THE OMAHA BEE

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS'
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, P. O. Box, 488 Omaha, Neb.

THERE is an ususual stir among the restaurants. It is the oyster.

THE Franco-Chinese war is creating considerable agitation in American sewing-circles, as it is feared that owing to the rise in the price, ladies will have to seek someother stimulant than tea. The price of congressional "cold tea," however, will not be affected by the war.

THE West Chester *Village Record* says that "the Philadelphia *Record* is a curious paper. It insists that people have some rights which railroads ought to consider. How does it expect the corporation officials to become millionaires if its ideas should be carried out?"

THE city council of Philadelphia has passed an ordinance requiring all telegraph poles to be taken down and the wires put underground before January 1. The ordinance will probably be enforced, but the Philadelphia papers very properly suggest that the city council set the example by ordering the police and fire-alarm wires to be buried.

SITTING BULL has an eye—a sort of bull's-eye, as it were—to business. He has hired himself out to a syndicate of enterprising showmen, and he will make a tour of all the principal cities of the east. As a side-cut he will sell his autographs at one dollar each. He has already disposed of hundreds of them at that price, and he may yet bull the autograph market.

OUT in Colorado they have a peculiar way of resenting impositions on convention delegates. The republican convention has been called at Colorado Springs and the Denver *Tribune* tenders the following advice:

Don't pay a cent in Colorado Springs! If the hotels insist on their present programme of theft force the convention somewhere else, or take your grub and camp out. Colorado people have done the latter before.

A RAILROAD is to be built from Morris, Minnesota, southwest to Columbus or Kearney, on the Union Pacific, making a through line to Duluth at the head of Lake Superior. It is to be called the Morris & Southwestern railroad. The articles of incorporation have been filed and the capital stock is fixed at $10,000,000. If this road is actually built, our enterprising citizens should take some steps towards inducing the company to connect with the Union Pacific at Omaha.

BEN. BUTTERWORTH, commissioner of patents, has accepted a congressional nomination from the republicans of his district in Ohio. Mr. Butterworth has been in congress before. In 1878 he defeated Milton Sayler, who had been the democratic representative for the First Ohio district. He was re-elected in the same district of Cincinnati in 1880 over Samuel F. Hunt. He was again nominated in 1882, by acclamation, but shared in the defeat of the republican party in Ohio, resulting from the liquor prohibition amendments. Mr. Butterworth was appointed commissioner of patents in October of last year, and has made a very efficient officer.

The New York Evening *Post* recently published a letter, purporting to be signed by Green B. Raum, directed to a government clerk and stating that his silence on the subject of contributing to the republican campaign fund was equivalent to his expressed wish to resign his clerkship on or before March 4th next. Of course Mr. Raum promptly denounced the document as a forgery, although it was hardly necessary for him to do so What surprises us, however, is that such a paper as the *Evening Post* would allow itself to be so easily imposed upon, as the forgery of such documents is an old and thin political dodge.

SENATOR VAN WYCK has purchased the *Nebraska City News*, and THE BEE feels as though it had company.—*Omaha Republican.*

Senator Van Wyck may have purchased the Nebraska *City News*. It is one of the oldest papers in the state, and a great many other persons have purchased it in their day. The Senator may have purchased as many as ten copies at one time. He has purchased the *News* just as he has purchased the *Republican*—from the newsboys. The BEE has not been very lonesome in this state, and even if it had been its circulation enables it to fight a lonesome battle with a good deal of effect. It is not so with the Union Pacific organ, which has to depend upon the country weeklies with the railroad brand to give circulation to its utterances.

NOT THAT KIND OF A MAN.

The teachings of people who have not a spark of moral manhood in their composition are alway pernicious. With them success is the highest aim in life, no matter by what means or methods it may be achieved. In business and in politics they delight in gaining advantage by the confidence game, and when these wretches find a man whose manhood revolts against their duplicity and trickery they cry out, "Go to, thou fool!" The kind advice of the Omaha *Republican*, whose editor belongs to the class of moral lepers whom we have described, strikingly illustrates the low level to which the politics and politicians in this state have sunk under disreputable leadership. Like the venomous spider that invites the poor and unsuspecting fly to walk into his parlor, the *Republican* gently whispers into Mr. Ransom's ear that a splendid opportunity is now presented to distinguish himself. The *Republican* says:

If young Mr. Frank Ransom, of Otoe county, desires to be of benefit to the party of which he is a member, and from which he has every reason to expect considerable favors in the future, he will take emphatic measures to discountenance, denounce, and destroy in effect the ridiculous and malicious lie now being published in THE BEE to the effect that he was nominated for attorney-general by the late republican convention and afterwards "counted out." * * * Mr. Frank Ransom owes it to the party, to himself and to his political ambition to do the fair thing at this juncture. His vote in the convention was a splendid compliment, even if it did fall short of a majority. He may profitably express his gratitude for that compliment and impregnably fortify himself for future contests by announcing as publicly as possible his hearty acquiescence in the result of the republican convention, and his deprecation of the effort made by the democratic papers to create opposition to the republican party by placing him in the attitude of a martyr.

"Young" Mr. Ransom, of Otoe, is not a sucker, if you please. He has had his eye-teeth cut, and is too old to be caught by such chaff. Mr. Ransom is a good republican, but he knows only too well that he has twice been cheated out of a fair and honest nomination by a gang of corporation henchmen, of whom the editor of the *Republican* is the most supple and unscrupulous. To acquiesce in such villiany now would prove Mr. Ransom a meaner man, if anything, than the rogues who counted him out. This is not all, however. Mr. Ransom might acquiesce cheerfully and submissively were it not for the fact that the candidate whom John M. Thurston, of the Union Pacific, and Captain Phillips, of the B. & M., forced upon the party by their disreputable tactics is utterly unfit for the position by reason of incompetency. It is a pretty time now for the *Republican* to shed crocodile tears over Mr. Ransom's defeat and promise great things for his future, when it is notorious that its editor vied with Thurston and Phillips in doing the dirty work of the monopolies in the convention. Perhaps if Mr. Ransom should repent his decency, and don the brass collar, he would stand a chance to be counted in the next time. We imagine Mr. Ransom, who knows more law in one day than Mr. Leese will know in ten years, can make a living without becoming a lick-spittle or cat's-paw to any railroad corporation.

CITY AUDITOR.

Mayor Murphy's recommendation to the city council that the office of city auditor should be established, is very timely, and is heartily endorsed by THE BEE. There is no question as to the necessity for such an office. There is no city in America of the same population as Omaha that entrusts its vast interests to such a loose system as that pursued here in connection with the city resources and financial affairs. In every department of the city there is a general looseness in the manner of doing business, and any officer, inclined to be crooked or dishonest, has abundant opportunity to increase his income at the expense of the public. Supplies of all kinds are recklessly purchased by this one and that one and the accounts are handed in to the various committees, who have no knowledge or means of finding out whether they are correct. As a rule they take everything for granted, and probably not one bill out of a hundred is even questioned. Some day it will be discovered that this method of taking everything for granted is a very expensive way of transacting business. This city certainly needs an auditor to examine every bill, to file proper receipts, and keep a perfect check on the treasury. At present the city clerk is compelled to act in a triple capacity. He is clerk of the city council and is required to keep the records of its proceedings and handle all its multifarious papers. He is a sort of comptroller who issues all the warrants and bonds, amounting this year to over half a million dollars. He is expected to have supervision of the entire license system, which includes the issuance of licenses to liquor dealers, expressmen, peddlers and a host of otherr, and besides all this he is called on to keep a record af the public property and of the leases and rentals, and other matters that are too voluminous for us to enumerate. Still another important duty that he is required to perform is the making out of the tax list. It is not possible for any one man to do justice to so much work, and no assistance can be given him without violating the charter, as the law limits his income and makes no provision for special clerk hire.

An auditor would relieve the overburdened clerk by taking off his hands the business that properly belongs to an auditing department. A first-class auditor, with proper clerical assistance, would save to the city thousands of dollars annually. Such an officer would enable the city to have its affairs conducted on business principles, just as any business house would manage its affairs. Omaha, it must be remembered, has more than doubled its population since the adoption of its last charter, and consequently its affairs have become much more complicated than they were a few years ago. Hence it is necessary to make some provision for the proper handling of this increased business, and this can be done by an auditing department, which will be the means of introducing systematic methods in every city office.

STARVING INDIANS.

The Indians at the Poplar river agency in Northeastern Montana are reported to be on the verge of an outbreak. No one will be surprised at this news when it is known that these Indians, about six thousand in number, are actually in a starving condition. They have had only half rations for the past year, and lately they have been so reduced that they have been compelled to kill and eat their dogs and finally, to keep themselves alive, they have killed a few range cattle. It was only when they began feeding upon the cattle that the facts of their condition were brought to the attention of the authorities, and now Major Hartz, commanding at Poplar river, has called for reinforcements. He fears an outbreak, and needs forces to keep the Indians in a starving and dying condition, and to protect the range cattle. It seems to us that the proper thing to do would be to allow them to feed on the cattle, and let the owners seek compensation from the government, which is responsible for the situation. Necessity knows no law, and the wonder is that these Indians have not gone upon the warpath long ago. The Piegan Indians at Blackfoot agency, also in Montana, have been treated in a similar manner. They have been wasting away and dying for a year for the want of food. The deaths average one daily out of a total of two thousand. Game has entirely disappeared, and their only dependence is upon the short rations. Governor Crosby protests in the name of the people of Montana against keeping the nation's wards within the limits of that territory in such a pitiable and starving condition. Humanity and justice demand their immediate relief, and he calls upon the secretary of the interior to take the responsibility of ordering the issuance of full rations until congress meets in December. This deplorable state of affairs is due entirely to the action of the democrats in the house of representatives, who, following a cruel and false policy of economy, withheld proper appropriations. The Indians have certainly given to the white man concessions that ought to entitle them to human treatment in accordance with treaty stipulations.

SENATOR VAN WYCK's bold and scathing arraignment of the board of public works and buildings cannot fall to arouse a deep feeling of resentment among the people of this state, irrespective of party or nationality. The indictment of the officers implicated by connivance or indifference in this infamous conspiracy to defraud Nebraska of the patrimony of her school children, renders the candidacy of Governor Dawes and Secretary of State Roggen for re-election perilous to republican success. Such grave and indefensible accusations demand at the hands of the republican state central committee prompt and decisive action. No candidate resting under such clouds should be permitted to remain on the ticket. It would be an insult to the intelligence and a reflection upon the integrity of the republicans of this state, to ask them to endorse by their votes the most flagrant betrayal of the people's trust. Although this a presidential year, the republicans of Nebraska, if we do not mistake their temper, cannot be coerced or whipped into the support of candidates who are branded by their conduct as unfaithful guardians of the most sacred trust.

THE saloon keepers association of Ohio has 33,000 members and it is proposed by the democrats to distribute $350,000 among them as a starter. Every member is expected to induce at least one republican to vote the democratic ticket. This will change 33,000 votes at the least calculation, if everything pans out all right. The money to carry out this grand scheme is to be furnished by the brewers, and the distribution will begin on next Monday, the object being to capture the state at the October election. The Standard oil company promises to contribute largely to the scheme. The fact should not be overlooked that the republican managers will also be on hand with plenty of ducats, and off-set the work of the saloon-keepers. However, with two big party "bar'ls" on tap, the great state of Ohio will certainly prove a profitable field for those ward politicians who always have a certain number of votes for sale for future delivery, but who, when election day comes, fail to hand over the goods.

THE state election in Vermont has resulted in about 20,000 majority for the republican ticket. This majority shows but a slight falling off from that of the state election in 1882, when Barstow, republican candidate for governor, received 35,830, and Eaton, democrat, 14,466 When the returns are all in the figures will probably show that the republicans have a majority equal to that of 1882 In 1880, out of a vote of 65,098, Hancock received but 18,316, the republican majority being 27,251. The indications are that Blaine will carry Vermont by at least 25,000.

TWO FORMER WARS.

How China Encountered the Europeans and Suffered Defeat.

The first war between England and China broke out about the question of opium. In January, 1841, the ships of the English fleet were ordered to attack the Rogue forts which defend the river approaches to Capton The Chinese troops fought well and offered at some points a stubborn resistance even at close quarters; but the forts were carried, one after another, and either destroyed or occupied. The following demands were then formulated as representing the terms on which the English government were prepared to recognize a satisfactory settlement. The recognition of the king of England as an independent sovereign, an apoligy for discourteous treatment of Lord Napier, and the right to trade with any post where an imperial custom-house was maintained, formed the chief points. But although Keshen consented to these terms, as well as to the surrender of Hong Kong, it was only with the intention of gaining time, as his instructions from the Emperor Taoukwang did not allow him to make concessions to the foreign barbarians, but urged him to get rid of them by some stroke of diplomacy.

CARRIED BY STORM.

Several weeks further delay ensued, and in February, 1841, the remaining forts of the Bouge were attacked and carried by storm. Keshen was disgraced and summoned to Pekin, while in the following month the foreign settlements of Canton was occupied by an English force and the town placed under the command of the guns of an English fleet. Even this discomfiture did not destroy the confidence of the Chinese, who forthwith formed a fresh plot to annihilate the English merchants and their defenders. The men-of-war were compelled to engage and to destroy the fort on Shameen, as well as eighty war junks and fire rafts in the river. The arrival of Sir Hugh Gough as commander-in-chief, and Sir Henry Petinger as minister plenipotentiary, was followed by the dispersion of all the Chinese troops in the neighborhood of Canton, the putting of that city to ransom and the resumption of negotiations for a definite treaty. Many months of further delay ensued and in June, 1842, the scene of action was transferred from Canton to the Yang-tse-kiang. At last, on the 29th of August, 1842, a treaty of peace was concluded in Nankin, the old capital of the Mings.

THE LORCHA ARROW,

The second war arose out of the seizure of the lorcha Arrow at Canton. Admiral Seymour occupied the river forts without opposition and called upon the Chinese authorities to make reparation for the insult to the English flag. The Chinese official declined compliance, although the penalty of his recalcitrance was the bombardment of his town. But at this point the hidden dangers of the undertaking were unexpectedly made clear. The Chinese, far from being cowed, showed the most striking determination and with each success more nominal than real, their courage revived. Admiral Seymour found himself compelled to evacuate the position he had seized, and sent off a request to the Indian government for the services of 5,000 troops. The character of Chinese as opponents was shown by an attempt to poison all foreign residents at Hong Kong; but, although this plot was discovered and disappointed, months went by without the arrival of the expected troops, in consequence of the Indian mutiny, and the Chinese remained and felt themselves to be the masters of the situation. It was not until the end of the year 1857 that Lord Elgin found himself supported by a sufficient force to justify his presenting an ultimatum to Yeh. This move was accompanied by an advance of the fleet in the direction of Canton, and by the occupation of the island of Honan. The French government participated in these proceedings, and its representative Baron Gros, acted in concert with Lord Elgin, while French marines fought side by side with English blue jackets.

CAPTURE OF CANTON.

The attack on Canton followed, and resulted in the capture of that city and also of Commissioner Yeh, who was sent at a later period to India. But the occupation of Canton produced very little effect on the central government, which felt itself secure so long as the foreigners were kept at a distance. Lord Elgin therefore announced his intention to proceed to Shanghai, where he would negotiate with any delegates the emperor might appoint, but in the event of no delegates making their appearance he would continue his journey to the neighborhood of Pekin. The notification was made to the first minister of the emperor, who, however, refused to make any direct reply and completely ignored the subjects mentioned in Lord Elgin's communication. The English representative was thus left with no choice save to proceed to the north, but the efficacy of his proceedings was weakened by a further delay in the arrival of the English fleet. The self-confidence of the Chinese was thereby restored, and during the intervals the forts at the mouth of the Peiho was much strengthened and their garrisons strongly reinforced. These forts, known from the name of a village as Taku forts, were eventually attacked and captured. In many respects their construction and armament excited surprise and admiration, while in others they were extremely defective.

THE TREATY.

The capture of the Taku forts brought the imperial government to a more yielding frame of mind. Two commissioners were appointed on the arrival of the first English vessels at Tientsin, and after numerous delays, negotiations were begun in as much earnestness as Chinese tergiversation would allow. The treaty of Tientsin was eventually drawn and agreed upon. The principal concessions obtained by this instrument were the right to have a resident envoy at Pekin, and permission for English subjects to travel throughout the empire. Five other ports and the river Yang-tse-kiang were thrown open to foreign trade. These consessions were made to apply to all foreigners by subsequent treaties with other powers. Unfortunately the Chinese government had not even then learned to make a virtue of necessity; and when in 1859 the envoys of England and France appeared at the mouth of the Pehio and requested to be allowed to proceed to Pekin, they were met with objections and counter suggestions that were tantamount to a refusal. The Taku forts had to be reattacked, and an European expedition marched to Pekin. The destruction of the summer palace is still remembered. The treaty of Tien-tsin was not only ratified in the capital, but its stipulations were immediately put into execution.

RESULTS.

The principal effect of these wars and treaties was that they placed the relations of foreign governments with the Chinese government on a footing which made a friendly understanding possible. The Celestials so far abated their pretentions as to admit that there were other independent governments in the world besides theirs, and that they were entitled to certain rights and consideration. The disturbed state of China herself lent weight to these opinions, and while the imperial authority was being reasserted to a great extent with foreign assistance, the Tsung-Li-Yamen under the guidance of Prince Kung, had an easy task in showing that an agreement with the European powers was essential to the well being of China.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

No. 15,365.

New Orleans Men Win Parts of the Capital Prize of $75,000.

Eugene Gaudins, warehouseman for Messrs. B. Onorato & Co., for some time, is a good and trusty worker. He was comparatively happy at his home, No. 231 St. Peter street, and in his walks he passed a place in which the tickets of The Lousiana State Lottery Company are displayed. He had purchased tickets in partnership with his fellow-workers. During August, he saw displayed one that particularly struck his fancy—No. 15,365—whether it was the peculiar placing of the 5's, or the magical placing of the 3, even Gaudins is at a loss to explain. But that particular ticket haunted him; peeped out enticingly from the window, begging plainly to be bought. The day was close at hand, and still it hung in the window. Its comrades were dropping off, and when the last day, the 12th, arrived, it was almost to be pitied for its loneliness. Gaudins each day glanced hastily to see if his little friend was still in place, started several times to walk boldly in and buy on his sole account; but the old trammels of the partnership arrangememt held him, until the last moment. Ten o'clock on the morning of the 12th he held safely in his sole possession one-fifth of the coveted ticket. The revolutions of the wheel at the Academy of Music brought our No. 15,365 as drawing the Capital prize. The fact was published and came soon to the ears of Gaudins, who yesterday was poor, but today, by the investment of a dollar, ranks among the "bondholders.,,

He called at the office of the Louisana State Lottery with Mr. B. Onorato, and was promptly paid in full. A reporter wanted to know what he proposed to do, and he answered that he would buy a nice home for his family, and that seeing them placed beyond the reach of want and in comfort would be as much happiness as he desired. The balance of his money he would try and invest profitably, and would himself continue to play his modest part, unspoiled by prosperity. He signed his name neatly to the receipt for the money, and went out of the office of the Lottery as happy and contented a man as the Crescent City now contains.—*New Orleans Picayune*, August 15th.

Hearing that another fortunate holder of a part of the lucky number 15,365 drawing $75,000 in the August scheme of The Louisiana State Lottery, was on hand to collect his money, a reporter interviewed him. Mr. Louis Seymour, the fortunate gentleman, was found in the office of the Lottery with two friends. He had presented his one-fifth ticket, and was awaiting the making out of the check for the amount it called for. While appreciating fully his fortune, he was perfectly cool and pleasant.

He told the reporter that he was a native of Memphis, Tenn., and served in the Confederate army in the battle of Shiloh under Genls. Albert Sidney Johnson and Beauregard. His health, impaired by army service, has grown much worse of late years, and he came here to benefit himself. As his means were limited, he went to work on the buildings of the great World's Fair to be held in New Orleans next winter. He stuck to it steadily for nearly five months, although it almost counterbalanced the good done him by the genial climate.

He was a firm believer in luck, and never failed to purchase a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery. His experiment in purchasing No. 15,365 has confirmed him in his belief. He was pleased with the country and the people; was delighted with everything, and hoped to enjoy his good fortune. He had now formed many distinct plans for the future, but would remain at ease for some time recuperating, not forgetting always to try his luck in the lottery that had proved such a bonanza to him.—*New Orleans Picayune*, August 16.

AN ANCIENT MEETING HOUSE.

Reminiscences of George Fox, Lord and Lady Baltimore and William Penn.

EASTON, Md., August 28.—There was a large gathering of the Friends here today from all parts of the country to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Third Avon meeting house, one of the oldest in America. The meeting house is still as solid as a rock and stands in an oak grove about a mile from this place. The Friends have built a new one and moved into it to-day.

The ceremonies were held in the old house, where, after a prayer by Samuel J. Lovick, of Philadelphia, Robert R. Dixon, of Baltimore, read a historical sketch written by Miss Sue B. Kemp. This gave, among other things, an interesting account of George Fox's visit to the meeting-house, and the legacy of books he left it. Lord and Lady Baltimore once visited it in company with William Penn. The meeting was nearly over when they arrived, and Lady Baltimore was very much disappointed, because they wanted to hear the mechanics and husbandmen preach, instead of Penn.

Once the question of heating the house was under discussion, and most of the friends maintained that religious zeal should be enough to warm the worshippers. At last a stove was purchased. At the first meeting there was no fire in it, and one of the Friends called it a dumb idiot and laid his coat on it. The next meeting he did the same thing, but there happened to be fire in the stove and the coat was burned, much to the amusement of the congregation.

Dr. Barker read a poem on the anniversary, written by Miss Susanna Dickinson, a sister of Anna Dickinson, once a member of this meeting. Addresses were made by Dr. James Carrey Thomas, of Baltimore, Clement Biddle, of Philadelphia, Lydia H. Price, of West Chester, Pa., Edwin H. Coates, of Pennsylvania, Samuel J. Levick, of Philadelphia, and Rev. A. W. Lightbourn, of this place.

In the past thirty years there have been many remedies advertised for the cure of kidney and liver troubles and diseases of the urinary organs. Of only one can it be said that "it is never known to fail." That one is HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY.

A Step in The Reght Direction.

We are much gratified to learn from an authentic source, that the board of Cavalry Equipment of the United States army, comprising experienced and able cavalry officers, has concluded to recommend for exclusive use in the service, the specific veterinary medicines made by the Humphreys' Medicine Company. This determination has been arrived at only after a most thorough and exhaustive examination of the subject. The above board of officers, in the line of their duty, applied to this company for information upon the subject more especially referring to two points, the relative loss of stock and the cost of treatment. The Humphreys' Company simply referred the Board to various horse-railroads, express, and other large stock owners for information, and the result of the inquiry was such that the Board has recommended these Specifics and the recommendation has been approved by the Quartermaster General and the General of the Army, and they are being duly issued to the various Cavalry regiments, posts, and light Batteries. Now, we have every reason to believe, from the known character of the house supplying the verterinary medicines, and the general reputation of the Specifics, that the experiment, if such it can be termed, will prove entirley successful.—Covington (Ky.) *Commonwealth.* D&W 1t

STATE JOTIINGS.

A feature of the York county fair will be the encampment of a batalion of the Nebraska National Guards. The batalion will consist of companies A, B, C and K, and it will be in camp several days.

An attempt was made to break into the Fremont postoffice Friday night. The burglar was scared away by one of the clerks sleeping in the building.

A woman's suffrage convention is in progress at Fremont.

Cloyd Westfall, son of D. C. Westfall of Glencoe, Dodge county, was drowned at Schneider's mil, Wednesday, the 24th. He, with several other boys were playing on and around the bridge which spans the dam just above the mill, and he was lying on the level beam on top of the bridge. Losing his balance he fell about fifteen feet to the water, striking a brace in his fall, which left a bruise on his back.

Franklin county has a floating debt of $48,900.

A second telephone wire has been strung between Omaha and Lincoln.

Work has been commenced on a $4,000 brick school house at Wakefield.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias begun its session at Tecumseh, Tuesday.

The contract has been let for a new brick hotel at Norfolk, 66 feet on Main street and 72 feet on Fifth street, three stories. The estimated cost is between $12,000 and $15,000.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA!

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "**scavengers of the system,**" producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a joint resolution was adopted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, at the Eighteenth Session thereof, and approved February 27th, A. D. 1883, proposing an Amendment to Section Four (4) of Article Three (3) of the Constitution of said State, and that said section as amended shall read as follows, to-wit:

"Section 4—The terms of office of members of the Legislature shall be two years, and they shall each receive a salary of three hundred dollars for their service during said term, and ten cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the Legislature, on the most usual route. PROVIDED HOWEVER, that neither members of the Legislature nor employes shall receive any pay or perquisites other than their salary and mileage. Each session, except special sessions, shall be not less than sixty days. After the expiration of forty days of the session no bills nor joint resolutions of the nature of bills shall be introduced, unless the Governor shall, by special message, call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of passing of a law on the subject matter embraced in the message, and the introduction of bills shall be restricted thereto."

The ballots at the election at which said Amendment shall be submitted shall be in the following form. "For proposed Amendment to the Constitution relating to Legislative Department." "Against proposed Amendment to the Constitution relating to Legislative Department."

WHEREAS, a joint resolution was adopted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska at the Eighteenth Session thereof, and approved February 28th, A. D. 1883, proposing an Amendment to Section One (1) of Article Five (5) of the Constitution of said State, and that said section as amended shall read as follows, to-wit:

"Section 1.—The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, and Board of Railway Commissioners. The officers named in this section shall each hold his office for the term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January next after his election and until his successor is elected and qualified. PROVIDED HOWEVER, that the first election of said officers shall be held on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November of 1886, and each succeeding election shall be held at the same relative time in each even year thereafter. All other officers that may be provided for by law, under the provisions of this section, shall be chosen in such manner and at such times, and shall hold their offices for such length of time as may be provided by law, and shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be provided for by law. The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, and Attorney General, shall reside at the seat of government during their terms of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and the officers herein named shall perform such duties as may be required by law."

The ballots at the election at which said Amendment shall be submitted shall be in in the following form: "For proposed Amendment to Section One (1) of Article Five (5) of the Constitution, entitled, 'Executive Department.'" "Against proposed Amendment to Section One (1) of Article Five (5) of the Constitution, entitled, 'Executive Department.'"

Therefore, I, James W. Dawes, Governor of the State of Nebraska, do hereby give notice, in accordance with Section One (1) Article Fifteen (15) of the Constitution, and the provisions of an act entitled, "An Act to provide the manner of proposing Amendments to the Constitution and submitting the same to the Electors of this State," approved February 13th A. D. 1877, that said proposed Amendments will be submitted to the qualified voters of this State for ratification or rejection at the General Election to be held on the 4th day of November, A. D 1884.

(SEAL) In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 14th day of July, A. D. 1884, the Eighteenth year of the State, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Ninth.

By the Governor: JAMES W. DAWES.
ATTEST: EDWARD P. ROGERS, Secretary of State.
29-mc 3m 1-ew

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