott's Expectorant Camphorated Blackberry Lozenges" for all diseases of the bowels. The widows work in remedial aid is said to be as great a success as in redemptional agencies.

SECRETARY FOLGER is fully convinced that the story of the forgery, Doyle and Brockway, regarding the theft of a genuine bond plate from the treasury department is only an ingenious attempt to escape the punishment of their crime. Impressions taken from the plate have been instantly detected as counterfeits by a number of experts, the vignette is said to be from an entirely different die, and several distinguishing marks clearly separate the pretended genuine plate from the originals. The public will be greatly relieved to learn the truth. If Doyle's story is true, the management of the bureau of printing and engraving has been criminally negligent, and there is no knowledge of how many millions of spurious bonds may be circulating as genuine in the market. The surest evidence of the honesty of employees of the bureau is found in the record of that important institution. Since its foundation \$5,533,000,000 of notes, silver certificates and bonds have been numbered and issued, and in no instance has there ever been discovered a duplicate among those presented for redemption. These issues have covered a period of nearly twenty years, and in the number of these bonds and of the various issues of the notes, or even in the interest coupons attached to the bonds, there has never been an instance of the presentation of a duplicate, which would have been inevitable in the case of forgery or counterfeiting.

THE TOWNSEND BILL.

After months of delay the house committee on commerce has reported to Congress a bill for the regulation of interstate commerce. This measure which was drafted by Mr. Townsend, of the Standard Oil Company, provides a commission of three men to do the work with salaries of \$7,500 a year. They are to be under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, and their duties are stated to be the collection of testimony in regard to railroad abuses their submission to congress, and the collation of such facts in regard to the roads as will enable congress to legislate intelligently. The bill further provides that, any or either of the commissioners shall have power in any investigation to summon witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony and direct the production of books and papers, and contracts relating to the subject of complaint, and judges of United States district and circuit courts are directed either in or out of term time to compel the attendance of witnesses before the commission. Further provision is made that the board shall have power to call on common carriers for reports of all rates and shall report to congress all cases of excessive rates, charges and discriminations which come to its knowledge. The commission is to be appointed by the president, by and with the consent of the senate and is to hold office for five years.

At the opening of the present session of congress both bodies of the national legislature were flooded with memorials calling for the regulation of interstate commerce by the government. Every state and territory in which the abuses of corporate monopolies had aroused the indignation of patrons of the railroads was represented in these memorials which demanded from congress statutory regulation of commerce between the states. No less than thirteen bills and resolutions were introduced on the floor of the house. Of this number seven were measures framed by friends of the producing classes whose object was to afford prompt relief from the evils of which the country complained. Chief among this class was the Reagan bill, championed by the members from Texas which struck at the root of the whole matter by defining and prohibiting railroad abuses and providing heavy penalties for extortion and discrimination on the part of the monopolies. The remaining six were bills drafted by railroad attorneys in the interest of their employers. They were introduced to complicate discussion and befog those members of congress whose opinions on the subject of railroad legislation had not been previously determined by corporation influence or practical experience as shippers or producers with the flagrant abuses of monopoly rule.

The house committee on commerce, to whom the whole subject was committed, was packed in the interest of the monopolies. A majority of its members were either directly in the employ of great corporations, or were engaged in business which depended for its successful transaction upon favors from the railroads. Under these circumstances it was unreasonable to expect any report which would meet the demands of anti-monopolists or which promised to afford immediate relief to the producing classes of the country. The Townsend bill is a sop thrown by the monopolies to the public. It is skillfully drafted to avoid any interference by Congress with the privileges of the corporations or any immediate redress of the abuses under which the people are suffering. By the very constitution of the commission it is powerless to apply a remedy. Its duties are simply that of a bureau of statistics. Its members when appointed will draw handsome salaries for printing a few volumes of tables and reports annually which will be of no practical benefit either to Congress or the people which it represents. There is no need of a commission to inform the public of the gross outrages which are daily being practiced upon a population of fifty millions by an unprincipled set of corporation cormorants and stock jobbers. For ten years the press has teemed with the complaints of the victims of the monopoly robbers. The subject has been brought before legislatures and upon the showing of facts measures have been passed to remedy the evils so far as they could be reached by local legislation. Boards of trade and chambers of commerce throughout the country, associations composed of men whose names are sufficient guarantees of their sound judgment and honesty have earnestly urged upon congress the necessity for the prompt action. And now as in the case of the cry for reform in the tariff the demands of the people have been met by the creation of a commission whose chief duty will be to postpone all action. The producers of the United States and the patrons of the railroads need expect no relief from a body of men whose power stops short at the mere hearing and registering of their complaints, but who cannot enforce honest dealing between the railroads and the public, or apply a remedy for the evils which are brought before their notice.

There is little likelihood that the bill will pass at the present session, although the monopoly kings announce themselves as satisfied of its harmlessness. So far as the public is concerned it might as well have died a natural death in the committee room.

The iron masters are protected in their business by a tax ranging from 45 to 90 per cent. Their great argument for its maintenance is that 90 per cent of the cost of production goes to increase the wages of American labor. The Chicago Tribune has been examining the census tables and discovers that the average wages paid in the iron mills fall far short of those which might be assumed from the mill owners statements to be the ordinary wages paid to workmen in these establishments. The average wages paid to ordinary workmen does not exceed \$7.50 per week, and to skilled mechanics does not reach \$16 per week of sixty-five hours labor. Instead of the sum paid for wages reaching 90 per cent of the product as stated by John Rosch, it is actually less than 19 per cent of the value of the product. This may seem to explain why the steel rail monopoly were last year enabled to shove away \$2,000,000 as the profits from a little over two millions of capital, and it may further serve as an index of the basis of the demands of the iron men in their present strike.

The meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, which is called for July 6, will be of unusual interest. The division of the state into congressional districts necessitates a new departure. As long as Nebraska had but one congressman, his nomination was made by delegates representing the entire state at conventions called to nominate state officers. Now that the state is divided into congressional districts, each district will make its own nominations at conventions within the district. These congressional conventions will name their district committees, empowered to call future conventions, and to determine the ratio of representation of each county in their district. But there is as yet no such committee, and we take it that the state central committee will have to set the machinery in motion for calling the congressional conventions. How far the committee will go in this matter will be determined when its members have compared views. The assertion is made in some quarters that the state committee has no authority to meddle with the congressional nominating conventions, and it is suggested that the chairman of the various county committees in each district shall correspond or put their heads together and agree upon a joint call—designating the time and place of holding conventions and the relative representation to which each county is entitled. Such an arrangement might serve the purpose if the state committee should take no action, or if it had purposely delayed its call and thereby sought to prevent a timely expression by the party through its primaries and conventions. Now that the state central committee is called it is not likely that any local committee will attempt to forestall its action. The July Century will contain an entertaining paper by Colonel George E. Waring, reviewing Stillman's recently published work on "The Horse in Motion," and reproducing many of the photographs taken at the private race-course of Governor Leland Stanford, of California, by Mr. Mueybridge, a photographer of San Francisco. It is said that the consecutive positions of the legs in the stride of a running horse as revealed by these pictures seem ludicrous, and almost impossible. The testimony of the zoetrope, has, however, silenced all criticism, and Mr. Mueybridge's public and private representations, here and abroad, have been received with the highest favor. At some of his lectures in London, the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family were among the interested listeners. It is said that Meissonier has recently modified a painting to conform to Mr. Mueybridge's theory as revealed by these pictures. The method by which the photographs have been taken—the result of years of experiments—is subsequently as follows: At one side of the track is a long building arranged for the photographic work, containing a battery of twenty-four cameras, all alike, and standing a foot apart. On the other side of the track is a screen of white muslin and a foot-board. The screen is marked with vertical and horizontal lines, and the foot-board bears numbers indicating separate intervals of one foot each. The instantaneous shutters of the cameras are operated by electricity, and their movement is governed by such powerful springs that the exposure is estimated to be about one five-thousandth of a second. The contact by which the shutters are sprung is made by the breaking of a thread drawn across the track at about the height of the horse's breast, there being one thread for each camera. In his flight through the air, therefore, he brings each of the twenty-four cameras to bear upon him at the moment when he passes in front of it, and that camera represents his position at that instant. The series of representation indicates the consecutive positions of each of the twenty-four feet covered by the instruments in a series showing a horse trotting at speed, the spokes of the sulky are shown as distinct lines quite to the telos of the wheel, indicating an extremely short exposure. In a fast run, the tufts of the horse's tail, said waves with his strides are clearly marked. CRONIN'S nose no longer leads the democratic van in Oregon. Railroad construction in the several States. Railroad building in the United States presents some very significant features. For the first time, perhaps, in the history of this important factor of modern advancement, the southern portion of the Union takes the lead in railway enterprises. The following figures, showing the growth of construction in the several states since January 1, 1882, illustrate the march of events:

Southern States.		Other States.	
Miles.	Alabama	Miles.	Arizona
121	Alabama	69	Arizona
131	Florida	283	California
131	Georgia	12	Dakota
24	Louisiana	43	Idaho
12	Maryland	212	Indiana
48	Missouri	207	Iowa
43	North Carolina	149	Kansas
43	South Carolina	283	Minnesota
43	Tennessee	6	Michigan
43	Texas	9	Montana
92	Virginia	138	Nebraska
1,402	Total	2,098	Total

It will be observed that, with much less than one-third the population and not one-sixth the territory, the old slave states have more than one-third the railroad constructed the present year. In connection with the growth of the population, as shown by the last census, and increase of manufacturing enterprise, the facts are useful as indicating the vitality of the southern portion of the Union.

THE BANNER COUNTY.
 Anti-Monopoly Principles in Butler County—Crops, Etc.

DAVID CITY, Neb., June 12, 1882.—Our little city is quiet—business not rushing, which is not unusual at this season of the year. Our farmers are busy in their fields, and crops of every kind never looked so promising as now. When the crop is harvested and begins to move then all will find plenty to do. This section of the political sea is calm, but only the calm, which reigns before the storm. The anti-monopoly league at its meeting last Saturday elected delegates to the state anti-monopoly convention, which convenes at Lincoln the 21st. We ask not to wear any man's or set of man's collar, but the true manhood of old Butler county comes in the name of RIGHT, EQUALITY AND JUSTICE to all men alike, and with this motto stamped upon the banner of the state anti-monopoly league, Dr. Geo. L. Miller's great "monopoly" party born in new form at Syracuse, N. Y., a few days since, and god-fathered by the "infamous Pomeroy," will find material for slim ranks in this new land so largely devoted to the past to the propagation of political frauds, and the great M. of the Herald has yet a following which he can induce by his "monopoly sophistry" to fall in and fill up the ranks. And, sir, I can assure you that the editor of that only religious journal in your city has no following in this county any more, excepting a very few who draw "pop" from that same highway fountain of extortion at which the editor of that saintly S. J. T. sheet of your city faces so sumptuously at the expense of the bone and sinew of this new land. I will not take more of your space for compliments to this saintly old gentleman, who, if he was ever of any use, has outlived it.

The good work and words of THE BEE is appreciated by republicans and democrats alike, in the fight of the masses against the power and oppression of the unmerciful few, and they will yet find that the sons of grandfathers who downed tyranny and oppression, that freedom, liberty and equality might find a place for propagation, will rule the heritage left them—"a land of the free and home for the brave."

ANTI-MONOPOLY DEMOCRAT.
 Call for an Anti-Monopoly Convention.
 We, the undersigned citizens of Juniata, Adams county, Nebraska, favor the organization of a state anti-monopoly league, and hereby authorize the use of our names for a call for a meeting to be held in Lincoln for that purpose:
 W B Cushing S L Picard
 L B Partridge A N Cole
 E N Craze James Newell
 J W Liveringhouse A P Slack
 R Moore B F Hilton
 R H Nolan Geo Walker
 H H Bartle E E Adam
 H Twiddle F E Wilson
 W L Kilbura F M Anderson
 W P Norris John T Hill
 W H Burr W D Belding
 L B Thorne Geo T Brown
 O A Antron S L Brass
 I R Newell W G Beale
 W D Sewell A H Brown
 G Clark S Guild
 E F Walker E M Allen
 S O Angell Geo W Carter
 W Ackley E W Morse
 I M Tapper A Borden
 F W Eligham N M Lloyd
 D H Fleeman W H Paine
 O F Hogg

The meeting for the formation of a state league will be held at the Academy of Music in Lincoln on Wednesday, June 21, 1882.
 Short Bread.
 O. Bortle, Manchester, N. Y., was troubled with asthma for eleven years. Had been obliged to sit up sometimes ten or twelve nights in succession. Found immediate relief from Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and is now entirely cured. j13-d1w

LOUISVILLE.

Preparations for Properly Celebrating the Fourth.

New Buildings Erected and Other Improvements.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.
 "Louisville—twenty minutes for breakfast," shouted the little conductor with a big voice, as the Missouri Pacific train came to a standstill. As a ride from Omaha to Louisville, Neb., before six o'clock a. m. is a good appetizer, the passengers did not wait for a second invitation, but made a rush for the door, with a determination to make good use of the twenty minutes. Owing to a heavy rain and the failure of the railroad company to put down planking, they were obliged to alight in mud, ankle deep, which caused some to give vent to expressions quite forcible, as they thought of the ten cents worth of shoe blacking ruined. The hungry were soon satisfied and on the road again, but the Bee reporter lingered behind bent on gathering in the news.

The coming celebration was the principal theme of conversation, and the reporter was not long in ascertaining that Louisville is to have a grand time on the fourth of July. The young men are not only patriotic, but enterprising as well, and are resolved that the anniversary of our national independence shall not pass unobserved by them. A committee has been appointed consisting of B. G. Hoover, J. V. Glover, H. W. Jink and Phil Huber. These gentlemen have charge of the affair and are leaving nothing undone that will make it a success. Quite a large sum of money has already been subscribed for the purchase of fireworks. It is the intention to have the very best speaker that can be obtained, but the committee has not decided as yet upon whom it shall be. Parties wishing to visit a pleasant town and at the same time "hold the fourth" will do well to stop at Louisville.

The town is steadily improving and a number of new buildings are going up. The contract for a new school house has been let at \$2,300. It will be well constructed and furnished in good style. Mr. F. Stanner is putting up a substantial building of stone and brick. He has not informed the public as to what use he will make of it but it is generally understood that it will be a bank, and that it will be backed by Mr. F. Stander and his brother. If such is the case it will be one of the most solid and reliable institutions of the kind in the city. J. M. Drake has opened a furniture store in addition to his grocery. The new hotel built by A. W. Hall is nearly complete and is quite an addition to the village. The proprietor intends moving into it before many days.

M. D. Polk intends removing to Plattsmouth, the fall where he is connected with a prominent law firm. The farmers residing in the vicinity report the crops as being in a good condition and giving promise of a bounteous harvest. Small grain is growing very rank. Mr. H. E. Panikoin says that the sale of agricultural implements has been unusually large this year owing to the prospects of a fine harvest. The Methodists of Louisville are preparing to build a new church. At present they hold services in the Baptist church, which is without a minister. The Baptist Sunday school is in a flourishing condition, and is no doubt doing a great deal of good in the community. The school has already raised \$75 towards the purchase of an organ.

Louisville does not make as much show as some towns, but its progress is steady and will be permanent. The completion of the Missouri Pacific, in addition to the Burlington & Missouri, will furnish ample railroad facilities. It draws the trade of the farmers from a large section of the surrounding country. Upon the whole, the future prospects of Louisville are exceedingly good. A. C. D.

NEBRASKA FRUIT AND GRAIN.
 Correspondence of The Bee.
 ALEXANDRIA, Neb., June 12.—As I was passing through Jefferson county, I called at A. C. Hubbard's. He showed me his peach orchard. I measured some of the peaches in a tree that was hanging full with many peaches, quite large, measuring five inches in circumference. I also passed Henry Stanclett's rye, which was heavy and standing five feet high. Crops are looking fine here. H. W. HUBBARD.

WILSONVILLE, Neb., June 10.—Crops of all kinds are doing well in Farnas county. Rye and fall wheat promise an abundant yield. Weather warm and favorable. "X."
 SPOOPENDYKE.
 Es Wanted His Waterproof. Brooklyn Eagle.
 "My dear," said Mr. Spoopendyke, pulling the shams off the bed, "where is my—my, where is my—you know what I mean. What did you do with it?"

"Your shawl-dropp?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, dropping the baby into the crib. "Oh, I know; your dumb-bells. Is that what you want?" "Has that shawl-strap got sleeves in it?" demanded Mr. Spoopendyke, ransacking the sewing-machine. "Are those dumb-bells split up the back and torn around the collar? For know what I want, my rubber overcoat. Where did you put it?" and Mr. Spoopendyke pulled a pile of letters out of the pigeon-hole to his wife's desk and spilled them along the floor. "Where did you have it last?" murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke, with her finger in her mouth and consternation in her eye. "Had it on!" growled Mr. Spoopendyke. "Where'd ye 'spose I had it! Think I had it for lunch! Don't you know where the measly thing's gone to! Spy around and find it! Take your finger out of your mouth; I don't suppose it's in there! Get that coat before it clears up, will ye?" and Mr. Spoopendyke shook the clock and then peered into the mantel vase. "I don't believe it's going to rain

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A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

(From the Boston Globe.)



The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who about eleven months ago was truly called the "Dear Friend of Women," as so many of her correspondents love to call her. She is a woman of noble character, and her life is the outcome of a life of study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her. Her special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of its truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Fibroids, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, dizziness, all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Irritability of the Liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1 per bottle or six for \$5, and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been relieved of their special health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as a remedial tonic. "Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Irritability of the Liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in the special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity." All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole mission is the good of her race.

Philadelphia, Pa. (7) Mrs. A. M. D.

THE McCALLUM WAGON BOX RACKS.
 WEIGHT ONLY 100 LBS.
 WARRANTED TO BEAR 4000 LBS.
 FITS WAGON BOX.
 Can Be Handled by a Boy.
 The box need never be taken off the wagon and all the helled.
 Grain and Grass Seed Is Saved!
 It creates less than the old style racks. Every standard wagon is sold with our rack complete.
BUY NONE WITHOUT IT.
 Or buy the attachments and apply them to your old wagon box. For sale in Nebraska by J. C. CLARK, L. HOOD, MARSHALL & HESS, G. ISAACSON, FRED MOON, GRAND ISLAND, HAWKSBURG & GIBBS, HARTMAN, CHARLES KORTHEIMER, CO. CHARLES STANGOR & FISK, RICE COUNCIL, C. H. CRANE & CO., RED OAK, IOWA. J. W. HENSEL, CHICAGO, ILL.
 And every first class dealer in the west. Ask them for descriptive circular or send direct to us.



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TIMKEN-SPRING VEHICLES
 NOW IN USE.



They surpass all other vehicles for easy riding, style and durability.
SPRINGS, GEAR & BODIES
 For sale by
Henry Timken,
 Patentee and Builder of Fine Carriage, a 1000, 1008 and 1010 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.
Nebraska National BANK.
 OF OMAHA NEBRASKA
 (No. 3665.)
 TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
 OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
 WASHINGTON, D. C. April 16, 1882.

WHEREAS, satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it is so made to appear that "THE NEBRASKA NATIONAL BANK OF OMAHA," in the city of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, and State of Nebraska, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;
 Now, therefore, I, John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Nebraska National Bank of Omaha, in the city of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, and State of Nebraska, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty One Hundred and Sixty-Nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 16th day of April, 1882.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
 Comptroller of the Currency.
 The above Bank is now prepared to receive business. It commences with a fully paid up capital of \$500,000.00, with officers and directors as follows:
 S. R. JOHNSON, President, of Steele, John & Co., Omaha.
 E. T. WAZZALLIN, Vice-President, of C. & C. & W. V. MORSE, of W. V. Morse and Co., Wholesale Boots and Shoes.
 JNO. S. COLLINGS, of G. H. & J. S. Collins, Omaha.
 JAMES M. WOODWORTH, Counselor and Attorney at Law.
 LEWIS S. REED, of Byron Reed & Co., Real Estate Dealers.
 HENRY W. YATES, Cashier, Late Cashier of the First National Bank of Omaha, and connected with the active management of the Bank since its organization in 1869.
Fancy and Staple Groceries, AT RED-ROCK PRICES, BUTTER AND EGGS, FRESH FROM THE COUNTRY.
 No. 916 North Sixteenth St.
A. H. SWAN.

29-1m