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It owns and operates over 4,500 miles of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa Dakota; and as its main lines, branches and connections reach all the great business centres of the Northwest and Far West, it naturally answers the description of Short Line, and Best Route between

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Chicago, Elgin, Rockford and Dubuque.
Chicago, Clinton, Rock Island and Cedar Rapids.
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Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, Mercurial and other affections of Throat and Mouth, Old Sores and Ulcers. Impediments to marriage, Rheumatism, Piles, special attention to cases from overworked brain. SURGICAL CASES receive special attention. Diseases arising from Imprudence, Excesses, Indiscretions permanently cured.

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900 CATTLE FOR SALE.

130 Head	of Steers	Three Years Old.	
200	" "	Two	"
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The above described cattle are all well bred Iowa cattle, straight and smooth. These cattle will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and at reasonable prices. For further particulars, call on or address

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The undersigned will on Saturday May 10th 1884, at the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, offer for sale and sell at 802 south Tenth St., a certain stock of groceries, fixtures, glass, crockery, wooden ware and other miscellaneous stock. This sale is by virtue of a certain mortgage given by Henry Olsen and C. Peterson as partners in the firm of Henry Olsen and Co., to Loren Nelson. Such sale will be continued from day to day till all stock is sold. Loren Nelson
By Thurston and Hall Attorneys. 8 9 10

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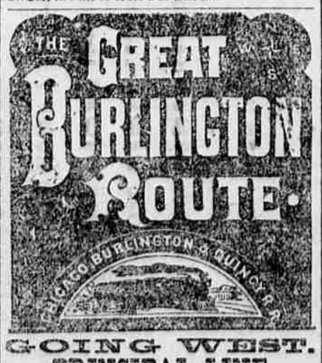

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KANSAS CITY AND ATCHISON to DENVER

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And all points in the Great West.

GOING EAST.

Connecting in Grand Union Depot at Chicago with through trains for

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And all Eastern Cities.

At Peoria with through trains for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, and all points in the South-East. At St. Louis with through trains for all points South.

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Solid Trains of Elegant Day Coaches and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run daily to and from St. Louis; via Hannibal; Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Albert Lea to St. Paul and Minneapolis; Parlor Cars with Reclining Chairs to and from St. Louis and Peoria. Only one change of cars between St. Louis and Des Moines, Iowa, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Denver, Colorado.

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THE DEAD ARISE.

A Lincoln Mystery Cleared Up by the Finding of the Body.

The Drowning of Dr. Strickland Explained—Capital Notes.

Special to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, May 6.—The suspense in which the good people of this vicinity have been for nearly a week as to the fate of its well known citizen, Dr. J. W. Strickland, was relieved in a manner this morning by the finding of the body. It will be remembered that he disappeared last Tuesday night while watching a dam at his flour mills near Raymond. About nine o'clock this morning George Morgan, a farmer in the vicinity, who has been unremitting in his search for the body, discovered it about one hundred rods below the dam. One foot was caught on the brush and the rushing waters kept the trunk swayed around so that it was hidden from view. It is thought that when a portion of the dam broke the earth and debris completely covered the unfortunate doctors and that he was buried beneath a bar that was formed across the stream near where his lantern was picked up. The continually flowing waters since then washed out some of the bar, relieved the body from where it was imprisoned and it floated down last night to the point where it was found. Coroner Beachley went to Raymond as soon as he heard the news, and the inquest and preparations for the funeral will follow in due order. Sunday a number of citizens of Lincoln and vicinity joined in the search, and the widow and son of the deceased were on the grounds all day.

The common council held a regular meeting last night, the transacted no business of special importance except the reading of the proposed revised ordinances.

Representatives of the Holly company were in attendance to make propositions as to a system of waterworks for the city. They visited the well in company with members of the council to-day and a special meeting will undoubtedly be called to take action on their proposals.

Harry Birkinbine, chief engineer of the city waterworks company of Council Bluffs, is also in the city. He is in consultation with the authorities as to drawing plans and specifications for the proposed new works and surveying the intended water districts of the city.

The new Board of Education met last evening for the first time. Among the noticable resolutions passed was one prohibiting the making of presents by teachers to pupils or vice versa.

Hon David Butler had a temperance talk at Red Ribbon Hall on Sunday which was a regular Pawnee scalp raiser.

Tis wond'rous strange
How great the change
Since some four years ago,
When our own Dave
Was then the slave
Of barley corn you know?

Reports of a terrible rain, wind and hail storm around Aurora yesterday reached this city this morning. The railroad tracks are washed out in several places and no trains reached Central City yesterday. The railway officials are on the scene with a large force of men and everything will be in apple pie order in a short time.

HENRY GEORGE'S DOCTRINE.

Free Land the Basis of Reform—The Republic of the Future—America's Mission.

From the New York Herald.

The large hall of the Cooper Union was crowded with working men last evening to listen to Mr. Henry George, who had been tendered a reception by the Central Labor union, and who was expected to make an address.

When the presiding officer of the meeting announced that Mr. George would speak there was deafening applause, and when Mr. George came forward the demonstration broke out afresh. It was some moments before the guest of the evening could proceed. Mr. George said:

MR. GEORGE'S ADDRESSS.

"I thank you for your warm greeting, but let me, in beginning what I have to say, express my dissent from one of the principles enunciated by one of the gentlemen who first spoke. I do not believe that a great principle needs a great personality, or any personality at all. I believe that a great principle is stronger than any man, or than all men, and the thing always to be kept in mind is the principle and not the man. Those who follow men will be led here and there, and will stumble when the leaders fail; but those who steer their course by the pole star of truth can never go astray. [Applause.] And let me, too, say one word in defense of my friend, the alien landlord. I rather like this thing of alien dukes and earls coming over here and buying up our land by the square mile. I think these things will open the yes of the American people to a principle that they might not see now. And in what is an alien landlord any worse than a home landlord? If I have to work for a man and give him my work for nothing it matters very little whether he is an American republican or an English aristocrat."

Mr. George then proceeded to develop his theory, that the first thing to be done to solve the labor problem is to abolish the private ownership of land and make the land as free as air, which, he claimed, was the natural right of man. The speaker then went on to describe, in a general way, his recent visit to Great Britian, and told of the great spread of this doctrine in England and Scotland. During the course of his address he said:

"What is the difference whether you make property of the man or of the land by which he lives? What if Robinson Crusoe on his island had said to Friday, 'You are a free man, but this land belongs to me.' Now, as Friday had to live on that island, would he not have been for the balance of his life the slave of Robinson Crusoe, the man who owned the land and all it yielded?

"The English mill owner can get labor for just exactly what it costs the laborer to live. There are on the other side of the Atlantic, aye, even here, what we are pleased to call our free country, large classes of men who are worse fed, worse clothed and worse housed than slaves. Chattel slavery had its horrors, but there are horrors in industrial slavery that you may see every day, by which men are ground down body and soul What is the reason that the men who work the hardest get the least? What is the reason that the working class means the poor class? These are questions which make one stop and think.

THE FIRE IS KINDLED.

"The fire is kindled on the other side of the Atlantic and come what may it never can go out. Every wind will fan it. It is only necessary to begin the discussion of this question. Private property in land only exists where it is considered as a matter of course. The moment the people begin to think about it, its absurdity, its iniquity, becomes so apparent that it can no longer continue. Wherever I have been, over there or here, whether in the agricultural or the mining districts, or in the great cities, all a man need to do to see the effects of this ownership of land is to look around him. As I told the Scottish people, it really seemed to me—being a Bible reading people—they had read the good book wrong, and instead of, 'In the beginning the Lord created the heavens and the earth,' it was the laird who had created them, for not only the land, but the air, the birds of the air, the fish in the streams — everything in sight and out of sight belongs to the laird. And even the fishes in the sea belong to him, and a man may no more catch a salmon than a trout. Our countryman, Winans, is doing us a service over there by helping the people to see the evils of this system a little quicker, for he has made a great deer forest extending to the North Sea, in which no native Scotchman may set foot. It is land from which man has been driven forth and which has been given back to wild beasts, and all to gratify a luxurious aristocracy. And as for the working classes in Scotland and England, it is strictly true that the laborer, after a life of hard toil, has nothing but the workhouse before him at the end of his days. An English gentleman whom I reminded of this said it was not always true—that often the laborers died before they reached the workhouse." [Laughter.]

Mr. George proceeded to say that the talk about the present progress of the present century having improved the condition of all classes was not true. In the Old World it had driven the poor farmers to poorer lands and crowded them into smaller holdings. He narrated recent instances of oppression by an Irish landowner, and said that the remedy suggested from the other side was to have these poor tenants emigrate. "I say," said Mr. George, "let the landlords emigrate, and that is what the people are beginning to say." A storm of applause greeted this remark. He then continued:

MORE INTENSE DEMOCRAT THAN EVER.

"The land is the raw material, without which labor can create nothing. Where is it that wages are lowest? Where land is in the hands of the few. Where is it that wages are highest? They are the highest in new countries, where land is cheapest. The reason that wages have been higher here is not due to that absurd tariff of ours. It is because we had here a great, wide, virgin continent to overrun, and land was cheaper. But these opportunities are fast going from us and the conditions of the American laboring man are rapidly assimilating to the conditions of the European workingmen. We prate of our republicanism; I do not think any man can go on the other side of the water and realize what monarchies or aristocracies are without becoming a more intense democrat than ever before—without feeling the hatred of monarchy that the men of the Revolution did. And yet, I don't think any thoughtful American can go over there and dare taunt those people with their institutions. Aristocracy? Have we not the same thing, in substance? Have we not untitled citizens here who are just as much the lords of their fellow-men? How can a man be proud of a republic in which men think it a boon to get a fair chance, by the hardest of hard work, to make a bare living?—A republic in which we may read in the paper every day of poor striving men and women who leap into eternity to escape the pangs of direct poverty? This social question must be settled here just as much as it must be settled on the other side. And I have that much faith in our own people to believe that here is the place where it will first be settled. But the republic to live for—to die for, if need be—has not yet come. It will not be a republic of one nation nor of several nations. It will be a republic that will link mankind together. Go on, workingmen of New York, and do your best in this noble cause. Know this: All over the world you have your allies and friends who have set before them the same grave duties and high hopes."

Mr. George's remarks were frequently applauded, and at the close he was invited to deliver a lecture at an early day to a massmeeting of workingmen of every class in New York.

With Regard to Blaine.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

There are a few enquiries in connection with the candidacy of Mr. Blaine which it seems to us should be made and carefully considered about this time. These inquiries have a personal bearing, but they relate also and mainly to the interests of the party and of the country. It cannot be considered offensive to say that certain grave accusations stand against Mr. Blaine's good name, and that it has been found necessary for him to cause or at least consent in the making of a formal defense in that regard within the last ten days, notwithstanding the charges were first brought eight years ago and answered by him in person at that time. Conceding these charges to be entirely false, malicious and calumnious, the fact remaids that they have a similiar degree of vitality, as proved by the admission of Mr. Blaine and his friends that after eight years, they are still sufficiently troublesome to require an answer of a defensive and explanatory character. And furthermore, admitting the soundness of this answer, from a legal point of view, it must be said that there is yet room left for a renewal of such attacks at any moment.

The question is, can the republican party afford to go before the country with a candidate for president whose character however pure and noble it may in fact be, will have to be defended against systematic and constant aspersion? Allowing that Mr. Blaine is a paragon of integrity, a Cæsar's wife of scrupulous virtue, whom envy and malice have marked for defamation simply because he is good and great and splendid, can it properly be claimed that the republican party ought to put by all other considerations and organize itself into a force for its vindication? It is unpleasant, of course, for a gifted and ambitious statesman to be assailed in such a perseveing and relentless way, but is his party under any logical or moral responsibility to neglect its own interests, complicate its legitimate work, and invite a campaign of a strictly personal nature in order that he may be made triumphant over those who have reviled and persecuted him? There can be no doubt that Mr. Blaine's nomination would at once open up just such a campaign as that. Is the republican party in a condition to risk it? Would it be wise, or prudent, or practical, to do so?

It is to be urged, we are aware, that any public man may be assailed. "To find a candidate of whom no evil can be said," declares The New York Tribune, "the party will have to rob the cradle or the grave;" but we do not think the case is quite as desperate as that. There are a number of well-known gentlemen from among whom a candidate might be selected whose character would not have to be laboriously vouched for, and whose unfortunate knack of attracting malice and slander would not place the party on the defensive and keep it there through out the canvass. We have not yet reached the sorry point where men of self justifying integrity are so scarce that we must abandon the old-fashioned theory that a nominee for President should have a reputation which falsehood cannot hurt nor scandal bring in question. There have been numerous instances, to be sure, where prominent statesmen were lied about, and the party and the country honored them notwithstanding; but in such instances the lies were refuted past all possibility of doubt—were crushed out at once, in fact, and did not survive eight years of explanation and denial. The stories about Mr. Blaine, if quite as false, have not been so successfully exposed and overcome; and therefore the parallel fails.

The nomination of a man thus handicapped is not necessary. It is possible not only, but easy, to find a candidate against whom the enemy would have neither pretext nor disposition to wage a personal warfare. Would it not be infinitely better, safer and more satisfactory and creditable to choose such a man than to give the preferance to one, who, at least must be defended, and apologized for, and bolstered up from first to last? What has Mr. Blaine done for the benefit of the people or the glory of the nation that the Republican party should assume such a vital risk, and put itself in such an equivocal attitude for his advantage and his vindication? He has been in the public service all his life, practically, and what has he ever accomplished that entitles him to such signal and unprecedented consideration? The annals of Congress will be searched in vain for evidence of any great work performed by him for the promotion of the general progress, prosperity and wellfare. His name is not conspicuously associated with any of the surpassing legislative triumphs of the last twenty years, which have redounded so wonderfully to the material, political and moral advancement of the country. The were all devised and all achieved by other men, though he stood constantly where chances to thus distinguish himself were plainly within his reach.

We do not forget that during his brief career as secretary of state Mr. Blaine inaugurated what his admirers fondly speak of as "a brilliant foreign policy;" nor do we fail to remember that he evolved last summer an equally shining thing in the way of a scheme was easily shown to be wanting both in orriginality and in good sense. And yet on these two things rest substantially all of Mr. Blaine's claims to distinction as a statesman, and to support and gratitude as a party leader. Are these sufficient to offset the objections to him as a Presidential candidate, and to warrant republicans in pushing him forward for a place so important, in a struggle which will demand the best of devotion and of harmony to insure success? Would such a step be intelligent, or discreet, or faithful? These are pertinent questions and vital ones. A mistake in such a matter cannot be corrected. Why not, then avoid what so many people feel confident would prove to be a decided and serious blunder by leaving Mr. Blaine alone with those literary pursuits which he has found so agreeable, and nominating for President some man with whom an aggressive and closely united fight can be made in behalf of the principles of the party, with no danger of being turned aside to battle for the vindication of the candidate's private character? In that way only can victory be made certain; and victory is what we want—a victory for the party, without reference to the fortunes of any particular individual.

Thousands Hastened to their Graves

Relying on testimonials written in vivid glowing language of some miraculous cures made by some largely puffed up doctor or patent medicine has hastened thousands to their graves; believing in their almost insane faith that the same miracle will be performed on them, and that these testimonials make the cures, while the so called medicine is all the time hastening them to their graves. We have avoided publishing testimonials, as they do not make the cures, although we have

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS

of them, of the most wonderful cures, voluntarily sent us. It is our medicine, Hop Bitters, that makes the cures. It has never failed and never can. We will give reference to any one for any disease similiar to their own if desired, or will refer to any neighbor, as there is not a neighborhood in the known world but can show its cures by Hop Bitters.

A LOSING JOKE.

A prominent physician of Pittsburg said to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, jokingly said: "Try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor o his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient

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The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in We believe the schedule for visit · n $3.00 which would tax a man $i-⁸s d to h bed for a year, and in need of daily vis it, over $1.000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop bitters taken in time would save the $1.000 and all the year's sickness.

A LADY'S WISH.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe."

GIVEN UP BY THE DOCTORS.

"Is it possible that Mrs. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by a simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die, from Kidney and Liver troubles!"

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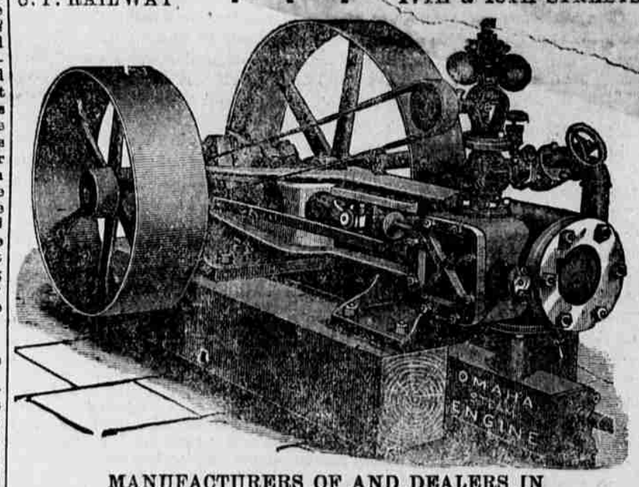

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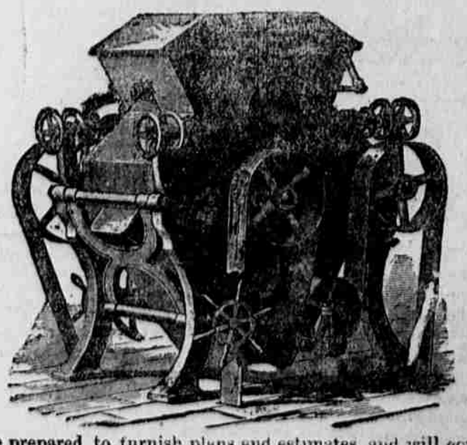

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