

The Omaha Bee.

Published every morning, except Sunday and the only Monday morning issue.

TERMS BY MAIL: Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Six Months, \$5.00.

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Wednesday.

TERMS POST PAID: One Year, \$12.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Six Months, \$5.00.

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Sole Agents or Newsdealers in the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE—All communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of this paper.

BUSINESS LETTERS—All Business letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, Checks and Post Office Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

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

THE CAMPAIGN.

We are authorized to announce Senator Van Wyck to address the citizens of the Third district on the issues of the hour at the following named places:

Tekamah, Saturday, October 21. O'Neil, Monday, October 23. Norfolk, Tuesday, October 24.

Hon. M. K. Turner will speak with Senator Van Wyck at each of his appointments.

Why didn't Hascall & Co. put off the republican primaries until after the election?

VALENTINE'S army record, like his congressional record, needs a good deal of explaining.

LORAN CLARK for state treasurer means the control of our state funds by a corrupt ring of jobbers.

WORKINGMEN of Omaha organize. Call your trades meetings and select your delegates to the convention that is to nominate the legislative county ticket.

All the railroad cappers running for the legislature in the Third district are for Saunders now. When they get through complimenting Saunders they will drop into the lap of Joe Millard.

Why did the Douglas county republican committee put off the nomination of a legislative ticket to the 30th of October? Are they afraid that the honest voters would repudiate the job they are putting up? Or was it intended to prevent the farmers from becoming acquainted with the candidates before the election.

AND now it is reported that Judge Mason will go to Fremont to review General Van Wyck's speech in support of M. K. Turner. It will also be appropriate, while Judge Mason is about it, to review the political apostasy of O. P. Mason in 1872, when he stamped Nebraska with J. Sterling Morton in support of the straight democratic ticket. Was the country less in danger from democratic rule then than now?

The Oregon legislature has been balloting for senator during the past five weeks and the contest is still undecided. To-day the pay of the legislature stops by constitutional limitation, and a break may soon be expected. Hipple Mitchell, the notorious railroad jobber, has been in the lead, but he has been unable to muster votes enough to elect him, and some dark horse will probably walk away with the senatorship.

LOOK to your senators. The railroads are making a desperate effort to control the next senate and thereby to block all anti-monopoly legislation. They are trading off everything and everybody for their senatorial candidates and it behooves the people who desire redress from existing abuses to vote down every man whom they do not know to be sound on the main issue.

WORKINGMEN of Omaha, don't fritter away your power in personal squabbles. You have it in your power now to be heard and felt in the legislature of your state. You have it in your power to protest against the Armstrong outrage by electing men who will voice your sentiments and defend your rights. If any man's ambition is in your way step down on him. If any man attempts to betray you, bury him.

It is very proper for the city to use all precautions against accidents and possible damage suits by parties injured through carelessness in excavating cellars and basements. There is, however, very serious objection to the provision of the ordinance recently enacted, which requires each owner of a building lot to give a perpetual bond in the sum of \$10,000 to the city to insure the payment of damages that might arise from a faulty excavation. Such a provision if rigidly enforced will retard the growth of the city. It would be proper enough for the Board of Public Works to exact a bond for any reasonable amount to indemnify the city for any damages that might be incurred from excavations while a

building is in process of erection, but to exact a perpetual bond will keep many men of means from investing their money in brick and mortar in Omaha. This subject should receive the earnest and thoughtful consideration of our mayor and council at once.

GENERAL (O) GEORGE H. ROBERTS is prancing around this state blowing his brazen trumpet for the monopoly candidates. Roberts always dwells with great emphasis on the gallant and heroic deeds of the boys in blue, but he never mentions that one George H. Roberts was dishonorably dismissed from the army for cowardice.

BARNEACLE PEARMAN with the cheek of a government mule, has the impudence to call Senator Van Wyck to account for refusing to support Valentine. Pearnan tells us that he is seriously compromised by the senator because he (Pearnan) had assured some eminent and prominent republicans as Peter Schwanick, that Van Wyck would stay at home. This is decidedly rich. It is a fool to contemplate the terrible dilemma of the Otoe county barnacle when he faces the honorable Peter Schwanick. There is serious danger that Peter will get mad enough to tell all he knows about those forged census returns.

JIM LAIRD goes about the Second district with a most elaborate plan for regulating inter state commerce by congress. He pledges himself to vote for a bill that will make Thurman Cooley and Adams commissioners to control the railroad traffic. That is very ingenious, but congress does not appoint the commissioners. They are appointed by the president, and Mr. Laird will hardly be able to dictate whom the president shall appoint. Besides all that, the people take little stock in a commission. They want laws that will prohibit extortion and discrimination, and they want men in congress who are in dead earnest about securing the needed redress of abuses. Has Mr. Laird ever shown any disposition to procure such redress through the Nebraska legislature? Did he not cast the vote of Adams county five years ago against the resolutions demanding the reduction of the extortionate U. P. bridge tolls at Omaha, because such a reduction would force the B. & M. and every other bridge on the river to reduce its tolls?

OTHER LANES THAN OURS. The turbulent period in Mexico is about over. Our sister republic is making rapid strides towards civilization. The rapid increase of wealth, the building of railroads and telegraphs has revolutionized the country of the Aztecs. The preponderating influences are now on the side of order and good government. Under these improved conditions the country may be expected to rise rapidly in the scale of nations. It is a country of immense possibilities. Its territory is something more than one-third that of the United States, and its population about one-sixth as great. The value of its commerce will increase as the financial ability of the people to supply their wants is increased. At present the production of the country in proportion to population is low. The lack of transportation facilities has retarded the rapid development of resources in agriculture and in mines, which has caused such a remarkable increase of wealth in the United States. That wealth is now being rapidly supplied. Land remote from town and cities will acquire value, and American capital, energy and experience will develop their mines. There is another channel for the profitable investment of capital. Much of the territory of Mexico is supposed to be sterile, because of a lack of water. The expense of bringing water to most of this land is too great to be undertaken, except by combinations of capital. Such enterprise can only be undertaken in the countries where property is fully protected, but under the better conditions that now prevail the necessary capital will be obtained. Mexico also lacks manufactures. A large proportion of its population is idle. Factories will give their labor force employment, and thus increase their ability to purchase both home and foreign products. It is represented that the minds of the Mexican people are to an extent disabused of the idea that the United States has designs upon its national integrity. The disappearance of the filibustering spirit in our national congress has tended to reassure the Mexican mind in this respect. A close commercial relation between Mexico and the United States can be made with advantage to both countries.

The projected tunnel under the English channel has received no encouragement at the hands of the military commission, of which Sir Archibald Alison was chairman. The adverse report of the commission was largely due to the opposition of the Duke of Cambridge and General Wolseley. The committee point out some measures of precaution which may be taken in case the work is allowed to proceed, to neutralize the danger to which it will expose the country, but does not regard these precautions as entirely effective. The safest way in

their estimate is to leave things as they are—not to remove any of the defenses with which nature has surrounded the British islands. There is a certain relation between all projects of this kind which propose to change the thoroughfare of travel nature has created. The Suez and Panama canals and the Straits of Dover tunnel project are almost parallel enterprises. In each case the purpose is to make new highways for national travel for the use of other nations than that in which the work is done. The Suez and Panama canals each traverse but one country, while the proposed English tunnel would lie partly in France and partly in England. This difference, however, is not important when we consider the projects as means by which the integrity of a nation may be endangered. The Suez canal was built through Egypt, and has served to make Egypt an English province. The Turks, who consented to its building, pay for their folly by the loss of their richest dependencies. The Panama canal, if ever constructed, will probably not have a much different history. Within a few years after its completion one of the great commercial nations will take forcible possession. It should be noted that in considering the plans by which the channel tunnel may be made useless as a means of invasion, the English government does not mention international guarantee. It much prefers fortification at the English end of the canal and other engineering appliances by which absolute control of the canal may be maintained. The international guarantee method may properly be applied to weak nations, but England does not seem disposed to place her shores at the mercy of any foreign power or any combination of foreign powers. Of course, as England is abundantly able to oppose with force the building of a tunnel of which she does not approve, the report of the committee will practically settle the question.

The pacification of Egypt is progressing slowly. The army in Egypt is being quietly diminished in numbers. The Indian regiments are soon to be sent home, their officers first visiting England to receive from the hand of the queen some slight testimonials of her appreciation of their valor on the battlefield of Tel-el-Kebir. It is announced that 11,000 troops will be retained at different points in the Delta until order is fully restored and the anti-bellum status re-established. Europe remains quiet while the process of settlement goes on, but there has been, we are told, a voluminous diplomatic correspondence between the various continental courts and the Gladstone government.

That nothing has been spoken aloud seems to indicate that the English premier has, in accordance with his often declared policy, assured the powers that England has no selfish ends to accomplish, and intends to retire as soon as the work of pacification is complete, which means the re-establishment of the khedive, with a new army and reorganized police in the larger cities. It has even been said that the English French control will be resumed as if it had not been disturbed by the rebellion of Arabi. If this done without some compensating action on the part of France, Gladstone's complacency will be indeed extraordinary. England has borne all the burden of the war, at a great expenditure of money and loss of some lives, while the rest of Europe has looked on from a safe distance. It would be contrary to all precedent if she did not exact some indemnity for her losses and outlay from other nations, if they are to reap mutual benefits.

The Irish national leaders have held their conference at Dublin, but the meeting was not as fully attended nor the result all that was expected.

The creation of the Irish National League was the main result of the conference. Presumably what is left of the Land League and one or two other organizations are merged into it. Egan, the treasurer of the league, resigns his trust "in view of the fact that a new national organization is likely to spring from the conference." This probably comes as near an official dissolution of the Land League as is likely to be produced, though assertions are not wanting that its existence will be continued.

It is evident that the control of the new body is to be mainly in the hands of the "Parliamentary party." That element is to have sixteen new members of the council of forty-eight, the other thirty-two being given to the several Irish countries. Of course the general policy to be pursued for the further amelioration of the wrongs of Ireland is understood to be peaceful, and in so far as the league can prevail there will be a cessation of outrages and open defiance of law. It is the object of the league to obtain for the Irish people the privilege of making their own laws, but there is no definite statement made as to whether this means complete independence or simply home rule. The idea probably is to take all that can be got in the general direction, with independence in the distance, the time not having come to force the main issue. One positive object, succinctly

set forth, is the solution of the land question through securing the farmers the right of becoming owners of the land they occupy by purchase. A further reduction in the rents as regulated by the courts is also to be contended for.

The anniversary of the entrance of Italian troops into Rome was celebrated September 20 with the customary parade, though this year, following the precedent established a year ago, all firing of arms was forbidden. The most striking part of the exercises was the placing of wreaths on the slabs which mark the spot where those who fell expired. The death of Garibaldi gave more zest than usual to the occasion, and the opportunity was improved to place memorial tablets on every house he ever occupied in the city. These were three in number. In one he abode for a time when he first came to the city after it became Italianized, in January, 1875; in another he received King Humbert in 1879, and in the third—this one outside of the walls, beyond the Porta Pia—he resided in the winter of 1875-76. A Garibaldi museum was also opened.

There is more talk about the establishment of a German national library. It is a little singular that a land which has produced so many thinkers and so much literature has no institution of the kind, but such is the fact.

The national debt of Great Britain has been reduced about one-tenth since 1860, although England has several times been engaged in costly wars. During the same time the combined indebtedness of the other nations of Europe has increased twofold. Spain, Italy and Russia have done the worst, the increase in Russia's obligations being something like 250 per cent. The European debts, in round numbers, amount to about \$1,500,000,000.

LITERARY NOTES. Under the caption "A New Profession for Women," the November Century will have a paper on the important work of the Bellevue hospital training school for nurses. This enterprise, which has only been a few years old, has been the parent of the many similar schools in the larger American cities, originated in the mind of Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, of New York city, in 1871, being more remotely the outgrowth of the Sanitary association, and of Miss Nightingale's labors in the English hospitals. The demand for the services of the nurses graduated at the Bellevue school is said to be largely in excess of the supply—a fact which would indicate that the profession is fairly on its feet. The New York State Charities association, under the auspices of which the school was established, have recently succeeded in inducing the trustees of the city almshouse, and are urging upon the city authorities of the state the great need of a general adoption of this idea. The interesting account of the founding and progress of the school, in The Century, is illustrated, and a large portrait of Florence Nightingale is also printed as the frontispiece of the number.

The North American Review for November presents an unusually diversified table of contents. "English views of Free Trade" by the Hon. John Welsh of Philadelphia, in a clear and forcible exposition of the difference between the economic situation of England and that of the United States, which make free trade imperative for the former country, if she would retain her present position as the world's workshop. Joseph Neilson, chief judge of the Brooklyn city court, writes of "Disorder in Court Rooms," a subject of profound interest to good citizens at all times, and more especially now in view of certain recent outbreaks. The obiter dicta of the learned author touching the tulleau trial and the Lawson-Gray incident at Dublin, are characterized by the best judicial temper. Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, ex-surgeon-general of the U. S. Army, offers "A Problem for Sociologists," the problem being to determine the degree of responsibility before the criminal law, of persons affected by certain forms of insanity. "The Industrial Value of Woman," by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, is a very able reply to an article recently published on "Woman's Work and Woman's Wages." "Advantages of the Jury System," by Dwight Foster, formerly a justice of the Massachusetts supreme court, will command the attention of every thoughtful citizen, being a grave and learned defense of an institution which it is becoming the fashion to belittle and decry. The remaining articles are, "Safety in theatres," by Steele Mackaye, the distinguished actor and theatrical manager; "The Pretensions of Journalism," by Rev. Geo. T. Rider; and a symposium on "The Suppression of Vice," by Anthony Comstock, O. B. Frothingham and Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton opens "The Popular Science Monthly" for November with a most valuable article on the important subject of "Sawer Gas." It is an unsettled and most perplexing problem, physicians being unable to say anything about it; yet it cannot be altogether dismissed, as of our distinguished Dr. Hamilton sums up the subject clearly and judiciously, and what is more, indicates the only safe ground to be taken in regard to it. The second article, by Professor Dr. B. K. Reid, on "The Science of the Press Period," is a masterly vindication of its influence and its broader tendencies. Dr. Nathan Allen gives the last form of "The Law of Human Increase," and draws from it certain practical conclusions of very great importance. "Science in Relation to the Arts," by Dr. Siemens, is the address of the president of the British association for the advancement of science, and is especially instructive in its discussion of electricity and the lightning. Dr. Oswald's second paper on "Physi-

omic Curiosities" is in his best vein, bright, crisp, witty, and full of curious information, as new as it is interesting. The article on "Scientific Farming at Rothamsted," by Dr. Manly Miles, is a most timely and well-digested account of the systematic agricultural experiments of Lawes and Gilbert, which are of far greater value, both theoretical and practical, than is generally supposed. Dr. Miles' paper of capital interest. The original and striking paper that clear and excellent writer, Professor Grant Allen, entitled "Who was Primitive Man?" appears without abridgment in the November "Monthly." It goes far toward clearing away some tedious difficulties of a perplexing subject. "Some Curious Vegetable Growths," by W. H. Larnach, "The British Lion," by W. Boyd Dawkins, "Life among the Bantus of Sumatra," by Dr. Schreiber, are also very reliable articles. There are a biography and portrait of the French chemist, Wurtz, and the usual mass of miscellaneous information in the close, which is always read first in "The Popular Science Monthly."

New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents per number, \$5 per year.

TWEED NUMBER TWO.

A Sketch of the Romantic Life of Phipps, the Famous Fraud of Philadelphia.

Public Provender Lavishly Distributed Among His Favored Followers.

A Trifle Over Six Hundred Thousand Disposed of in Nine Years.

Five Negroes From Georgia Added to the Roll Call of the Dark Continent.

The Daily Callender of Crimes.

The Boys Thief.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—The Record-to-morrow will publish an exposure of the thefts committed by Ellis P. Phipps, ex-superintendent of the Philadelphia almshouse, who fled to Canada, and now contests the proceedings for his extradition. The article says Phipps' thefts reach a total of \$650,000, extending over a period of nine years; that Phipps made a bargain when elected superintendent in July, 1873, to divide the profits of his office with four members of the board of guardians of the poor, and that under this agreement \$75,000 was stolen every year. During the present year, from January to July, by means of duplicate bills and by forgery, and connivance with contractors, he managed to steal \$4,000, this theft having occurred after the city council had instituted investigation into the allegations of fraud. Phipps kept sixteen families going among them the houses of four poor guardians, five contractors, two discharged employes and four other persons, official and otherwise, who had obtained a hold on the superintendent's fears. A pass book had been made public in which it appears that the money was marketed applied to the various persons at the mayor's expense, aggregate a total of \$29,000. The article says Phipps expended \$10,000 in cigars, which he scattered with lavish hand, thus being his favorite method of electioneering.

Wholesale Hanging.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—At 10 o'clock to-day Rudely Powell, Simon Quinn, Joe King, Bob Donaldson and Ella Moore, negroes, were hanged in the jail yard for complicity in the riot which occurred at this place August 6th, at a camp meeting, in which a young white man, named James Hayward, was set upon by an infuriated mob, and after being shot by one of the mob, was beaten almost to a jelly by others. The women raised the first howl, which excited the mob to the desperate work. No attempt was made to rescue the negroes, and not more than 50 negroes, from whom violence was expected, were in town. A detachment of military from Macon were present for protection.

The Total of Ford.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

KANSAS CITY, October 20.—In the trial of Robert Ford, for the killing of Hite, the prosecution to-day produced strong testimony by two reputable witnesses, they swearing that while Ford was confined in jail for killing Jesse James they visited him; that Ford detailed to them the killing of Hite, alleging and boasting that he alone killed Hite. The prosecution seem in earnest.

The Jeannette Inquiry.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—The Jeannette inquiry is likely to lead to some rather interesting developments, if reliance can be placed on the prophecies of some persons who ought to know the facts. According to their story Danenhower, in his original report, made some charges of a serious nature touching the character and action of the crew. Secretary Chandler and reading the report, recommended it be modified in this particular, and at his instance it was so revised. The report has not yet been published, and when given out will not contain the obnoxious portions. It is said, however, there is a disposition in the board of inquiry to get at the facts, and that Danenhower in his testimony before the board, will give in substance his story as it originally appeared in his report. Danenhower resumed his narrative before the Jeannette board of inquiry. In answer to the question as to the condition of the Jeannette before the heavy pressure of June 12th, the witness said: "She was a very strong ship and in the same condition as when she left San Francisco, with the exception that her forefoot was twisted."

Question.—"Knowing her condition at that time, would you, in command of the expedition, have deemed it expedient to continue on the Arctic expedition?" Ans. "No, for she had been fitted

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out originally for three years and the supply of clothing, provisions, fuel, etc., would not warrant another year in the ice. Had it been any other vessel, however perfect she might have been, my judgment would have been the same.

Fire at Plum Creek. Special Dispatch to The Bee.

PLUM CREEK, Neb., October 20.—A fire broke out here about 9 o'clock this morning in a dwelling occupied by Mrs. O'Keefe, totally destroying the dwelling and with it the Gessner house and Hill house. Total loss about \$8,000. The Gessner house was insured for \$1,500. A defective fuse was the cause of the fire.

The Tribune on the California Sugar Monopoly. Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, October 20.—The Tribune devotes considerable space to the California sugar monopoly and the Neuman candidacy for congress. After reviewing the history of the monopoly and the combination of the refiners and Pacific railway company, The Tribune says: The treaty with the Hawaiian islands has developed into an enormous abuse. It is the cover for great frauds, practiced remorselessly upon the people, and has created a gigantic monopoly, which is now able, from its great accumulations, to defy public opinion. The treaty ought to be brought to a close by notice in 1884.

Rates and Failures. Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NEW YORK, October 20.—It is stated on good authority that west-bound freight rates will be advanced on November 1st.

The failures for the past are 117, of which seven were in the city and 110 in the various states.

Notice. The "Hawthorn Centennial Exterior Roof Paint," was patented May 24th, 1881, and others patent number 241, 893. Any person found or known to tamper with the manufacture of said paint will be punished to the full extent of law. No person has any authority whatever to sell receipts. HAWTHORN & BRO., Lancaster Pa.

Rail Collision. Special Dispatch to The Bee.

ROUNDTOWN, N. Y., October 20.—Two freight trains on the Hudson River railway collided at Rhine Cliff this morning. The engine and twelve cars were thrown into the river, and other cars damaged. The engineer and fireman climbed out after the engine was submerged in the river. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

CRIMINAL CAPTURED. Emil Peppercorn Caught at Last.

Among the passengers on the south-bound Kansas City train this morning, were the sheriff of Washington county and Mr. Frahm, of Calhoun. The latter is the father of Miss May

Frahm, the charming little miss of sweet sixteen, who eloped with her music teacher, Emil Peppercorn, several months ago.

The sheriff goes down with the old man under information that Peppercorn has been captured in St. Louis, and if the news is confirmed the professor will have a little picnic pretty soon. There is a big reward for the man and some officer has struck a bonanza, if he has got the right party. As in the recent chase by Douglas county officers after the same individual in may be another instance of mistaken identity.

Rosell Sure to Win. Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The Turf, Field and Farm says: Rosell will be offered to bet \$20,000 he will win the coming six-day pedestrian race. The sanguine believe 649 miles will be made.

REMEMBER THIS. If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are constive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter of a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short they cure all diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease, Five Hundred dollars will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

KIDNEY WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER.

It has specific action on the most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and condition, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

If you are suffering from any of the following diseases, have the caution, Malaria, have the caution, Kidney Wort will surely relieve & quickly cure. In this season to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

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