

The Omaha Bee.

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

It is believed that the result of the sessions of the tariff commission will be to largely extend the free list.

"When the Corn Begins to Turn" is the latest and most popular waltz song among Nebraska farmers.

No more Congress until December 4th. Washington correspondents are now taking camp meetings and seaside resorts by storm.

The state democratic committee have concluded their session. A dinner at the Millard was the most important business transacted.

A western distiller says that "lager beer is the worst enemy whiskey has to face in the United States." John B. Finch and party have the floor.

The New York Star wonders whether it is possible to invent a worse nuisance than the hotel piano. How about the person who pounds on it?

The small attendance at the Denver exposition is explained by the Tribune on the ground that the railroads have not been particularly generous in the matter of fares.

A correspondent describes Washington as being the hot bed of sycophants and the natural paradise of liars. Some one has evidently got left in his hunt for a clerkship.

Well paved, curbed and guttered streets pay for their cost a hundred times over in the increased value of adjacent property and the improved appearance of the city.

Free trade, prohibition, woman suffrage, anything and everything but a discussion of real issues—this is the policy of J. Sterling Morton's democratic monopoly party in Nebraska.

Kansas republicans yesterday renominated Governor St. John, and adopted a plank in the platform calling for legislative restriction of railroads and the granting of suffrage to women.

The general council of the G. A. R. allows \$1,500 to the commander-in-chief in payment of the expenses of two tours of inspection. Vandeventer will now be able to save a snug little sum from his junketing trips made on free passes.

No intelligent republican will be deceived by the great interest suddenly manifested by the railroads in the question of prohibition and woman suffrage. The attempts to divert public attention from the main issue will result in certain failure.

GENERAL GEORGE K. WARREN, of the United States army, who died on Tuesday at Newport, R. I., was one of the ablest corps commanders in the Army of the Potomac. Worry over the recent controversy concerning his action at the battle of Five Forks is said to have hastened his death.

The Burlington road refuses to be bulldozed by the Union Pacific management into promising not to extend their system into Colorado towards the Pacific, and a Denver special intimates that a rupture of the pool is regarded as imminent. It is very evident that Vice President Touzalin, who is the practical director of the policy of the Burlington system, is making good use of his extensive western experience with the ways of the Union Pacific managers, and proposes to secure for his road a share of the valuable through traffic from the Pacific coast, with such local business as can be secured in the rapidly growing mining camps of Colorado and Utah, through which an extension of his road would pass. It was not many months ago that Mr. Touzalin intimated in very plain terms that the system over which he is virtual head would never be satisfied with Denver as a terminus, and the occurrence of events since that time has given added significance to his remark. The West wants more railroads, while at the same time demanding a change in methods of railroad management, which will leave more profits to the producers and decrease the cost of living by reducing the freight tariff on the commonest necessities of life.

THE PEOPLE'S BURDENS.

The Republican is greatly amused over the proposition that the people of Nebraska are suffering under the burdens which can be relieved by appropriate legislation, and cackles hysterically as it asks what they are, how they came and what measures can be taken for their removal? It demands to know whether the citizens of Nebraska have not enough to eat and drink, if their clothing is not warm enough and whether the supply of fuel has given out, and with the old argument used by southern slave-drivers assumes that affirmative answer to these inquiries will settle the whole question. The possession of life and health are not the only objects which a people seek in order to attain happiness. National prosperity depends on other elements than the attainment of a mere living by the people who compose a state. Every obstruction to the acquisition of a moderate competency where industry and integrity are found in the individual who seeks it, and where the obstruction is artificial and not natural, is a public burden. Excessive taxation either national or local is a public burden. Extravagance in government which must be paid for out of the pockets of the producers is a public burden. A venal press whose opinions and influence are purchased in the interests of intrigue and corruption is another public burden because it assists in filching from the purses of those against whom means that corruption and intrigue are directed. All fraud, all extortion on the part of the few against the many, all policies whose tendency is to accumulate undue wealth in a small number of hands and to make the rich richer while it impoverishes the poor, are public burdens whose imposition cause suffering to the country and impede by so much its progress and development.

The producers of Nebraska in common with the citizens of every other state under the government are still bearing the burden of a heavy war taxation. They feel it in every pound of iron they consume, in every yard of cloth they purchase. They experience its effects in high prices for the commonest necessities of life. It is a burden which they demanded should be lifted from their shoulders by the last congress and for whose abolition the entire country joined with them in asking. Of their congressional delegation Senator Van Wyck alone had the courage to vote in accordance with the wishes of the constituents.

But the chief burden of which the people of this state complain and which bears down upon production and industry in every section is the remorseless rule of the corporations. Excessive rates on merchandise and produce, bold discriminations against localities in favor of others, barefaced shirking of taxation and refusal to bear their share of the expense of maintaining the state government, these are a few of the burdens which the reckless and unchecked policy of the monopolies in this state has fastened upon the shoulders of our people. They have entered into our politics with the sole object of fixing more firmly their grip upon the throats of our producers. They have corrupted our municipal governments, bribed our legislators and poisoned the fountains of our electoral machinery. Like Sinbad's Old Man of the Sea, they have fastened their rule upon the shoulders of the producers of the state and refuse to be shaken off, while through their paid mouthpieces they arrogantly ask our citizens whether they have not enough to eat and what grounds they have for complaint while clothes and fuel do not fail and crops are harvested as the seasons come and go.

The measures to be taken for their removal can only come from an enlightened public sentiment working through able and honest representatives. The first step must be the clearing out of positions where they can do damage of every tool of the monopolies who is paid to maintain the burdens which corporations have fastened upon our people. In congress our citizens must be represented by men who cannot be bought with money or bribed by favors, men with the intelligence to see the evils under which the country and our state are suffering and with the courage to voice the demands of the nation for their removal. Our state offices and our legislative halls must be filled with representatives of the people and not with attorneys of the corporations. When this has been accomplished the first step will have been taken towards lifting the burdens from the producers of Nebraska. A river never rises higher than its source and effective legislation in behalf of the people cannot be expected from the hands of those whose sole use of public office is to do the bidding of the oppressors of the poor and the plunderers of the working classes of the country.

The New York anti-monopoly league have issued a black list consisting of a pamphlet with a deep black border containing a record of every senator and assemblyman who voted for the railroad corporations and "monopolies" at the last session of the legislature, with a view of defeating their re-election in every case where they may be renominated. On the first page Daniel Webster is quoted

as saying: "The freest government can not long endure where the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of a few, and to render the masses of the people poor and dependent." The coming republican and democratic state conventions will be deluged with these documents, and no candidate of either body need expect to escape a close interrogation as to his position on the issues which the anti-monopolists propose to meet.

FORT OMAHA yesterday received its new commandant, Col. Wm. Carlin, and the Ninth infantry which for a number of years has made its headquarters at the barracks left for their new stations at Fort Niobrara. Many regrets are expressed in our city over the departure of the Ninth whose long stay and genial intercourse with our citizens has been very enjoyable. Doubtless if the wishes of Major Gentry and his able coadjutors had been consulted they would have preferred remaining at his old post, but change is one of the elements of army life, and the pleasant and unpleasant must be distributed as impartially as possible amid all regiments. Col. Carlin whose gallant record during the war is a matter of history will be heartily welcomed to Omaha. The change from Fort Russell to the beautiful quarters at the barracks is undoubtedly a pleasant one to him and his command. Capt. Neidy, Powell and Quinn will form Col. Carlin's support, with Lieut. John Scott as quartermaster and Lieut. Price as regimental adjutant. The intercourse between the army and the citizens in Omaha has always been peculiarly pleasant, and will, we have no doubt, find a continuance under the new regime. If matters turn out as Gen. Sheridan wishes the time is not far distant when Omaha barracks will be the largest and most complete in the department, with full accommodations for an entire regiment. The estimates for this great improvement, as announced some months ago in THE BEE, are already in Washington, and Nebraska's congressional delegation may be expected to use every endeavor to secure the necessary appropriation from congress. But this is aside from the intention of the writer, which was to bid Col. Carlin and his command of the Fourth infantry a welcome to our city, and to wish that their stay may be a long, a peaceful and a pleasant one.

Not His Fault. Philadelphia Press. The president can secure the confirmation of a postmaster, but he cannot stop a public street. The fault isn't his.

A New Man. Lincoln Journal. A new candidate has appeared. The Omaha Republican says "the Hon. John C. Meyer, of Douglas county, is a candidate for congress in this district." This cannot be our old friend Myers, masquerading with an extra letter in his name to capture the German at the primary. It must be a new man, some of the irrepressible Max Meyer's boys, we suppose.

See You Later. Cleveland Leader. A beautiful floral offering at the recent funeral of a Harvard student, sent by the classmates of the deceased, bore the letters S. Y. L. No one understood their significance, but naturally they were supposed to indicate some noble sentiment in the classic or modern phrase. A friend, whose curiosity was great, finally asked the meaning of one of the students, "Why, 'See You Later,' of course," was the answer.

Lucky Ones Escape. Boston Advertiser. There are three thousand applications for the eight hundred new clerkships in the interior department. When the places have been filled there will be eight hundred young and old men who have outered upon thankless duties which unfit them for other occupations, but which give them a fractional desire to be in the pay of the government; and twenty-two hundred others who ought to thank their stars that they failed to obtain places.

Holds Her Own. Buffalo Express. As against the effect civilization of the east, the Western girl still manages to hold her own. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat tells of one of them, who visiting Narragansett Pier, met a "very superior New York lady who has lived all her life on Manhattan Island." Very complacently the New York lady said: "I suppose you western girls think a great deal of shopping in New York," and very promptly the western girl responded: "Oh, no; we always prefer to shop in Paris."

The President's Discretion. Philadelphia Record. Because an unprincipled congress has seen fit to mock at the public demand for retrenchment of expenditures, it does not follow that therefore the substance of the tax-payers must be wasted on the hundreds of insignificant streams which find place in the river and harbor swindle. While the act of congress makes it lawful to waste nearly \$20,000,000 of public money, it cannot directly compel the executive department to squander anything like that sum. There remains now in the treasury, as the unexpended balance of former river and harbor bills, over \$3,000,000, and one year from now, if the secretary of war uses ordinary judgment, there will be a balance remaining of over \$10,000,000 more. The swift contempt that was poured out by congress upon the president's veto should inspire him to receive that not one dollar of the exorbitant river and harbor steal shall be spent unless there exists an absolute necessity for a diversion of national funds to prevent injury to the nation's commerce. The hand that

could pen so strong a veto message should be able to grasp and retain control of the lever without whose movement not a dollar of public money can be applied to public uses. And great as was the opportunity of the veto that afforded by the control of a vastly excessive appropriation is much more to be desired by a statesman who believes in republican government. The people may better know what the president is by observing well his course in applying this huge river and harbor fund.

Impudence Wins. Chicago Times. Congressmen are a trifle disturbed about the present outlook, but they have supreme confidence in the patience and endurance of the American people and in their own audacity. The congressman who, having voted to override the president's veto of the river and harbor bill, and to increase the appropriation, bills nearly a hundred million dollars, and who has failed to vote for any reasonable and substantial measure of tax reduction, can confront his constituents with a request for a renomination is possessed of unlimited impudence, justified in some measure by the easy-going quality of the average American elector and the certainty of machine operations. In every case the elector ought to vote for a new candidate on the ground that the change would be an improvement, but he doesn't directly feel the pinch of taxation and is improperly indifferent. Impudence stands considerable chance of winning. Congressmen admit the guilt of indignation, but claim that it won't be much of a shower.

MILFORD ALL-SORTS. To the Editor of THE BEE. DEAR SIR: As our important little village is seldom heard from through the columns of THE BEE, perhaps a few lines from our feeble pen will not be unacceptable.

The largest harvest Seward county has ever known is nearly completed, and the meliferous voice of the threshing machine again dispenses sweet music to our sturdy sons of toil, nearly all of whom, I think, will vote the anti-monopoly ticket next November. Mr. Vance, one of our most substantial citizens, who, it is thought, wishes to ride the alliance horse from this county into the house of representatives this fall, seems very sanguine of success for his favorite party. However, eight large ricks of barley of sixteen acres is enough to make even a candidate feel sanguine. Some of our republican friends, too, are beginning to wear broad smiles and cordially greet those to whom they once seemed to think a grunt superfluous, while the pure-minded democrats will probably nominate one wholesale liquor dealer. Such a course would be in keeping with their proceeding a year ago. Whether any of these aspirants to office will be able to ride successfully over the present storm wave of woman suffrage remains to be seen. No place in the state has the proposed amendment to our constitution excited so much interest as it has in Milford, and we do not exaggerate when we say the more the question is agitated the stronger the opposition becomes. We attribute this increased opposition to the fact that our citizens, both male and female, are intelligent enough to discriminate between reason and the false logic invariably presented by those sophisticated itinerants so frequently sent here to convert us, and to the less significant fact that the miserable spectacle of a woman manipulating political machinery, regardless of domestic fidelity, is disgusting to the average citizen. From present indications we do not doubt that three-fourths of the vote polled in this precinct next November will be in opposition to the amendment.

Week before last John Briggs, the popular B. & M. land agent at this place, disposed of sixteen timber acres of choice farm and grazing land, a sure indication that the vicinity of Milford is rapidly growing in favor as an agricultural district.

My brother, of Lincoln, who was awarded the contract has commenced work on our new two-story brick school house. He expects to have it completed by the 1st of November. A party of ladies and gentlemen from Fairmont picnicked in Picnic grove, this place, last night. They seemed to enjoy themselves first class, but were somewhat disappointed with the insignificant size of our mosquitoes. These are pretty rocky points that contemplate spending a few days in the finest grove in Nebraska, please let us know and we will endeavor to preserve a few full grown specimens of these lecherous insects for their special benefit. Bos. Milford, Aug. 7, 1882.

Can't Get It. Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Urinary or Liver Complaints cannot be contracted by you or your family if Hop Bitters are used, and if you have already any of these diseases Hop Bitters is the only medicine that will positively cure you. Don't forget this, and don't get some puffed up stuff that will only harm you.

Furay's Fishing. Captain John B. Furay left on the noon train for Ogden, accompanied by Mrs. Furay and their eldest son. This is the first vacation the captain has taken during thirteen years of continual service. He will pass the time principally in fishing, in order to replenish his stock of stories for the Omaha boys during the coming season. Before he left an elegant set of fishing tackle was presented to Captain Furay, complete in every particular, even to the "wurrums" for bait, and directions as to the best kind of a man to buy fish from on the way home from an unsuccessful day's sport. On the box containing the tackle was written: There was a young man of the mission, Who just thought he would go fishing, He said "that's for hell" when they didn't bite well, For he read the revised edition.

Virtue Acknowledged. Mrs. Ira Mulholland, Albany, N. Y., writes: "For several years I have suffered from off-recurring bilious headaches, dyspepsia, and complaints peculiar to my sex. Since using your BUCKING BLOOD PREPARE I am entirely relieved." Price \$1.00, trial size 50 cents.

IN ZION.

The Omaha Pilgrims Meander Through Mormondom.

Running the Gauntlet of Small-Pox at Lecho.

And Meeting With Adventures Doughty and Otherwise.

Skirting Great Salt Lake and Penetrating the Kingdom of Brigham.

Special Correspondence of THE BEE.

EVANSTON, W. T., August 5, 2 p. m.—Again the Omaha board of trade were the guests of Messrs. Kitchen, who has a branch house here that embraces the patronage of all. Here we find more charcoal pits, and a sawmill, where pine, hemlock and oak lumber is manufactured on a small scale. Evanston is 75 miles east of Ogden, Utah. We cross the territorial line between Evanston and Wahatch, the latter a station in Utah of no special importance. From Wahatch to Ogden the track is down grade all the way, and the only steam used by the engine is that which is required to operate the air brakes. On the right of the track for several miles there is a high rocky bluff, from which curious shaped rocks stick up in varied and wonderful forms. Many of them look like carved work. A few swallows that live in the holes of these overhanging rocks are the only birds seen here. The railroad twists and turns, following the course of the valley, which is very narrow, with high rocky cliffs on either side. At 6 o'clock p. m.—For the last fifteen miles there has been no striking change in the scenery, but now the valley narrows to the width of the roadbed, and the bluffs are a solid mass of rocks of great height. The action of the water, frost and weather has caused the edges to assume a very irregular form, in fact nearly every rock is perpendicular. Some are perpendicular, others overhanging, while still others are like cat stairs. The are piled up to a height of 300 or 400 feet. Occasionally we pass deep canyons running at right angles to the track, which look like huge caves without any cover on them. The edge of these bluffs show plainly the different strata of rock, the softer ones having worn away. Frequently we see one as large as a house, apparently loose and ready to fall down onto the track. Now and then a stream of crystal water ripples down the rocks and into the canyons, wearing away the flinty path along its course.

AT ECHO We find the branch of the Echo and Park City railroad, here the Weber river comes down from the south, through Weber canyon, which has some scrub cottonwood and willow trees, the first we have seen for many miles. There is a nice stream of water about two feet wide running along side the track right through town. There are reported fifteen cases of small-pox in this place. Several yellow flags are seen waving in the pure, azure breeze. This town is under Mormon rule. West as we journey along the bluffs are less rocky and more gravel and clay, and are covered with sage brush. Further along we come to more huge rocks, each one of peculiar shape has an euphonious name, such as "Brigham and the Family," "The Twin Sisters," "The Lone Infant," etc., etc.

These are pretty rocky points that stick up out of the bluffs' side, and are the only visible rocks near. Some of the more permanent ones are fifty feet high and not more than three or four feet in diameter at any point. Some of these groups are joined at the base. As we proceed we soon come in sight of the Wilhelmina mountain known as the "Citadel," which is very high and composed of red rock. The road curves around this so as to give us the view of three sides. The half moon arch is plainly seen near the top. The arch is some 15 feet at the center.

Just at the foot of this mountain stands the Lone Tree, a medium sized pine, which makes the 1,000 mile post, i. e., one thousand miles from Omaha on the Union Pacific track. Now we come to Devil's Gap, which is a ledge of red rock that turns the water from the mountain into the valley. It is impossible to describe nature's works here so that the reader can have a perfect idea of it, as the magnitude is so great and angular points are so numerous that one can scarcely perceive the half while passing along on the train.

Again we find sand hills and sage brush; here is a patch of about two acres of potatoes growing, the first I have seen since leaving Nebraska. They look well and are irrigated.

PERSONAL. On board the train is Mr. T. T. Crittenden Jr., and his brother, C. Crittenden, sons of Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, on route to Salt Lake. They will visit Governor Murray, of Utah, who is an uncle of the boys. A party of four English blonds are also aboard. They left London, England, only two weeks ago, and go to Virginia City, Montana, on a three month's hunting excursion. They make the trip every two years.

AT WEBER. This Mormon town of 1,000 population is located between the high bluffs that border on each side. At the foot of the bluffs are several lime-kills, where quick lime is manufactured in considerable quantities. Large fields of alfalfa (clover) are grown here. Houses of two or three similar divisions are quite numerous, and the sign

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make an interesting contrast with the gardens. AT PETERSON AND VICINITY. An immense quantity of cricket-like beetles (many of them as large as your finger) have been eating up everything in the way of agricultural products. The people are becoming alarmed about them. Fifteen miles to Ogden we pass through Devil's Gap, which is a space left during the formation of the bluffs, and is quite wide enough for the train to pass between the two larger mountains. A clear stream dashes along the crooked path. The valley now is of no use for farming purposes, it being very uneven and gravelly.

This afternoon we passed through two small tunnels which were cut through the bluffs, but as a rule the track follows the canyon and twists around among the hills. Snow is visible within a rifle shot of the train, and the temperature is upward of 90° in the cars with windows open. A wagon track as it winds along the foot of the bluffs looks like foot path. A little further on we cross the upper Salt Lake valley. Several flumes are being built for irrigating purposes. At

UNTAH. A small town, I saw some small apple trees, not more than 10 feet high, that were loaded down with nice looking fruit. Along this valley the mowing machine is picking its course among the bushes and rock piles in search of hay. Some lucerne or alfalfa is now being cut. Peach orchards are numerous. We passed a good field of corn. Oats and wheat are being harvested. Wild ducks, a flock were passed on the Beaver river just before we reach

OGDEN at 6:30 p. m., Ogden time, and leave at 7:30 p. m. This is 40 minutes slower than Omaha time. The city of Ogden is two miles north of the station and none of our party went up. I will visit it on my return and say more about it then. All hands partook of a hearty supper at Ogden station. No complaints were heard and all got aboard of the Utah Northern narrow gauge railroad train feeling well after their long journey.

AT HOT SPRINGS. A mineral spring furnishes hot and salty water for a commodious bath house. The soil here is very red indicating an abundant supply of iron. Here we get a splendid view of Salt Lake. WILLARD, a town of 1,000 population, is under Mormon rule and many polygamous Mormons' residences are seen. It is a pretty location, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. The railroad runs in a northerly course along the lake shore, with the high rocky bluffs on the east. The valley is from one to three miles wide, and very fertile; it is well settled with Mormons who irrigate the soil. A stream from off the bluffs is conducted in a box trough to the field, and then it is let into trenches which lead across the entire farm and forms the feeder, from this smaller ditcher are made leading at right angles from it at intervals of about two rods, these convey the water into the fields, and from these still smaller courses are made. A potato patch will have water between each row. It is 24 hours ride to Butte city. During the night we pass by important towns of which, I will write on my return. F.

Mr. Biffen in, Boston, Mass., writes: "Your Spring Blossom has cured me of dyspepsia, of four (4) years standing. I have regained my normal appetite, can sleep well and feel like a new man." Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents. aug7-11w

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Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, Nebraska, will receive proposals with plans and specifications, for the construction of two wrought iron or wooden bridges across the Big Horn river. One to be on the east or left bank (east and west) of section 36, town 3 north, range 7 west, said bridge to be of one span of one hundred feet in length and to have six feet roadway. The steel for the piers to be furnished in the quarry free.

The other bridge to be on the right or east bank of the Big Horn river, to be of one span of one hundred feet in length and to have six feet roadway. The steel for the piers to be furnished in the quarry free. The plans and specifications of the stone masonry and the approach, and the whole will be let as one or more contracts, at the option of the Board of Commissioners. Each proposal must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond with two or more responsible securities to the Board of Commissioners of the county of Cass, and State of Nebraska, and to their successors in office, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to be held in lieu of a deposit in the bond, when the contract is awarded by said commissioners, enter into a contract with it as a condition, and to be returned to him by the Commissioners on his bid.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all bids, if they shall deem it necessary for the interest of a county. The plans and specifications of the stone masonry may be seen upon application to the County Clerk of Cass county, at Beatrice, Nebraska. All proposals must be sealed and endorsed on the outside of wrapper "Bridge Proposals," and be addressed to the Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, Beatrice, Nebraska. All proposals must be filed on or before the 15th day of August, at which time and place (Beatrice) they will be opened. By order of the County Commissioners this 12th day of July, A. J. PETERSON, County Clerk. j13-1014w

TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS. Sealed proposals will be received at the County Clerk's office until Saturday, August 19, 1882, at 5 o'clock p. m., for the erection of a combination bridge of 64 feet span, to be built over the Big Rapids at or near Mr. James McCallie's. Also one combination bridge, 50 feet span, over Little Pay-Lion, near Andrew Sorenson's, in sec. 10, Twp. 15, R. 10. Plans and specifications may be seen at County Clerk's office. Also one combination bridge over Lower Elk-horn river, of 140 feet span, in sec. 25, Twp. 15, R. 10. Parties proposing for this bridge, may accompany their proposals with plans and specifications of their own. The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. JOHN HALL, County Clerk. aug2-11