THE OMAHA BEE

Omaha Office, No. 916 Farnam St.
Council Bluffs Office, No 7 Pearl St. Street, Near Broadway.
New York Office, Room 65 Tribune Building.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL.

One Year.........$10.00 | Three Months.......$3.00
Six Months........5.00 | One Month..........1.00
Per Week, 25 Cents.

THE WEEKLY BEE, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TERMS POSTPAID.

One Year..........$2.00 | Three Months.........$ 50
Six Months.........1.00 | One Month..............20

American News Company, Sole Agents, Newsdealers in the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, Checks and Postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS'
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, P. O. Box, 488 Omaha, Neb.

THIS campaign proves what women can do in politics.

LAMB feels as if he had been attending a sheep-shearing convention.

THE market quotations of firecrackers remain unchanged, notwithstanding the Franco-Chinese war.

THE fusion that is doing here and there may cause considerable confusion before the campaign is over.

THE question now is whether Jim Laird will hang on to Dawes' coat-tails, or Jim Dawes hang on to Laird's?

AS long as Omaha is misrepresented by railroad cappers and bull-dozers in state-conventions she will always be ignored.

THE recent performance at Boyd's opera house has produced enough "high-kickers" to form a first-class ballet troupe.

A FEW more such days as yesterday will put our immense corn crop beyond all danger. Corn is king in Nebraska and Iowa.

THE Douglas delegation, under the magnetic influence of John M. Thurston, was a big cipher as far as achieving any results are concerned.

IF any man in Douglas county ever expects to get a state office, he will either have to move out of the county or have Thurston removed to the remote end of the Oregon short line.

WHY didn't Fred Nye see that the poultry interests were protected in the republican platform? The aggregate value of poultry in Nebraska is more than that of the wool interest.

HON. FRANK RANSOM, who two years ago was squarely nominated for attorney-general, and counted out by the notorious Brad. Slaughter has again been slaughtered in about the same manner and by the same influences.

THE republican platform prates about civil service reform, and the republican party of Nebraska puts np a man for attorney-general who is utterly incompetent and has no more fitness for that place than he has for chancellor of the state university.

GENERAL EMORY UPTON, who is authority upon the subject, says that the cavalry force of the Chinese empire amounts to 87,000; infantry in the field, 195,000; infantry in garrison, 320,000; total, 602,000. The army is deficient in tactics, their drill being a mere burlesque, and they are equipped with inferior arms.

EDWARD F. MCDONALD, who was nominated for presidential elector, has declined the honor as he cannot vote for Cleveland under any circumstances, because he considers him mentally, politically and otherwise unfit for the office. And on the top of all this he predicts that Blaine will carry New Jersey by 20,000 majority.

THE high license system is working very satisfactorily in Illinois. Before the Harper law went into effect Illinois had 13,000 saloons. This number has been reduced to 9,000, nearly one-third, including the worst places, having been closed up. In Chicago there has been a decrease of 550 saloons. The average license, before the passage of the Harper bill, was $52, and the revenue to the state amounted to nearly $4,000,000. The present license is not less than $500, and in some places more, and the revenue amounts to more than $4,000,000. This is much better than prohibition, which means no license, no revenue, but free whisky and no responsibility.

THE re-nomination of Governor Dawes by acclamation is especially grateful to the *Republican* and it will be ratified at the polls as heartily as it was in the convention.—*Omaha Republican.*

To the fag-ends of the republican party who vote as they are dictated to by John M. Thurston and Captain Phillips, and to the peculiar constellation of light-fingered gentry who have gobbled up a million acres of school lands, the renomination of Governor Dawes will doubtless be very grateful. But if the nomination is ratified at the polls as heartily as it was in the convention which received Governor Dawes' speech of acceptance as silently as they would a funeral sermon, we fear that the 4th of November will be a very chilly day for the Governor and his admirers.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The ticket presented by the republican state convention to the suffrages of the people of Nebraska is not such as we can honestly commend as a whole. It is not the product of the republican party nor even of the majority of the convention, although sanctioned by it. The candidates, with one or two exceptions, do not in any sense represent the high order of intelligence, approved ability and experience in public affairs which are demanded from executive state officers. Indeed it is conceded on all hands that if this were not a presidential year this ticket would be snowed under by 10,000 majority. The evil genius of railway monopoly has again wielded its baneful influence in forcing upon the party candidates who have shown a lamentable want of executive discretion, and candidates who are known to be utterly unfit for the responsible duties which they are to assume. Under the leadership of John M. Thurston, of the Union Pacific, and Captain Phillips, of the B. & M., the convention was literally whipped into blunders, which the republican masses will never condone. If the railroads of Nebraska, whom these political bosses represent in republican conventions, must dictate who shall be exalted to the position of governor, auditor, attorney general, and other state offices they should at least have the decency to put up men of brains instead of dummies and small-bore politicians. If the republican party has abdicated in favor of the railroads it should not invite disaster by asking the people to ratify a choice that would reflect on their intelligence and self-respect. There are, we are glad to say, two or three names on the state ticket that all classes of republicans may join in supporting. Of these candidates, as well as those whom we cannot commend, THE BEE will take occasion to speak at an early day.

FALSE CLAIMS.

The democratic stump orators are claiming that the democrats have done more in congress for the soldiers than the republicans have. This is an absurd and cheeky claim in the face of the fact that the democratic obstructionists are responsible for some of the most important pension legislation. General McPherson, secretary of the republican congressional committee, proves conclusively, if any proof is needed on this matter, that the democrats have in almost every instance arrayed themselves against any measure tending to benefit the union soldiers and sailors of the late civil war. Going back to 1866, McPherson shows that the republicans sustained and the democrats opposed the provision—in connection with the fourteenth amendment to the constitution—"that the validity of the debt incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the rebellion shall not be questioned." The republicans ratified this amendment by a party vote, and put themselves on record at the start as intending to maintain their position on pensions and bounties. When in the second session of the forty-fifth congress the bill for providing for the arrears of pensions came up, the democrats voted against it. During the late session of congress the republicans proposed an important amendment to extend the provisions of the Mexican pension bill so that they should also include Union soldiers and widows. On this question the vote was, yeas 31, all republican, and nays 27, all democratic. On the final passage of the bill four democrats voted with thirty-three republicans in favor of it, and two republicans voted twenty five democrats against it, the vote having been 37 ayes to 27 noes. The bill was taken up in the house on the 2d of July, five days before adjournment when filibustering was resorted to under the leadership of Goldsmith W. Hewitt, a democratic representative from Alabama, to prevent concurrence in the amendments of the senate. This fillibustering was participated in chiefly by the southern democracy, and as a result of it no action was taken, and the bill remains undisposed of. Thus it will be seen that the democratic minority, in the days immediately following the war, can claim no credit for early pension legislation. The majority of their party voted in opposition to the arrears bill, and for the failure of the pension legislation recently in the house the responsibility is clearly with the southern wing of the party.

BANK failures and robberies are not confined to this country. Such things occur elsewhere, but in no country do the thieves escape so easily as they do in the United States. In France they treat bank thieves as criminals. One of the directors of the bursted bank of Lyons et Loire has been sent to prison for five years, and in addition has been fined 20,000 francs and deprived of his civil and political rights for ten years. The manager was sent up for five months and fined 8,000 francs. The other directors were fined in various amounts. Some of these directors not only did not profit by the failure, but were losers. Nevertheless they were punished for negligence in not exercising a proper vigilance over the affairs of the bank, which would have prevented the robbery and failure of the institution. A small section of French justice ought to be imported into this country for the benefit of dishonest bank officials. In this connection the remarks of the New York *Mail and Express* are very timely:

What the country needs is the heavy fining, if not imprisonment, of some of the worst offenders among our bank directors, who not only do not direct, but do not try to find out what their bank officers are doing. There are some kinds of official negligence that are more aggravating and more injurious to the interests of bank depositors and shareholders than the boldest and most open robberies.

LONDON, with its population of 4,000,000, takes precedence of all other great cities in its list of periodical publications, which number nearly 2000. These have an annual circulation of about 1,017,000,000 copies. Paris, with a population less than 2,000,000, issues 1553 periodicals, and these have an annual circulation of about 1,100,000,000 copies, so that in fact the citizens of Paris are more liberally supplied with daily and weekly provender than their British neighbors. In fact, it is estimated that the journalistic products of Paris amount annually to almost one-tenth of the entire issue of the globe. New York and Brooklyn, with a population nearly equal to that of Paris, produce 587 publications, with an annual circulation of about 515,000,000; Berlin produces 536; Vienna, 482; Madrid, 253; Brussels, 233; Rome, 213, showing a gradual diminution until St. Petersburg is reached, with a population of 667,963, and a newspaper issue of 193, and Moscow, with a population of 601,969, and only 57 periodicals.

VERMONT holds her state election on next Tuesday, and will give the usual republican majority of 20,000. Although the Vermonters were disappointed because Edmunds was not nominated for the presidency, they have become reconciled to the party choice, and remain as loyal as ever. There are no "independents" in that state.

THE Bartholdi statue people appeal to the people of the United States for $125,000 with which to complete the pedestal. If money is not forthcoming within thirty days work will cease. Why don't some of the New York millionaires contribute this needed money, and say no more about it?

WHEN Ben Butler was a member of congress, he was at the same acting on a committee before which there was important legislation affecting the Union Pacific, of which company he was the paid attorney. The anti-monopolists evidently had forgotten that little fact when they nominated Mr. Butler.

THE most absurd thing in the proceedings of the republican convention was the insertion, by the brass-collared editor of a paper owned by the Union Pacific, of a plank to regulate railroad tariffs and railroad management.

THERE are a good many offices in Nebraska to be filled this this year, but the supply was not sufficient for the demand of the republican convention. About every other man in that convention wanted an office.

The Pittsburg *Sunday Globe* announces that it will no longer support Cleveland, but will give aid and comfort to Butler.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Now that Ben has got the globe, what more does he want?

THE tearing up of the Sixteenth street pavement should have been postponed until after the state fair, which begins next week. It is hoped, however, that Contractor Grant will have the work completed before the fair opens.

THE Germans appreciate the efforts of Church Howe in their behalf in the republican state convention.

THE imbeciles, nincompoops and small potatoes are well represented on the republican ticket.

IT was a cold day for the Germans and Scandinavians.

LONG LANE was not long enough to get there.

THE swearing train was pretty well crowded.

AS USUAL it was the state against Omaha.

THE TWELVE HOUR VETO.

A Dangerous Man is Entrusted With the Veto Power.

John Swinton's Paper.

Both houses of the New York legislature, at the last session passed a bill limiting to twelve hours the daily work of the drivers and conductors on the horse cars of of the street railway corporations; and this bill was vetoed by Gov. Cleveland because it was "class legislation;" because if the men "work fewer hours they must receive less pay;" and because "it does not prohibit the making for any number of hour's work, I think; and if it does, it is an interference with the employers' as well as the employes' rights." Surely, it is late in the day for any man to put out such claptrap as this. If it was "class legislation," the statute books are full of it. The eight-hour law of congress is of that kind; so is the ten hour law of this state; so is the present lien law; so is the proposed law to protect working children; so are more laws, national and state, than we could give the title of in this paper. "Interference with the right of contract!" says Cleveland. So are the factory laws of England, where contracts are more sacred than creeds; so are the factory laws that have been enacted in half the states of this union; so are the anti usury laws; so are the anti-Chinese laws of congress; so are more laws than Cleveland could read during his whole term of office. "Fewer hours of work, less pay," says Cleveland, though he ought to know that it is a fundamental law of political economy that wages for such labor are increased, if it affected at all, by a reduction of hours, since a reduction of working time makes an additional demand for laborers. It was argued by Karl Reuber in this paper last week that "wages are regulated, not by the number of working hours, but by the competition, the supply and demand of working hands; that wages, the market price of the article labor, will rise with its increase." If Cleveland had known anything at all of this great question, or of the facts brought out by modern experience, or of the wages and the hours in the principal industries of New York (repeatedly given in this paper) he would never have put to print so flippant a veto in the interest of the street railway corporations. This veto, like the other, shows to what subterfuges he will resort when any workingman's bill is brought before him.

Under his management he must disapprove all such bids, whether passed by the state legislature or by congress—the national eight-hour bill with the rest of them.

Lightning Rod Swindlers,

Kansas City Journal.

There is a swindle perpetrated upon the people, to which farmers are especially victims, which should be put a stop to. We refer to the lightning rod peddler, the wares he disposes of and the manner in which he puts up his lightning rods.

We start out with the declaration that there is not one in ten thousand lightning rods put up correctly though nearly every farm house in the west has its copper lightning rod, steel or iron attachment, ornamented with spear heads, brass balls, or vanes. A lightning rod, too, when not properly put up is a great deal worse than none at all. It is well, then, considering how many farm houses have such attachments, that the people should know how they are jeopardizing their lives and property by keeping up the means of a sudden and dreadful visitation, or buying the means for such a disaster by purchasing rods from lightning rod peddlars and allowing them to put them up.

It is well to have a house protected against a sudden stroke of lightning by means of a rod, but it's of the first importance to know how to put the rod up as a means of safety and not as the way, or avenue, to invite certain destruction.

A lightning rod should have wires connecting with all the metalic surface or part of a roof, and should be run into moist ground with a metalic base of, at least, ten feet of square surface. There are no need of the glass insulators that peddlars sell along with their rods, for a rod with proper ground connection and projecting above the highest point of a house, can be stapled along the side of the house without fear of the electric current being deflected into the house. The current seeks the best current, and that is afforded by the lightning rod properly put up.

Houses surrounded by trees, or having higher buildings in proximity, are safe—so safe that lightning rods can be dispensed with. But when a house is isolated, or occupies a commanding site, it is safest to be guarded, with lighting rod protection, but after the style and manner prescribed above. All farm buildings in a prairie country like Kansas, for instance, are exposed and should be protected.

One house is as much exposed as another when isolated, or not surrounded by trees or some more commanding object than the building itself, and the liability of the house to be struck can not be divined by any pretended electrician or anybody else.

We have heard of venders of lightning rods presuming upon the ignorance of the people by assuming to discover electrical currents in the vicinity of their houses. The method of these charlatans is to walk over the land with a crotched hazel bush or stick in his hands, and when the apex of the divining rod turnes earthwards, then a powerful and dangerous current is said to be discovered, which, if not connectes with the upper regions by a lightning rod, invites an electrical discharge jeopardizing the house in the event of an electrical disturbance in the atmospher.

This is all nonsense. All houses are are liable to be struck, but isolated ones are most likely to be. It is proper and good sense to protect all houses by one or as many lightning rods as possible, but each rod should be sunk into the ground several feet, and into moist ground at that.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Cuming county has a good fruit crop this year.

A Grand Island firm is shipping green corn to Colorado.

Beatrice has brightened up under the influence of the electric light.

The Dodge county seat contest between Fremont and Centerville will be settled September 1st.

The editor of the Genoa Enterprise attempted suicide last week. It was his first gem in the campaign.

Burglars raided the store of J. G. Smith, in Fremont, Saturday night, and made a haul of $175 worth of clothing.

Rev. S. H. Henderson, pastor of the M. E. church at Hastings, fell from a bridge at Crete, last Monday, receiving serious injuries.

Thos. Riggs, the Fremont barber who threatened to annihilate Mayor Cleland, has had his gory thirst satsfied by being bound over to the grand jury.

Mrs. Urian Farr, of Beatrice, died suddenly at her home last Tuesday. Death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease. She was about 59 years of age.

Greeley county will hold a special election eelction September 8, to vote on a proposition to issue $16,000 in county bonds to pay outstanding road and bridge fund warrants.

They have awarded a contract at Hastings for the erection of eight business houses, 22 by 80, two stories in height. The Trust and Loan company are putting up the buildings.

The B. & M. railway has opened for business several stations on its new Concordia branch, which is built from Odell in this state to Concordia, Kan., a distance of 72 miles. All of the stations named are in Kansas,

The corner-stone of an Episcopal mission church was laid at Santee agency a few days since with Masonic ceremonies. Deputy Grand Master Gifford, of Canton, D. T., had charge of the exercises.

The electric light company of Lincoln has contracted for two sixty-horse power engines and two steel boilers and other fixtures to put the plant in first-class shape. An engine and boiler house will be built at once.

Mr. F. I. Foss, of Crete, has made a free gift of 109 acres of land adjacent to the city, to the Nebraska Sunday School assembly association, on condition that $10 000 be raised by the association. The land is valued at $8,000.

The Plattsmouth Journal reports that Dr. Livingston respectfully declines the chair of principles and practice in the state university, tendered to him by the board of regents last Friday. He has also resigned his duties in the Omaha medical college.

Contracts for the Lincoln water-works have been let, and a bond of $20,000 has been made and signed for the completion of the works by December 15, and failing to do the work by that date the builder forfeits $50 per day thereafter until all is done.

One Voorhees, in jail at Pawnee City as a train wrecker, attempted suicide on the 21st by hanging himself with strips torn from his bed clothes. When discovered he was insensible, but in the course of an hour he was fully resuscitated.

The Grafton Leader says: Rev. Father Martin of Exeter and assistant pastor of the Roman Catholic church at this place, met with a serious accident last Thursday in attempting to board the western train. He was thrown on the platform and badly bruised.

Dan Foley, the man shot in the head at Jackson some two weeks ago is getting on nicely at Dakota City. Since the broken bits of skull that pressed on and in his brain have been removed the paralysis has left his limbs and his recovery now is assured.

There are now eighteen daily papers in the state. Crete has the youngest and Nebraska City the oldest. Omaha has five, including one German; Lincoln three; Nebraska City, Plattsmouth and Fremont two each; Grand Island, Hastings, Beatrice and Crete one each.

A sneak thief got into the residence of Mrs. Godman in Lincoln last Friday night, and stumbled into that lady's chamber before she was fully asleep. Mrs Godman gazed at the strange apparition for a moment and then shot off her mouth so loud and long that the sneak skipped. He did not know it was loaded.

Judge James Tufts, who first located in Niobrara in 1867, died at that place on the 17th, aged 55. At one time he represented Dakota, Dixon and Cedar counties in the territorial legislature. He left the state in 1860, going to Dakota, where he was elected to the legislature and was chosen speaker of the house. He afterward went to Idaho, where he was also speaker of the house, and later went to Montana where he filled the same position. Later still he was secretary of Montana, and on relinquishing that place he went east, where he passed the greater portion of his time until last November, when he returned to Niobrara to die of consumption.

Preparations for the G. A. R. Reunion at Fremont are progressing rapidly. The Tribune says the tents are larger than was anticipated, taking only fourteen to a block instead of twenty, according to the original supposition. They present a pretty and picturesque sight with the Platte just beyond for a background. A fort which will be known as Fort Donelson has been erected on this side of the Platte, and is located about 500 feet south of the camp, and west of that line of course on the river bank. A new liberty pole fifty feet in height has been raised, and the Stars and Stripes, for which the gallant McPherson gave his life on the battle field, floats proudly at its head. The wood is being sawn in stove lengths and when it is all piled will make a mountain of oak by itself. Fifty tons of hay is already in stack and five hundred more can be procured if needed.

Where and How We Remember.

M. Allen Starr, M. D., in Science Monthly.

If, now, we take models of four brains, and on the first mark out the location of the various areas connected with the various sensory organs as determined by the anatomical connection of the white nerve threads; on the second mark out the location of the various areas which physiologists have shown to govern various sensory organs, on the third mark out the various areas whose disease produces disturbance of action in the various sensory organs, and loss of memories of perceptions by those organs; and on the fourth mark out the various areas which wither after disease of the various sensory organs—we shall find that upon all four brains the areas belonging to any organ coincide. We may therefore conclude that each class of sensations and each class of memories has its own definite area of the gray matter on the surface of the brain. Memories of objects seen are located in the posterior part of the occipital region. Memories of sounds heard are located in the lower lateral part in the temporal region. Memories of motions in the limbs, and of touch in those limbs, are located side by side in the central lateral region. Memories of speech are located in the frontal region. It is therefore a mistake to speak of memory as a single faculty of the mind. It is really an assemblage of distinct memories which we possess, each kind of memory being as different from the others both in its nature and location as are the different organs of sense through which the original perception came.

'Twas His Luck.

"Did you ever play faro? Well, I should say I did," remarked a passenger in response to his companion's inquiry. "Now I'll tell you of the wonderful streak of luck I had the very last time I tackled the game. That was last week, in a place on south Clark street, Chicago. Most wonderful thing. After playing all around the lay-out for awhile I struck the queen, and what d'ye s'pose the old lady did for me? Well, sir, she came out twelve straight times a winner and I was on her every time and doubling my bet every turn. Wonderful, wonderful, wasn't it?"

"Wonderful is no name for it," replied the other; "but what puzzles me is how a man could have the nerve and good sense to drop the game after striking such a winner. How have you managed it? I must congratulate you."

"Congratulate me? What for?"

"Why, on your luck in playing on a card twelve times winner, doubling your bets."

"That's the cuss of it. True, the queen won twelve straight times, but I was playing her to lose, you see? Doubled my bets after every loss clear up to the limit and coppered 'em. Dropped $640. Say, can you lend me a quarter?"

Smoke Seal of North Carolina Tobacco.

A Terrible Machine.

Chicago Herald.

"You didn't know I was an inventor, did you, boys!" inquired a drummer of his companions on a Panhandle train. "Well, I am, though. Have got a big thing, too. Got it right here under my seat. It beats the Keely motor all to pieces. Do you see this little box? What if it isn't bigger than a hat box? I tell you there's power enough inside of it to blow up the boiler of the locomotive ahead there or knock this train from the track. It's powerful and no mistake, and dangerous to handle. Killed two men in Indianapolis only last week. Not long ago it tackled a big clothing house in Philadelphia and absolutely ruined it. A week before that it wrecked a steamer on Chesapeake Bay. The pilot had been experimenting with it for several months and finally got careless. No trouble about power—power enough to knock the earth off its axis. The trouble is to apply it. Now I'll take the lid off and show you; oh, you fellows needn't jump off the train. I know how to handle it, and there ain't any danger."

"What do you call it."

"It's a storage battery, the most perfect and powerful storage battery ever constructed. I had it made in New Jersey. Before taking the lid off I'll turn the box over and show you—come back here; I tell you there's no danger—and show the label."

The box was turned over, and on its bottom the trembling drummers saw this inscription:

"2 qts. N. J. apple-jack."

Who Has Cold Feet?

The poor fellow whose blood does not circulate vigorously, whose liver is half asleep, whose stomach is in poor order, and whose digestive apparatus has gone back on him, can never make his feet warm until he puts his stomach, blood, liver and digestion into good condition. He can do this by the aid of Brown's Iron Bitters. Of this prince of tonics, Mr. W. C. Fuller, of Montgomery, Ala., says, "I took Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility and am greatly improved."

A VOODOO DOCTOR'S WORK.

He Sets a Crowd of Negroes to Work Digging for Buried Treasures.

STARRSVILLE, GA., August 24.—In June of this year a negro came from Alabam—Montgomery, he says—to a neighborhood about nine miles south of Covington. He worked a short time as a day laborer on the plantation of John Dukes. He soon made known to the negroes on the place and in the neighborhood that he had been directed to this place by a spirit to find 17½ bushels of gold, that had been buried by a band of robbers about 75 years ago. He said the place was on a branch road about 100 yards below the Covington and Monticello road, and about 10 miles from Covington. He promised the owner of the land one-fourth of the gold. To negroes who would assist him he would give a liberal share. After much praying, many incantations, and much ceremony he selected the precise spot for the digging. He sat near by with an open bible, beneath which several horse shoes were placed and a white rock laid on the open pages. He neither spoke nor allowed any one of the laborers to speak within a certain distance of the excavation. The men are working night and day with great earnestness. The excavation is about 15 feet square and about 20 feet deep. The dirt is lifted out with a bucket. The men are not allowed to chew tobacco or stop work during the time allotted to the work lest it may cause the bad spirit to overpower the good spirit under whose guidance they are working. This bad spirit has it in his power to move the gold if at any time he gains ascendency of the good spirit. The man has infatuated so many negroes that there are many standing ready to fill the pleces of those who are tired. The excavation is about six feet through washings from the field; then soft rock is struck, which continues as deep as the excavation has been made. The disintegrated rock has no appearance of ever having been disturbed. The faith in the Voodoo doctor seems to blind them to the fact that had any gold ever been buried there this rock would show signs of disturbance. The owner of the land forbade them working longer, but they entreated him so earnestly that he consented to let them go deeper. They are willing to go 80 feet deep if the doctor says so. This portion of Newton county was settled about 65 years ago. There is no tradition that money was ever buried here nor that it was infested by a band of robbers. The grandfather of the present owner of the land settled the lot upon which the excavation is being made. There are other families in the neighborhood who have lived there continuously from the first settlement that never heard of money being buried. The voodoo doctor is a black negro, with high cheek bones and retreating forehead. He goes barefooted, and with his clothes very much worn. He appears to be about 60 years of age. He has never lived in the county before so far as is known.

$11,950
IN CASH
GIVEN AWAY
ATTENTION, SMOKERS!

All contestants for the 25 premiums aggregating above amount, offered by Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., must observe the following conditions on which the premiums are to be awarded: All bags must bear our original Bull Durham label, U. S. Revenue Stamp, and Caution Notice. The bags must be done up securely in a package with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained plainly marked on the outside. Charges must be prepaid. *Contest closes November 30th.* All packages should be forwarded December 1st, and must reach us at Durham *not later than December 15th.* No matter where you reside, send your package, advise us by mail that you have done so, and state the number of bags sent. Names of successful contestants, with number of bags returned, will be published, Dec. 22, in Boston, *Herald;* New York, *Herald;* Philadelphia, *Times;* Durham, N. C., *Tobacco Plant;* New Orleans, *Times-Democrat;* Cincinnati, *Enquirer;* Chicago, *Daily News;* San Francisco, *Chronicle.* Address,

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,
DURHAM, N. C.

Every genuine package has picture of Bull.
See our next announcement.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Packet Company.
DIRECT LINE FOR ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The steamships of this well-known line are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage both safe and agreeable. They carry the United States and European mails, and leave New Yorks Thursdays and saturdays for Plymouth (LONDON) Cherbourg, (PARIS) and HAMBURG.

Rates: First Cabin, $55, $65 and $75. Steerage, $20.
Henry Pundt, Mark Hansen, F. E. Moores, M. Toft, agents in Omaha, Gronewieg & Schoentgen, agents in Council Bluffs. C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Pass Agts., 61 Broadway, N. Y. Chas. Kozminski & Co. General Western Agents, 107 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

SHORT LINE.

The use of the term "Short Line" in connection with the corporate name of a great road conveys an idea of just what required by the traveling public—a Short Line, Quick Time and the best of accommodations—all of which are furnished by the greatest railway in America.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE And St. Paul.

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
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Chicago, Milwaukee, La Crosse and Winona.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Aberdeen and Ellendale
Chicago, Milwaukee, Eau Claire and Stillwater
Chicago, Milwaukee, Wausau and Merrill.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Beaver Dam and Oshkosh.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Waukesha and Oconomowoc.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison and Prairie du Chien.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Owatonna and Fairibault.
Chicago, Beloit Janesville and Mineral Point.
Chicago, Elgin, Rockford and Dubuque.
Chicago, Clinton, Rock Island and Cedar Rapids.
Chicago, Council Bluffs and Omaha.
Chicago, Sioux City, Sioux Falls and Yankton
Chicago, Milwaukee, Mitchell and Chamberlain.
Rock Island, Dubuque, St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Davenport, Calmar, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Pullman Sleepers and the Finest Dining Cars in the world are run on the main lines of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY, and every attention is paid to passengers by courteous employes of the Company.

S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
J. T. CLARK, Gen'l Supt.
GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Ass't. Gen'l. Pa Agt.

Bellevue College
OPENS FOR SECOND YEAR
Sept 17, '84

Classical, Scientific, Commercial and Art Departments. Both sexes admitted. Tuition low, living cheap, best of society. Fully equipped faculty. Address for particulars, Rev. W. W. Harsha D. D. President, or Prof. C. M. Des Islets, Secretary the Faculty Bellevue, Neb. jy-me 2m0

THE MERCHANTS
National Bank!
OF OMAHA.

Authorized Capital, - $1,000,000
Paid-up Capital, - - 100,000
Surplus Fund, - - - 70,000

BANKING OFFICE:
N. W. Cor, Farnam and 12th Sts

OFFICERS:
FRANK MURPHY, President. | SAM'L E. ROGERS, V-P
BEN. B. WOOD, Cashier. | LUTHER DRAKE, A.

DIRECTORS:
Frank Murphy, Samuel E. Rogers, Ben. F. Wood, Charles C. Housel, A. D. Jones, Luther Drake.

Transact a General Banking Business. All who have any Banking business to transact are invited call. No matter how large or small the transaction, it will receive our careful attention, and we promise always courteous treatment.

Pays particular attention to business for parties residing outside the city. Exchange on all the principal cities of the United States at very lowest rates. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

Issues Certificate of Deposit bearing 5 per cent.

Buys and sells Foreign Exchange, County, City and Government securities.

UNITED STATES
National Bank
OF OMAHA.
S. W. Cor, Farnam and 12th Sts,

Capital, - - $100,000.00
C. W. HAMILTON, Pres't.
S. S. CALDWELL, V. Pres't.
M. T. BARLOW, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
S. S. CALDWELL, B. F. SMITH,
C. W. HAMILTON, M. T. BARLOW,
C. WILL HAMILTON.

Accounts solicited and kept subject to sight check.
Certificates of Deposit issued payable in 3 6 and 12 months, bearing interest, or on demand without interest.
Advances made to customers on approved securities at market rate of interest.
The interests of Customers are closely guarded and every facility compatible with principles of sound banking freely extended.
Draw sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all parts of Europe.
Sell European Passage Tickets.
COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE.

United States Depository
First National Bank
—OF OMAHA—
Cor. 13th and Farnam Sts.

The Oldest Banking Establishment in Omaha,

SUCCESSORS TO KOUNTZE BROTHERS.
Organized in 1856.
Organized as a National Bank in

CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS - $150,000

OFFICERS DIRECTORS
HERMAN KOUNTZE, President.
JOHN A. CREIGHTON, Vice President.
AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE, 2d Vice President.
A. J. POPPLETON.
F. H. DAVIS, Cashier.
W. H. MEGQUIER, Assistant Cashier.

Transacts a general banking business. Issues time certificates bearing interest. Draws drafts on San Francisco and principal cities in the United States. Also London, Dublin, Edinburgh and the principal cities of the continent and Europe.

OMAHA
SAVINGS BANK!
Cor. 13th and Douglas Sts.

Capital Stock, - - - $150,000
Liability of Stockholders, 300,000
Five Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE

Officers & Directors
JAMES E. BOYD .... President
L. M. BENNETT .... Vice President
W. A. PAXTON, ... Managing Director
JOHN E. WILBUR, ... Cashier
CHAS. F. MANDERSON, THOS. L. KIMBALL,
J. W. GANNETT, MAX MEYER,
HENRY PUNDT. E. L. STONE.

DREXEL & MAUL,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN G. JACOBS)
UNDERTAKERS!
At the old stand 1417 Farnam street. Orders by telegraph solicited and promptly attended to.

CHARLES RIEWE,
UNDERTAKER,
AND DEALER IN
Metalic Cases, Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds,
ETC., ETC.,
1009 Farnam St., - OMAHA, NEB
Telegraphic orders promptly attended to. Telephone No. 321.

H. K. BURKET,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
111 North 16th Street Omaha

McCARTHY & BURKE,
UNDERTAKERS!
218 14TH STREET, BET. FARNAM AND DOUGLAS

JAS. H. PEABODY M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Residence No. 1407 Jones St. Office, No. 1509 Farnam St. Office hours 12 m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m. Telephone for office 97, residence, 125.

Western Cornice-Works,
IRON AND SLATE ROOFING.
C. SPECHT, PROP.
1111 Douglas St. Omaha, Neb.
MANUFACTURER OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices

Dormer Windows, Finials, Tin, Iron and Slate Roofing, Specht's Patent Metallic Skylight, Patent adjusted Ratchet Bar and Bracket Shelving. I am the general agent for the above line of goods. Iron Crestings, Fencing, Balustrades, Verandas, Iron Ba