THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWELFTH YEAR. OMAHA NEB. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3 1882. 9

FOLGER'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Machine-Made Candidate Decides to Face the Music.

"Come, Let Us Reason Together" on the Fatal Effect of Disunion.

A Comprehensive Review of the Situation in the Empire State,

Together With an Outline of the Policy He Would Carry Out, if Elected.

The Impossibility of Choosing Another Man Compels Him to Accept.

Hepburn Declines to Be Slaughtered For Congressman-at-Large.

A Gloomy Prospect For the Bosses.

Folger's Letter of Acceptance.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Judge Folger, the nominee of the recent republican convention for governor of this state, has written a letter accepting the nomination. He says:

The canvass in the party for delegates to that convention has seldom been equalled in earnestness and activity and in fullness, freedom and publicity of preparatory discussion. The attention of republicans everywhere was fully aroused. Their primary meetings were held in accord with long established usages, save in an exceptional locality or two where modes have for some time existed which, if not acquiesced, have never been resolutely rebelled against and changed. Those primaries were attended in unexampled numbers and justly expressed the sentiments of those who attended them. The delegates chosen to the state convention represented the views and opinions of their respective constituencies as fairly and fully as those of conventions which preceded it. The methods of the convention when assembled, were in accordance with precedent, free from violence and clamor, sedate and deliberate. There is naught

ON THE FACE OF THEM

that will warrant the assertion that all done in its meetings was honest and above board, and that the results did not flow from conscientious and dutiful convictions and actions of members. This is plain from the fact that when a decisive vote was reached, though there had been deep feeling and there was great disappointment, there was no hesitation in yielding unanimous acquiescence, and a motion to that end was made by one and seconded by another of the prominent members, who had hoped and labored for a different end. Their party and public rank, and their character and qualities forbid the idea that they would have submitted to or winked at vicious or even irregular practices in their opponents. It would seem, as thus considered, that the conclusions reached by the convention were entitled to the sanction and support of the republican party and the approbation of the public. Yet it would be idle to affect not to know that the public mind is stirred by reports of doings in which the convention as a body had no part—doings of a quality which honest and high minded men cannot appsove, and

WILL NOT TAMELY TOLERATE.

No one claims, no one believes, I had lot or part therein or previous hint or suspicion thereof. I scorn an end to be got by any such means. I will not undertake to measure the truth of all these reports, that of one is beyond dispute, nor will I argue whether or not the results reached by the convention, or any of the processes toward them, were shaped or affected thereby. The facts are public and every one may form his own judgment. But there is growing thereout a practical question and it is brought to me for answer. Persons, some holding official relations with the republican party, and all in good standing in the community, have asked me to

DECLINE THE NOMINATION.

They express confidence in me, and fully acquit me of participation in a knowledge with that which they hold will justify the action they desire—acts conceded or alleged to have been done upon which they base their request. They also concede they were wholly acts of others than me. I have deliberated and anxiously considered the matter, have weighed the reasons which they present, and forecast the consequences. The matter has two aspects, personal and public. As to that personal, I made no indication of willingness to be a candidate until after I had been named in the press and talked by men in that connection, and it is apparent that I should be brought before the convention. I then said if there was a fair degree of concurrence in my nomination,

I WOULD ACCEPT

but that if another was named I should not be sorry and if I was named I would not be glad. I have ever been of that mind. I am of that mind now. There are those who were members of that convention who know that in the week of its sitting I made an effort to have the nomination of another brought about, as I sought not the nomination. I was not glad when it came to me, as I could have always seen and could now see it go to another without one twinge of regret. I have no personal reason why I should not refuse it with alacrity, but the matter is not solely or chiefly personal. It has a wider and vastly

MORE IMPORTANT SCOPE.

In my judgment, for any one placed as I am at this time to decline the nomination, would produce an utter collapse of the republican party. Those who urge me have not, I conceive, run out that act to do certain consequences. It would be to leave the party on the eve of a highly important election without a candidate for the chief office in the state. It is so far impracticable as to be almost impossible to name another person for the office who would be likely to meet with party acceptance. What man of sufficient state repute to be an acceptable and strong candidate, and of the sensibilities that go with self-respect, would be willing in such circumstances to accept a late nomination and take

THE HAZARD OF A CANVASS?

No man of another kind would meet the demands of the party or could hope for popular favor or enter the field with a reasonable prospect of success. Moreover it is physically impracticable to put up another candidate. I say to the men who propose this thing to me "Come, let us reason together." Suppose that I have declined, how will you have a new nominee selected? The convention has adjourned sine die; its powers have been spent; it has dissolved into its elements. Can it reassemble with any prerogative that will insure regard to its doings? In the state of Pennsylvania that was one of the questions in the turmoil of the republican party. It had no solution. If it should reassemble would you abide by what it would do? You say that you would not. It empowered the state committee to fill any vacancy on the ticket. Would you have that committee.

NAME THE MEN?

"No," you say, "for that committee is the outcome of the same convention which brought you forth, and which convention you repudiate." There is then but one other mode—that is, a convention of delegates freshly chosen according to the usages of the party. The time left for that is at most but about a month. Most persons are familiar with the processes to comprehend that to get together from different parts of the state, members of the state committee must make a call for such state convention, to send abroad the fact of the call to counties and assembly districts, to convene the committess thereof from the homes of many which the telegraph does not reach, to send abroad a call for district conventions to weekly newspapers, usually the only alternative in the rural parts of the state, to call the town caucuses in those partly by the same mode, would require so much time that election day in early November next would dawn with most of the voters without any knowledge of what man was the candidate of the republican party, and without ballots in their hands with his name upon them.

BEAR IN MIND

that declination by me is not to utterly allay factional jealousy, distrust and strife; that it will not do to give or leave ground for the allegations or beliefs of an ill advertised convention, or "snap caucus;" that for ultimate harmony or even sullen acquiescence there must be orderly and decorous and well proclaimed proceedings, and then figure out the lapse of time the different processes above stated will take, and see if it is practicable by a new convention to set a new candidate before the people. It is my honest and settled condition that it is not. For me to decline then is to leave the republican party without a candidate, and the practical result of that is not only the certain election of a democratic governor, but it is complete

DISORGANIZATION AND DISINTEGRATION

of the republican party with all the adverse consequences, state and national to flow therefrom. The responsibility for such a result is too great to put upon one man. I have naught to say for myself. I make no plea for myself. If I am defeated and it be a disappointment, it will not be the first that has met me. If I am politically ruined, as sympathizingly said to me, and it works a sorrow, it will not be the first that has entered my soul and left its fangs there. Be result what it may to me. It will not take the responsibility of breaking up the organization and destroying the republican party of the state of New York.

IF IT IS TO BE DEFEAT

at the coming election it must be an act of omission of the republican voters. I can go down bravely with the party that has favored me and which I love, serene in the consciousness that no act of mine has wrought rueful ruin. Circumstances have forced me so far, it would gladden me now to be a candidate of a united and zealous republican party. It would be my aim, if elected, to be a representative of the whole party, subservient only to my duty to be chief magistrate of the whole people, unmoved by appeals of faction, unanswered by appliances of private interests, acknowledging no claim of mere partisanship, looking supremely for the good of the commonwealth.

Thus far I have assumed that the predictions of my interlocutors of disaster are well founded. I do not concede that there is no need of doleful apprehension. The issues are of too grave consequences, too serious for present disappointment and even righteous indignation to lead to persistence in

ILL-ADVISED AND FATAL ACTION.

Republican will reflect, and reflection by showing what will come of democratic success will turn aside disaster by prompting to united and vigorous action. I therefore accept the nomination and await the result of the canvas without perturbation."

Mr. Folger then announces that he is in full accord with the resolutions of the convention. Of civil service he says: "There is no reason why the minor offices of the government should be given to relatives or friends, or dependents or objects of sympathy of those who hold positions of influence near the appointing power or have friendly relations therewith; no reason why the privilege should not be sought by merit on equal terms. There is need of legislation to remove some obstacles in the way, and some revision of the rules already adopted to render them less scholastic and more practical."

JUDGE FOLGER INSTANCES

that in the treasury department at Washington promotions has been made from merit alone, as shown by the records of the service and evidence of head bureaus, and no one has been taken from without and put in place within it over the heads of those already in the government employ, save in a few confidential positions.

The judge pronounced for the right of municipalities to direct their own affairs, that it is local self-government and for economy in expenditures of public money. The judge adds, "There can be no question that the artificial water ways of the state should be preserved. They are the means of competition with other bidders for the carrying trade of the country and must be kept up therefor, not in the hands of private persons or corporations, which are apt to act chiefly for their own benefit, but

IN THE HANDS OF PEOPLE

where they can be managed for the public interest, to prevent, to protect and to abate the rigor of private action. The tendency of business affairs nowadays is to aggravation of capital and in its use of repressing individual or weaker enterprises. It is well therefore that the state with its aggregate power should retain and maintain a means so patent as the canal regulating the carrying trade through the state, so that individuals and companies of slender means may enter into competition with those of greater power and enforce, as far as may be, equal and reasonable facilities of carriage.

Judge Folger in closing his letter, says, "I believe that my principles of action will be commended to good sense. I stand upon them, and on them alone, as the reason why I am before the people of the state as a candidate for the chief magistracy. If they are approved—if my public life of twenty years and over gives cause to believe that I will honestly keep on their furtherance—I do confidently expect that disappointments will be forgotten, that the causes of repulsion will not lead to abandonment of political ties, and that united and harmonious action will bring about the result that will keep the state of New York in accord with the majority of her sister states on the great questions of national policy."

Hepburn Declines

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, October 2.—A. B. Hepburn writes declining the nomination for congressman at large.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS

upon the letters of Folger and Hepburn:

The Tribune says: "The man on the Saratoga ticket whom nobody objected to and with whose nomination everybody was satisfied, finds the scandals of the convention too heavy a burden and refuses to stand under them. Hepburn's letter is modest, manly and consistent. He makes no reflections upon the convention that nominated him for congressman at large, but frankly says circumstances have come to light since which prevent republicans from regarding its action as authoritative. He is unwilling to hold the nomination under such circumstances, and so withdraws. He stands all the stronger for this with a great majority of republicans. Mr. Folger is not unwilling to hold the nomination under such circumstances. He accepts, and writes two or three columns to tell why. A case entirely clear could have been stated in shorter space.

The Herald says: The letter would have been shorter if Mr. Folger had not felt it necessary to attempt to justify to himself and to his friends, as well as he could, his acceptance of the nomination, which he admits, persons of "good standing" in the community and some "holding official relations with the republican party," urged him to decline. Instead of taking their sound and honest advice, Mr. Folger has chosen to accept the nomination, and a large part of his present letter is naturally taken up with a discussion of the question whether the receiver is really as bad as the thief. We wish for his own sake he had taken their advice and declined the nomination, which, as they saw and as he sees, and as every one in the state sees, was procured for him by the most contemptible fraud and forgery. One wrong necessitates another, and the men who compassed Mr. Folger's nomination against the will of the convention will not stoop at trifles to secure his election against the voters.

The World says: Mr. Folger invites republicans of New York to move on to battle under his banner to the inspiring strains of the Dead March in Saul. Three points of state policy on which Folger dwells most earnestly and intelligently in his remarkable letter are the necessity of local self government in our cities, towns and villages, the importance of remitting to primary meetings of the people the choice of delegates who are to represent the people in the organization of political parties and the duty of economy in administration of our state and local affairs. As these three points happen to be the cardinal features of democratic policy, which Grover Cleveland stands pledged to carry into effect, respectable republicans may contemplate with equanimity the gloomy party prospects which their candidate unfolds to them.

Nearly a Miracle

E. Asenith Hall, Binghamton, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for several months with a dull pain through left lung and shoulders. I lost my spirits, appetite and color, and could with difficulty keep up all day. My mother procured some BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS; I took them as directed, and have felt no pain since first week after using them, and am now quite well.

Merchants and Dealers Throughout the Entire West are Invited to Visit the Mammoth Establishment owned and Occupied by

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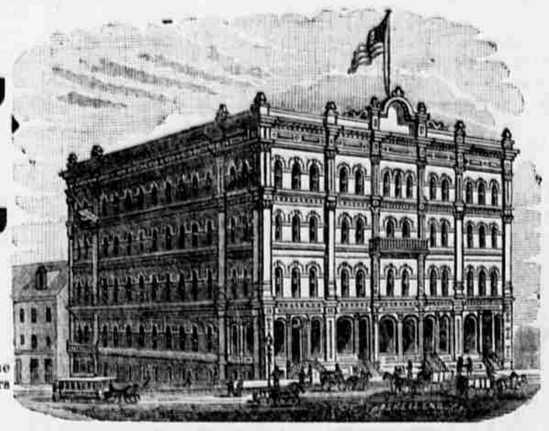

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McDonald's Overalls, Duck, Denim and Cottonade Pants,

CYCLONE ULSTERS, LINED SUITS AND CHEVIOT SHIRTS,

In all styles now popular with the Trade, Absolutely the best Goods in the Market and at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Western Merchants can more than save their expenses a visit to this Mammoth stock before buying their Fall Bills. Traveling agents, with extensive lines of samples, visit all prominent towns throughout the west, and will call upon any merchant anywhere upon receipt of a request so to do. Send orders by mail, or write for samples. The most careful attention given to orders, and satisfaction guaranteed, Remember

R. L. McDONALD & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Special Dispatches to THE BEE.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—Four million four hundred thousand dollars, new gold certificates, were sent to New York. They were of the denomination of $100.

LEVEE COUTRACTS.

The secretary of war awarded contracts for levee work on the lower Mississippi river, to cost $1,143,824.

A MINING DECISION.

Secretary Teller to-day rendered a decision respecting the right of mill owners and residents upon mineral lands of the United States to cut wood and timber from such lands within the lines of mining claims regularly located and possessed under local laws and customs and laws of the United States governing such claims. The secretary holds that locaters of mining claims, so long as they comply with the law governing their possession, are invested by congress with the exclusive right of possession and engagement of all surface included within the lines of their location. This right amounts to property capable of being enjoyed or transferred, subject to all ordinary rules governing the enjoyment of all other property, separate and separable from the fee of land. It may consequently be protected in the courts, and it is the duty of the possessor to care for his own if trespass be attempted by strangers.

DEBT STATENENT.

Interest bearing debt, principal, $1,421,341,350; interest, $12,219,712; debt on which interest has ceased since matured, principal, $15,959,625; interest, $515,030; debt bearing no interest, principal, $440,915,229; unclaimed Pacific railway interest, $5,339; total debt, principal, $1,878,216,205; interest, $12,740,083; total, $1,890,956,285.

Total cash in treasury, $246,836,064; debt less cash in treasury, October 1, 1882, $1,644,120,223; September 1, 1882, $1,658,926,171; decrease of debt during the month, $14,805,948; decrease of debt since June 30, 1882, $44,793,237.

Current liabilities, total, $246,836,064; available assets, cash in treasury, $246,836,064; bonds issued to Pacific railway company, interest payable in lawful money, $64,513,512; principal outstanding interest accrued and not yet paid, $969,352; interest paid by the United States, $55,344,682; interest repaid by companies by transportation service, $15,286,467 by cash payments, 5 per cent of net earnings, $655,198; balance of interest paid by the United States, $394,305.

CHANGE OF SITE.

The Garfield Memorial hospital board held its regular meeting tonight. The deed of valuable real estate of the national soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home was received from the trustees, pursuant to the act of congress. This property is not regarded as a suitable site for the proposed hospital and it will be sold and the proceeds applied to the purchase of a site elsewhere.

Secretary Lincoln was at his desk at the war department to-day.

First Assistant Postmaster General Hatton leaves for Ohio to-morrow.

FEVER RAVAGES.

The number of yellow fever cases at Brownsville since the beginning of the epidemic was 1,900; number of deaths, 107. The expense incurred by the department in maintaining quarantine in Texas in August and September, is estimated, at Corpus Christi, $13,000; at Brownsville, $15,000; at Pensacola there has been 725 cases of yellow fever during the epidemic; deaths, 76.

An Important Capture

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, October 2.—Captain Lees, chief of defectives of San Francisco, was in the city yesterday, accompanied by Capt. Aull and assistant chief of the Wells-Fargo police, in search of Charles Dorsey, alias More, who was charged with murdering an express messenger in Eldorado, Cal., and with stealing a large amount of money. The visiting detectives supposed the criminal to be in jail in this city. B. M. W. A. Pinkerton took them through that place yesterday, and not finding him there concluded to take up the trail at Union City, Ind. They left here at 8 o'clock last night, and this morning Pinkerton received a telegram that they had arrested their man almost immediately after their arrival. Dorsey has served three terms in the San Quinten penitentiary. This man has been regarded with the most intense dread as being one of the most daring stage and express robbers on the Pacific coast. His capture will be hailed with expressions of delight by the express companies and the police ot the Pacific coast. Pinkerton found that he had been engaged in robbery in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio with a party of safe blowers, and had also engaged there in masked burglaries, compelling ing people to give him whatever they had that he asked for.

The Liberal League.

Special Dispatches to THE BEE.

ST. LOUIS, October 2 —The National Liberal league to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. A. Wakeman, New York; secretary, T. C. Leland, New York; treasurer, Courtland Palmer, New York; chairman executive committee, E. A. Stevens, Chicago; chairman financial committee, Mrs. H. G. Lake, California. Secretary Leland read the annual report and detailed the progress of the liberal movement, touched upon the difficulties in breaking away the human mind from superstition, described the Christian church as a retreating host and stated that the league had doubled its membership. The only other business done was changing the Christian calendar or era to the liberal era by adopting the year 1600 as the starting point and by substituting for A. D., E. M.—meaning Era of Man. The night session was devoted to speeches, after which the league adjourned to meet at Milwaukee, September 15, 1883.

Folger's Successor

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The Sun says the name of the coming man who is to succeed Judge Folger as secretary of the treasury will probably read as follows: "John P. Jones, of Nevada." How small and unmeaning the News, the Frenchs, the Crowleys and the whole of them will appear in comparison with this man of original and fertile genius.

A Wife's Fatal Folly

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WHATCHEER, Ia., October 2.—This morning Mrs. Benj. Williams shot and killed a man named Allison, then put a ball through her own brain. It seems Allison had been boarding at Williams' house and his attentions to her caused Williams to leave her and go to the mountains. She left a tearful letter of regret for her wrong-doing and commending her child to the care of relatives.

HAYESVILLE, O., Feb. 11, 1880

I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles and I would not take $100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use.

C. B. MERCER, M. D.

A Woman's Writer.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

TROY, N. Y., October 2.—Rev. George B. Simons, the Baptist minister at Greenbush charged with writing love letters to a young lady of his congregation, has resigned. The resignation was accepted. During the farewell sermon many women in the congregation wept.

"The Commodore."

JOS. L. Foote, the Commodore, Elgin, Ill., says THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL cured him of sciatica with one application, thoroughly applied. It also cured him of a severe cold and cough. He thinks it a very valuable remedy, and will never be without it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Dispatches to THE BEE.

SPENCER AND HIS PROVINCE.

LONDON, October 2.—Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant of Ireland arrived today, his first visit since the Phoenix park murders.

A Galway landlord writes The Globe he believes the body of Puddist has been exhumed by the peasantry and again thrown in Laugh marsh.

DYNAMITE IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 2.—A large quantity of dynamite was discovered in the railway trucks at Keif, believed to have been shipped by nihilists.

THE TIPPERARY LEADER.

DUBLIN, October 2.—Arch-Bishop Croke writes The Freeman's Journal he is authorized to state that Dillon will not press his resignation of a seat in parliament just now, but will continue to represent Tipperary until his constituency had ample time to select his successor, in event of continuance of his illness. In order to show his accord with Parnell, Dillon will attend the conference of Parnellites on the 18th.

THE ANTI-JEWISH OUTRAGES.

PESTH, October 2.—Herr Lesza, Hugarian prime minister, has addressed a letter to the municipal council in which he expresses his conviction that every council feels indignant at the anti-Jewish excesses in Pressburg. He says a renewal of outrages must be prevented. The whole power of the state, he says, will support the councils in their efforts to suppress the agitation.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

MADRID, October 2.—A telegram from Granada reports a great fire in the suburb of Zocatin. Nine persons were injured. The loss of property is immense.

The ministerial journals positively deny the persistent rumor of impending ministerial crisis, which, it was suggested, wogld lead to reconstruction of the cabinet under Marshal Serrano.

The Horse Shoers and Letter Carriers.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The horse shoers went on a strike to-day against the use by employers of machine-made shoes.

The postoffice authorities are about to make inquiry into the carriers' system here, to see if the additional seventy-seven men called for are necessary.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Bloomington looms up with an 11 pound turnip.

Young ducks are getting thick along the Elkhorn.

Custer county steps up with a 49½ pounds watermelon.

A new elevator begins business at Fairfield this week.

A brass band was organized at Weeping Water on the 26th.

Seward county raised a 5 pound sweet potato this season.

Beatrice pays a little more for grain and thus gets all the trade.

A union fair will be held at Arapahoe on the 13th and 14th.

William Stolley, of Hall county, has 38 colonies of bees at work.

Judge Dundy has been laid up at home in Falls City by a few boils.

The Phelps County News is to be published at Tracyville, Gosper county.

Every farmer in Nebraska has the best corn in the county this year.

Joe Swan took charge of the Red Cloud railroad eating house last week.

Nebraska has 1,500 Sunday schools, with 9,800 teachers and 72,500 scholars.

An enterprising firm in Richardson county takes ten copies of a local weekly.

Work has commenced on the erection of an Evangelical church at Madison.

A new paper is to be started at Loup City, as the Times defiantly states.

Johannes Windolph, one of the earliest settlers of Hall county, died on the 23d.

On the 23d a republican campaign club was being organized at Albion when an alarm of fire was given. The meeting took a recess, put out the fire and resumed business.

Clay county offers a 13-inch onion as her contribution to the big vegetabe collection.

The Oakdale Pen and Plow man says sorghum molasses is very good food for babies.

Sol. Males, the well known Lincoln carpenter, received $1,000 pension money on the 29th.

W. H. Barger, of Hebron, has radishes 25 inches in length and 15 in circumference.

P. S. Gilmore, the famous band man, and wife, are visiting relatives in Plattsmouth.

J. H. Valentine, of Armstrong, Knox county, raised a Hubbard squash that weighed 53 pounds.

The Table Rock Argus has changed hands. Wm. H. Harrison and A. T. Jones assume charge.

W. J. Kingsburg, of Saunders county, has about forty acres of broom corn that will bring him $5,000.

Neighborhood papers state a man died last week at Grand Island who had small pox. The Times denies it.

Charles Klatte, a tailor of Kearney, was found dead in bed on his homestead on the island on the 21st. Heart disease.

At the Buffalo county fair there were exhibited watermelons, squashes and pumpkins nearly three feet long.

The bridal chamber in a Fremont hotel is located in the tower. Let's see. Tower, tour, to ner—on, yes. Catch on?

Hollis & Co. took 16,000 sheep to their Kennebec ranch in Dawson county on the 25th. The animals will be wintered there.

Mrs. C. D. Martin, wife of the editor of the Dakota City Argus, is slowly recovering from a long and very serious illness.

C. A. Liedbloom, a Stromsburg tailor, was found dead in his room on the 25th. Paralysis of the heart, caused by dissipation.

Wm. Gill, of Seward, who took first premium at the state fair on potatoes, thinks his crop will go 800 bushels to the acre.

W. J. Fleming, of Dawson county, sued the Union Pacific for damages caused by a locomotive killing sheep and got a verdict of $99.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Dowland, of Nelson, celebrated their tin wedding on the 26th. The brass band was present and enlivened the affair.

Rev. H. L. Lindquist, pastor of the Methodist church at Oakland, was married at Galva, Ill., on the 13th ult. to Miss Helen Anderson.

Gus Hinkley, aged 9, of Ashland, tied the lariat around his waist on the 25th. The cow ran away, with the usual result—death of the boy.

The homesteaders on the Beaver are organizing a vigilance committee for the purpose of punishing those who purposely or carelessly set out prairie fires.

John Hunt, of Antelope county, dug a well on his farm a short time ago, and found so much gas that he was obliged to burn it in order to finish the work.

Mrs. S. M. Coleman, of Chicago, has purchased a half interest in the Tekamah News and will run the concern, Brewster going back to the Oakland Independent.

A gentleman from Illinois, named Cheney, has purchased a section of land in Grant precinct, Gage county, which he will divide into farms for a number of his children.

There was a meeting of the principal grain buyers along the Nebraska divisions of the St. P. & O. and the S. C. & P. roads at Blair on the 27th, for the purpose of organizing a grain buyers' association.

Martin Kreuston, of Herman, who was blinded and badly used up in a shot gun accident a couple of months ago, has surprised everybody by not dying. He will be well again, except for the loss of sight.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by C. F. Goodman

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does your back ache or a disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE! use KIDNEY-WORT at once (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action to all the organs.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, KIDNEY-WORT is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. (23)

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Acts at the same time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT