THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 814 AND 913 FARNAR S NEW YORK OFFICE, HOOM 55, TRUSCAR Bunching. Published every marning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning paper published in the state.

TRRMS BY MAIL: \$10.00 Three Months \$2.5 5.00 One Month 1.0 THE WEEKLY BER, Published Every Wednesday. EERMS, POSTPAID,

One Year, with premium One Year, without premium Six Months, without premium. One Month, on reial. CORRESPONDENCE: All dominunications relating to news and edi-orial matters should be addressed to the En-

BUSINESS LETTERS! All business letters and remittances should be addressed to Tur. Bee Puntasura Company, Orana. Dratts, checks and postodice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR, THE state constitution of Dakota cost \$15,000, but we question whether it is worth any such amount of money.

Mr. Hull is bald-headed, which fact leads the Chicago Times to say that he will doubtless be elected governor of New York because bald-headed men always get to the front.

THE federal patronage in St. Louis

amounts to \$500,000 a year. It is no wonder that the Missouri congressmen are staying up nights in order to devise ways and means to get their hands upon the spoils.

EX-MINISTER THOMAS, fresh from Sweden, says Sweden's import of American hogs and maize amounts to over \$4,000,000 a year. Last March the parliament voted to place no duty on these American products.

SALVATION is cheap, and there must be plenty of it judging from the way that Gen. Booth, leader of the salvation army, has feathered his nest. The salvationists must pay the general a princely salary, as he has invested \$2,500,000 in western lands in the United States.

ROSCOE CONKLING will lend all his influence this fall to secure the election of the republican state ticket in New York. No doubt his assistance will be valuable, but it is to be boned that if the ticket is victorious his admiring friends will not give him the entire credit of the victory. We venture to say that Mr. Mugwump will be about as valuable an acquisition as Mr. Conkling.

THE shipment of dressed beef from western cities to the seaboard has awakened the dealers in live stock to the necessity of greater care for the health and comfort of cattle in transit. The competition between live beef and dead beef may be finally decided by the condition of the live carcasses and dead carcasses when they reach the point of

THE London Grocer reports the arrival at Bristol of a cargo of Russian refined oil from St. Petersburg. The consignees offer the cargo as "Brigh Light Oil," and claim for it that it makes a better light than American refined oil, and that it is also less liable to explode, as it does not flash until heated to 140 degrees. The Russians are evidently bent on disputing the market in Western Europe, and their ability to do so must be conceded. It costs more to refine the crude Russian petroleum, but it is only worth eighteen cents per barrel at the wells, and the enormous production, now equaling 1.500,000 tons, can be doubled, or trebled to accommodate an increasing demand.

THE anti-Chinese feeling is spreading throughout the entire country. In Washington territory it is growing intense, owing to the fact that the Chinese population is not only quite numerous but it is constantly increasing as little or no attention is paid to the restriction law. which is proving a dead letter. While white people of the territory do not countenance violence, they are expressing their indignation in the most emphatic terms in mass meetings that are being held in all towns of any size where the Chinese have located. The result will be that the Pacific coast will bring great pressure to bear on the next congress to have more stringent laws passed regarding the Chinese question.

Ir would be unjust to class all our architects with adventurers, bummers and dead-beats of the Tunica stripe. There are several architects in this city who have a regard for their reputation and who know enough to know that it does not pay to pull themselves up by pulling somebody else down. They realize that it is to their advantage to have fireproof public buildings erected in this city, no matter what architect is employed, because the building of such structures will stimulate private enterprise and induce capitalists to erect a more costly and better class of store and office buildings than Omaha can boast of at this time.

COMPULSORY vaccination, which has been necessitated in Montreal by the fearful ravages of the small-pox, is met with violent opposition from the French Canadians who, through ignorance and superstition, are anti-vaccinationists. Their conduct in demonstrating their opposition by a window-smashing mob reminds one very much of the course pursued by the ignorant people in Spain during the prevalence of the cholera. They regarded the doctors as their one mies, and charged them with all sorts of crimes, and in some instances mobbed them. Until the French Canadians subunit to vaccination they need hope for no abatement of the dread disease until it runs its course. Their opposition must indeed be thep-robted, for although they are Catholies they pay no attention whatever to the urgent appeal of their bishop to be vaccinated. Usually the Catholics, no matter what their nationality may be, place implicit confidence in their bishops and follow their advice and suggestions. be would seem therefore impossible to tiration into Mr. Whiting's record, it is The musical quality of their entertain- | has been in session here the session here

Brighter Times Ahead.

For several months there has been a

cles throughout the east, and the fall season that is now in its height comes up to the expectation of the most sanguine in view of the fact that the long period of depression had led many to believe that better times were a long way off, Reports regarding nearly every branch of trade indicate that the outlook is better than it has been for several years, and it is safe to say that next year will be one of remarkable activity. The prediction is made that it will be the busiest year since the war. This prediction is based no doubt upon the fact that the crops this year are immense, and this will make business in the near future, It is true that the wheat erop is lighter than that of last year, but there is a sufficiency. The corn crop, however, is the largest ever known, while other grains and products throughout the vast agricultural regions of the west have yielded abundantly. In the south the great staple of cotton is a big crop this year, while other products of that region are not far behind. The movement of grain and cotton has been begun, and there is consequently a marked activity all alone the line. The revival of trade in the great commercial and manufacturing centers is due to the fact that the west and south are blessed with abundant crops, and a consequent prosperity of the agriculturists. The wholesalers are everywhere busy with orders that are unusually large, while the tories of nearly every description are running on full time and with a full set of hands, who are being paid fair wages, The industrial situation at present seems more settled than it has been for a long time. There are fewer strikes, and both employers and employes are everywhere rapidly coming to the conclusion that arbitration is the proper method of adjusting all differences, as it is cheaper and tends to allay the bitter feelings and avoid loss of time occasioned by strikes. This condition of affairs is certainly very assuring, and indicates a growing contidence in the belief that good times are coming to stay. The only section of the country that is yet suffering from depression is the Pacific coast, but we believe that the wave of reviving prosperity, started in the east by the abundant yield of the

west and south, will sweep onward to the Pacific in due time. Upon the whole it may be safely said that the outlook for the country was never better. In its weekly review of the eastern markets, the Philadelphia Record says: Trade movements during the past week indicate no set-back to the improving tendency recently developed in the commercial situation. There have been fairly sustained activity and firmness in most of the merchandise markets, and an increase of mill output is noted in some departments of the iron and steel and textile industries. The distribution of manufactured goods has largely increased at several points in the south and west, and there is general good feeling as to | ing Water creek? ade and industrial prospects in all sections of the country. There has been a fairly active consumptive and export demand for cotton. The southern markets are generally a little higher, owing to the delay of receipts by unfavorable weather, but the scaboard markets show little change, except that quotations in some cases have been reduced to a basis for new cotton. The wool trade has continued active. The volume of general business is not so large, but the demand is good and there is an increased firmness in prices. In the dry goods trade the scene of greatest activity outside of the mills has been transferred from the commission houses to the piece-goods jobbing houses. This is a natural sequence of the previous

is continued strength for prices, except for print cloths, which are comparatively dull and weaker under excessive supplies. The iron trade situation shows decided improvement. So far as Nebraska is concerned there is no state in the union that is in better condition to-day. With their immense corn crop, and their hogs and cattle-if left undisturbed by contagious diseasesher farmers will be able to lift a great many mortgages and not only free themselves from debt but have a comfortable surplus. That this state will have a prosperous year there seems to be no doubt. The prosperity of the state of course means the prosperity of her commercial metropolis. The Omaha wholesale dealers appreciate the situation, and they all anticipate a heavy trade during the fall and winter. Business in Omaha at present is quite active, and is steadily on the increase. Orders of good size are coming in freely, showing there is a tendency throughout the country tributary to Omaha to put in heavy stocks for fall

large sales by mill agents, which have tem-

porarily supplied the wants of jobbers and

converters. The distribution from second

hands has been large and satisfactory. Some

of the leading woolen goods mills have their

production so far sold ahead that they are

refusing further orders; and nearly all desir-

able lines of woolen fabrics are well sold up.

The cotton goods market is quieter, but there

Whiting's Record.

and winter.

The charge that Whiting, the democratic candidate for governor of Iowa, was a rank copperhead during the war is being fired at him all along the line, and the charge is being pretty well sustained by the affidavits of leading citizens in the western part of that state and elsewhere. These affidavits allege that Mr. Whiting was accustomed to abuse Lincoln and the union soldiers; that he spoke of the soldiers as Lincoln hirelings; that he wished for the death of Lincoln. Seward and Stanton; that he rejoiced over the assassination of Lincoln; that when he was drafted in 1864 and obliged to furnish a substitute be said: "Every damned one of us ought to run to Nebraska." Testimony is also published purporting to show that Mr. Whiting, as a member of the board of supervisors of his home county, voted himself a bounty of \$300 to pay for his own substitute; that instead of being an anti-monopolist and friend of the laboring man, as claimed, that he is a monopolist, living on his magnificent farm of nearly 3,000, and opposing settlement on public lands adjoining in order to give his cattle more grazing ground; that he is the friend of cheap labor and opposed to the rights of workingmen. The inves-

steady revivat in trade and industrial cirprohibitory amendment. While all the charges are more or less damaging, none will injure Mr. Whiting so much as the single accusation that he was a copper-head. People respect an ex-concederate who fought for his principles, but everybody despises the man who, as a copper head, did not have the courage to light in accordance with his convictions and sympathies, but played the sneak at home and discouraged the brave men who were willing to offer up their lives in defense of the union. But if seems to us that in a state so overwhelmingly repub-

lican as Iowa, and populated so thickly

with union veterans, that any attack

THE soldiers and sattors of Kansas holding a grand reunion at Topeka. Kansas is a great soldier state. Besides furnishing for the union army a very large number of men, in proportion to her population at the outbreak of the rebellion, it has, like Nebraska, since been largely settled up by veterans from all parts of the country. Besides, Kansas occupies a prominent position in the recent history of the country. Just prior to the civil war it was the scene of strife and bloodshed caused by the first struggles in behalf of free soil, free men, and free speech, and during the war Kansas continued to play a prominent part in the fight for freedom and the preservation of the union. Since the war Kansas has grown wonderfully. In 1865 her population was 107,206, and it was no greater at the close of the rebellion. To-day she has a population of nearly 1,500,000, and a large percentage of her people are made up of veterans and their families.

According to the Denver News there are yet over 2,000 miles of illegal fences on the public domain, and they will remain there unless pulled down by the United States officials: The public land grabbers are determined to retain their hold upon these illegally fenced lands until foreibly ejected by the government. One of the citizens of Arapahoe county is reported as having more government neres thus fenced in than there is in the entire state of Rhode Island. Over this territory roam his herds and flocks, free from interference. his less enterprising neighbors being as effectually shut out from the benefits of that portion of the public domain as if the Chinese wall enclosed it. Along the north fork of the Republican river near the Burlington & Missouri railroad, nearly every creek bottom has been gobbled up, and hundreds of needy farmers and ranchmen have been shut out from some of the best agricultural and grazing lands in the state. We wonder whether the fences are still standing on the Stink-

THE registration this fall must be more thorough than heretofore. Over 1,100 persons, who voted at the last election. failed to register. Their votes were sworn in on affidavits which would, if the law was strictly enforced, send hundreds of the voters and their endorsers to the penitentiary. The affidavit system must be checked at all hazards. At the next election nobody will be allowed to swear in his vote unless he is a bona fide citizen and is vouched for by a known resident of the ward or precinct. This will disfranchise hundreds of men unless they see to it that their names are registered. It should be the duty of the central committees of all parties to have the registration made as complete as possible and station challengers at each polling place to prevent fraudulent affidavit voting.

THE dogs in the manger who are now pounding the tom-tom and hewgag about an imaginary conspiracy to rob the taxpayers in building the city hall want to postpone the erection of the building until we can elect a council that is above suspicion. That time will come with the millenium. There never has been a city council in any city of 60,000 that has been above suspicion, and there probably never will be. Suspicion is a very easy thing to create, and it is often ereated by men who are not above suspicion

THE changes that have been made in the Bgg establishment in type, machinery, &c., have caused a great deal of provoking delay, which could not be avoided. We hope our patrons will generously overlook the annoyance of late papers for a day or two. When everything runs smoothly we shall supply them promptly and endeavor to make up for all deficien-

Grasshoppers are playing havor with the crops of old Mexico, and great losses have been sustained. The farmer and peon classes have organized and are trying to frighten and destroy the hoppers by shooting into them with shotguns as they fly in swarms through the air. The shotgun, however, is not likely to prove a success as a grasshopper exterminator.

THE railroads are about to restore rates. This was not unexpected, as it is in accordance with the usual railway programme. The lakes, canals and rivers will soon close. Hence the railroads will have a monopoly for the rest of the season in moving the immense crops. It is the farmer that the railways are after as usual.

THE summer hotel, having fulfilled its mission on earth, may now be expected to combust spontaneously, and the landlord's wife will have all the sealskin sacques she wants this winter.

THE throwing of dirt is not always commendable, but, with the Union Paeific and the Omaha Belt Line company it certainly will meet with favor. They can't throw it any too thick or too fast to suit the people of Omaha.

Event foreign-born citizen who desires | Discuses Feedmar to women, a

papers thirty days before the first 'Tue mand the repeal of prohibition, be himself is a prohibitionist, and voted for the day in November. This only gives him until next Saturday

> Oxev about four weeks of reliable building weather remain for this season. The time is valuable and should be utilized for pushing public improvements as far as our means will permit

Some of our candidates for federal of ticers are waiting for the inauguration of the immediate delivery system. They want their commissions delivered at once, even if it does cost ten cents extra.

THE Union Pacific management at last

sees the importance of spending some

whatever upon the record of Whiting money in improvements in the vicinity was unnecessary. It is simply wasting of Omaha. Had it done this years ago it would have been much better off today, If the Missouri Pacific will give Omaha an outlet to northern and northwestern

> Gould a credit mark WHEN Dr. Miller was practicing medieine he carried his sugar-coated pills in his saddle-bags. Now he carries them in the official mail-bag.

Nebraska, we will cheerfully give Jay

Don't Send It.

A western paper says: "If you receive circular from New York stating that an organ is to be sent you in order to intro-duce it in your locality, but that \$3 must be sent on to pay freight, don't send it. It is a 10-cent mouth organ." There must be fine greenhorn material in that vicin-

MEN AND WOMEN.

Queen Victoria's private fortune is estirated at \$35,000,000 Mr. Talmage has always avoided men who

They sjay that Bjornsten, the tinor, will njake a trip through this ejountry this fall. Henry Irving had his pockets picked of 800 at Carlsbad. He did not drop it on the green. The Prince of Wales having eaten his Hamburg steak is now among the Hungary guests. Charles Bradlaugh, who has so long kept the British parliament by the ears, is 52 years

Mine. Marie Selika is the name of a colored prima donna in Boston. Her real name is kept dark.

Dr. Mary Walker has been mistaken for a woman twelve times. She says she has had that many offers of marriage. Queen Victoria has caused a great deal of grangling among the members of her family

by giving Beatrice all her costly old lace. Canon Farrar has been vaccinated in Mon-real. Every time anybody shakes hands with him he involuntarily exclaims "Owteh! The late Emory A. Storrs is said never to have worn a neektie a second time. There must be several crazy quiits among his effects. Mrs. Mary E. Bryant, a story writer of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted an offer to become the editor of a New York story paper, at a salary of \$6,000 agreat.

It is said that Mrs. A. T. Stewart will tertain in her marble palace in New York the coming winter, for the first time since the death of her husband.*

Miss Sadie Polk Pall, who has been the belle at White Sulphur springs this season, is a grand-daughter off Mrs. James K. Polk, and she resides with that venerable and still beautiful woman at the old Polk homestead, near Nashville, Tenn

POLITICAL POINTS.

goes one eve on att. 13 It is our arm conviction that by the time November rolls around Mr. Hill will imagine himself only a diminutive wart .- [Chicago

The white house watch-dog is kept chained at present, but when the president gets down to his message it might be well for the otherhunters to avoid the dog. Coionel Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, says that

he was wise enough to retire from politics while the people still liked him, and congrat-ulates himself on the fact. The following represents the comment of the average mugwump press on the nomina-tions for governor of New York:

DAVID B. HILL Las a bald head. Congressman Murphy, of Iowa, wants to seep right on coining silver dollars, but arges that the products of the mints be spent in the Hennepin canal. Waterway that would

be to settle the sliver question. Ohio politicians continue to Indulge the days of the campaign. There is, however, a prevailing impression that the fate of the na-tion doesn't hang on Ohio this year.

The Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone will be gratined to learn that his recent manifesto is neartily endorsed by the Nebraska City Press and must have cost \$1.20 for composition and which appeals to a constituency legal voters on each side of the Missouri river near that historic point on the great natural waterway where bulliheads grow to an enorsize and sing a beautiful baritone Chicago News.

Double-eared Drilled Corn.

J. G., Ohio: Three years ago I noticed that some of my cornstalks under the drilling system, two ears each, and so saved for seed the best of these I could find. Last season this was repeated, and, as I had several bushels, only the very best ears were used. The season the corn shows a large proportion of double-cared stalks, and generally of equal size; that is, the ear and "nubbin" as pairs are disappearing, and by another year or two I hope to have a kind of yellow dent corn that will be nearly or quite disposed to grow two ears to a stalk. There is no reason why a stalk should not grow two ears as well as one, especially where the corn is drilled in. I am convinced that by this plant the best corn is raised, and we get more perfect earing than with hill planting. We are enabled to give the corn room to grow and develop with out crowding its neighbor. Then we can put more corn upon an acre by drilling, and not run any risk of dwarting

well manured clover sod.

the growth. the growth.

In hill planting 4ft, each way, we get 2,700 hills of four stalks each, or 10,800 corn plants per acre. Now every one knows that 31 stalks per hill is a high average or 9,464 stalks. Now,I drill in my large gourd seed corn 3ft. 6in., whi gives me 61 rows instead of 52, and ir planting I ft. apart in the drill I get 13,-054 stalks. Deducting the same for loss I still have 11,700 stalks, a gain of 2,236 plants. But with the double-eared corn described, which is not a rank grower, except in ears, I plant 3ft, apart and so I get 7i rows, with 15,194 plants, but de-ducting the same again for loss, I get 13, 842 plants, as against 9,464 by hill plan This corn aft: apart is the wonder of the neighborhood, so profuse is the earning, and if we ever have any corn when Peter passes, denying Christ eock claps its wings and crows. weather to ripen up our crop, I great expectation as to its yield. course figures prove nothing, as against the basket, but the basket has been in my favor so far for drilled corn, with nubbins each year. There are other things about drilling corn in its favorand the doors are closed.

The scene can be repeated seven times such as the use of the Thomas harrow, with less cultivator and hoe -that tend to better crops. Imprimis, raise corn on

WONDERFUL TIME - PIECES

The Great Clock at Strasburg and Other Notable Pieces of Mechanism.

A Scared Minister Who Declared the Clock of Geneva the Work of the Devil.

The great clock of Strasburg has been described by every traveler who ever entered Strasburg. Much space could be taken in minute descriptions, but a coneise one will cover the main movements. Two mathematicians named Dassipodius and Wolkinstenius constructed the chief parts of the clock in 1370; but material changes have been made since then in 1574 by Isaac Habercet, and again in 1842 by Mr. Schwilgae.

It represents the motions of the globe, the moon, the sun, in their regular cir-cuits. The day of the week, the circle of the sun, the year of the world and of our Lord, the equinoxes, the leap year, the movable feasts and the dominical letters were all clearly exhibited by this clock The eclipses of the sun and moon and the weekly motions of the planets were also displayed. Thus, on Sunday the sun is drawn about in his chariot, and so drawn into another place that before he is quite hidden you have Monday—that is, the moon appeared full, and the horses of the chariot of Mars emergedand the scene was thus varied on every day of the week.

There was also a dial for the minutes of the hour, so that you could see every minute pass. Two images of children appeared on each side. one with a scepre counting the hours. The motion of the planets, the moon's rising and fall ing and several other astronomical movements were exhibited. Death and Christ were also personified; and at the top of the tower was also an excellent chime, which also played various tunes, and, says an old German chronicler, "at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide they sounded a thanksgiving unto Christ, and when this chime has done the cock which stands on the top of the tower on the north side of the main work, having stretched out his neck, shakes his comb and claps his wings twice, and this he does so shrilly and naturally as to make any mrn wonder.

ROHER'S CLOCK. America comes forward with a clock more wonderful than the Strasburg. At Newcastle, Pa:, was a watchmaker some years ago who made a clock so small he wore it as a shirt-stud, and it is a good timekeeper, too. Some time after this achievement Mr. Theodore Rohrer made a clock eleven feet in height and five feet wide, which is more intricate than the Cathedral clock at Strasburg. On the top is perched an eagle, holding in its beak a pendulum. Beneath the bird is a globe encircled by a dial-plate of twenty-four hours, which, in its revolution of once a day, gives the time at any meridian. At 4 o'clock dials—on which the national bird rests—register the time at Washington, San Francisco, London and St. Petersburg, At 1 o'clock two Roman soldiers with shield and sword announce the dawn of time and man's entrance upon the stage of life; five minutes later a small door at the top flies open and an almost lifelike bird appears and shouts, "Flight of Time," doleful notes: five minutes more, another door opens and reveals a little babe which remains five minutes; during in-tervals until 2 o'clock appear figures representing the child, youth, mannood, man in his decline, helpless age and in his last sleep. Day and night a sentinel walks to and fro along a gallery prepared for him, and halts and turns as natural

At each hour there appears a figure representing the different nations of earth—at I o'clock the Russian, 2 o'clock the Prussian; at 3 an invisible orchestra mystifies the hearers with most excel ent renditions of choicest selections: 4 'clock the Austrian appears; 5 o'clock an Italian; 6 o'clock two doors in the chapel open and a sexton sounds the himes, set to play perfect harmony, and several beautiful selections are rendered; at 7 a representative of France appears, and at 8 the Spaniard appears; orchestra again plays; at steps forth, at 11 Brother Johnathan appears from the rear of the clock, flag hand and performs the remarkable feat of climbing a pole on the top of the clock. He fastens the stars and stripes there, then descends and disappears. During this scene drums are beating merrily.
At 13 the large folding doors are

opened and a sacred scene is presented which is far more wonderful than those mentioned above. It shows the Savior in the presence of the apostles, evidently giving them their instructions, as it His fast night on earth. He moves about and addresses each one of the faithful in turn, making lifelike gestures; after thus having delivered Himself He lies down, surrendering himself to His enemies. The Apostles then retire from the scene, followed by the traitor Judas, carrying the bag containing the thirt-pieces of silver with which hi taps five bells ere be leaves the scene. The cock on top of the clock flaps his wings and crows three times. During the time Christ is instructing His apostles Satan appears upon the scene twice as if it doubt as to his actions. This scene closes, when two trumpeters appear, and raising their bugles to their lips, proclaim the close of night. During the twelve the clock plays three musical selections and 2,022 automatic movements are made The automatons go through their move ments every twenty minutes. This me chanical wonder occupied seven years in making, its inventor devoting mornings and evenings only to the work upon it. ENGLE'S CLOCK.
Stephen D. Engle, a watcemaker of

Hazleton, was twenty years in perfecting his clock. He has never traveled two hundred miles from his home, and 'never saw the Strasburg clock. It is said to be more wonderful than that noted time

Engle's clock stands 11 feet high, 4 feet wide at base and lessening toward the top, where it is 2 feet wide. Three minutes before any given bour the pipe organ plays an anthem. There are five tunes. Bells are then rung. When the hour is struck double doors in an alcove open, and a figure of Jesus appears. Double doors to the left then open, and the Apostles appear in procession. As they appear and pass Jesus, they turn toward Him, and He bows in turn to each as they retire on the right. As Peter approaches Satan ooks out of a window above and tempts him. Five times the devil appears, and Judas appears Satan comes down from his window and follows him out in th procession, and then Satan returns to his place to watch Judas, appearing on both sides. As the procession has passed Judas and the three Marys disappear,

in an hour if necessary; the natural mo tion of the clock produces it four times. The main dial is below, and on the right is Time with its hour-glass. Above him is a window, at which appear figures rep-senting youth, manhood and old age. To the left of the dial is a skeleton represent-Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is not extelled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's large treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 160 pages, sent for 16 cents in stamps. Address

trikes two and reverses the boar glass, whereupon two bells respond. The next minute a chime of bells is heard, when a folding door opens in the upper porch and one at the right of the court, when the Savior walks out and the apestles ap

pear in procession.

The moon's changes, the tides, the secsons, days of the week, month and year, and the signs of the zodlac are given. On top is a soldier on guard, who is constantly walking back and forth. As the hours advance, manhood, old age and death take part in the panocama.

THE OREAT CLOCK OF BEAUVAIS.
The custodians in charge of this clock make the claim that those of other wonderful clocks make, and that is, that their clock is abend of all others. Four years were occupied by twenty men it making the Beauvais clock, and the naof \$27,104 was used as the expense at tendant upon its construction.
This clock stands 36 feet high, is 16

feet in breadth and 9 feet in depth. It is in the Byzantine style of decoration. Every hour, when the cock crows, saints in separate alcoves yield attention to various sounds. The Supreme Being from the top of the clock solemnly points to them. The main dial is occupied by the figure of the Savior, chameled upon copper, costing over \$629. Above blun are the twelve apostles, also in enamel. Two move over this dial through twenty-four divisions. The pendulum weighs very near one hundred pounds, and renews its impulse from a steel ball weighing one-thirty-second part of an ounce. This movement impels fourteen others, and is wound up once a week.

There are fifty dials, indicating the days of the week, movements of the week, movements of the planetary bodles, sunrise, sunset, seasons, signs of the zodiae, duration of daylight, duration of night, equation of time, dates, saints days, months, phases of the moon, age of the moon, time of the principal cities, solstices, movable feasts, age of the world, year of the century, bissextile years, longitudes, number of the century this portion of the machinery exhibits no indication more than once in a hun dred years). Other dials show the tides and eclipses of the world, total and par-To the instant does the clock reproduce any eclipse that is happening It shows accurately movements occurring each second of time and those happening once in a hundred years, as well as those appening once in 400 years. The clock composed of 90,000 distinct pieces. The architect of this intricate clock is Mr. Verite—a very appropriate name, as will be observed

Frequent Elections a Good Thing. New York Sun: Some political the orizers who look down upon the common people, are pleased to lament the fre-quency of elections in the United States. They fear that among so many elections the electors will lose their interest in ome, and, besides, the eternal din of politics is disagreeable to their ears. Popular government is too popular for them, and frequent changes almost as undesirable in elective as in non-elective offices. They would like to see longer terms for the former as well as a life term for the latter. With these gentlemen it is unnecessary to argue, for their diffi culty is a profound distrust of people and much personal discomfort in democratic government.

When Dinner Was a Failure. The very best dinner is of no account

to a man who has no appetite for food. Mr. Edgar W. Young, of Point Eastman, Va., was troubled with lack of appetite va., was troubled with tack of appetite and loss of energy. He tried many med-icines and several physicians. All were in vain until a physician told him to try Brown's Iron Bitters. This had the desired effect and he can now cat heartily and do his work with vigor. Take the hint, if you want to enjoy your dinner.

POSTOFFICE CHANGES ! ES In Nebraska during the week ending September 26, 1885, furnished by Wm. Van Vleck, of the postoffice department:

Established. - Acme, Greeley county, Edwin C. Woodward, postmaster; Pot-ter, Cheyenne county, August Thomp-

Postmasters appointed.—Benkleman, Dundy county, Frank Pay; Carns, Keyahaha county, John Berger; Clearwater, Antelope county, Marcus N. Palmer, Bender, Dakota county, John G. Downs Postoffice changes in Iowa during the week ending September 26, 1885:

ESTABLISHED. Smit, Cass county, John W. Landon, postmaster.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.
Arcadia, Carroll county, Chas. West-brook; Belmont, Wright county, John W. Adams; Blairstown, Benton county, Mrs. Jane Applegate, Chapin, Franklin county, George Schillion; Coon Rapids, Carroll county, F. C. Jones; Imogene, Fremont county, A. W. Bubb; Kalo, Webster county, A. C. Phelan; Lake Mills, Winnebago county, W. F. Brown; Melbourne, Marshall county, Christian Kroener; Scotch Grove, Jones county, Geo. A. Davis; Wall Lake, Sac county R. Patterson; West Branch, Cedar coun-ty, D. E. Mackey.

(uticura

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN.

WM. T. TOTTEN, 672 North Tenth street, Phil-Y adelphia, reports that one of his customers stated to him incidentally that he was feeling so well and had gained twenty-seven pounds in th hist year, all of which he attributed to a system-atic course of the Cutienra Resolvent, which has proved effectual when all other remedies failed.

SORES ON NECK. Chas, Brady, Somerville, Mass., who refers to Dr. J. J. Wood, druggist, of that city, certifies to a wonderful cure of running sores on the neck which had been treated by hospital physicians without cure, and which yielded completely to the Cuticura Remedies.

CURED BY CUTICURA. My skin disease, which resisted several popular remedies and other remedies advertised by physiciaus, has been cured by your Curicura Remedies. They surpassed my most sanguing expectations, and rapidly effected a cure.

J. C. ARESTRUE, Vincenses, Ind.

KNOW ITS VALUE. All of your Catheura Remedies give very good satisfaction. The Catheura I especially recom-mend for the diseases for which it is used. I know from experience its vaine. Dn. H. J. Pharr, Montello, Wis.

A feeding of gratitude impels me to acknowledge the great merits of your Cuticura, and I cordially recommend it to the public as a very valuable remedy.

II. N. Powens, Bridgeport, Conn.

For sale everywhere. Price Cuticura, the great Skin cure, 50c. Cuticura Scap, an exquisite Skin Beautifler 25c. Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifler, \$1.0c. Prepared by Porrea Daug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mas. Send for "HOW TO CURE SKIN DISEASES. CUTI CURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifler and Nursery Sanative.

"WORN OUT WITH PAIN"

MOST PERFECT MADE

Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

UNITED STATES

National Bank

U.S. DEPOSITORY. S. W. Cor. Farnam & 12th Sts.

100,000 Capital, -C. W. HAMILTON, President, M. T. BARLOW, Cashfor,

DIRECTORS:
H. M. Caidwell, C. W. Hamilton, B. F. Smith,
M. T. Barlow C. Will Hamilton.

Merchants' National Bank

OF OMAHA.

N. W. Cor. Farram and 15th.

Frank Murphy, President.
Samt E Rogers, Vice President.
Ben B. Wood, Cashier.
Luther Drake, Ass't Cashier. Accounts solicited and prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Pays 5 Per Cent on Time Deposits.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Omaha, Nebraska. - - 8500,000. Surplus. - - - -

Herman Kountze, President. John A. Creighton, Vice President. F. H. Davis, Cashier,

W. H. Megquire, Ass't Cashier. OMAHA SAYINGS BANK

Corner 13th and Douglas Sts.

5 Per Cent Interest on Time Deposits.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—James P. Boyd, Prosident; W. A. Paxton, Vice President; L. M. Bennett, Managing Director; John E. Wilbur, Cashler; Chas. F. Manderson, J. W. Gannett, Henry Pundt, Thos L. Kimball, Max Meyer, E. L.

Ordinance No. 941. An ordinance locating certain additional water hydrants in the city of Omaha.
Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Omaha.
Section 1. That additional water hydrants be add the same are hereby ordered located in the following places in the city of Omaha towit.
One on South ave., between St. Mary's ave and Howard street.

osite lot 7 Courtland place. One on Poppleton and Georgia ave. Gue on Poppleton and Virginia ave.

One on Poppleton and 21st street. Section 2. That this ordinance shall take afet and be in force from and after its passage. Passed Sept. 15th. 1885. W. F. BECHEL, President City Council. J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. Approved Sept. 21st., 1885. JAMES E. BOVD, Mayor.

Ordinance No. 942.

An ordinance granting the Right-of-way to the Union Pacific Raffway Co., over and across Tenth street in the city of Omaha. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Omaha. Section 1. That the Union Pacific Railway

Company be granted the right to construct and maintain a track across south 10th street, so as to afford them the necessary connection with track facilities granted them in the alley in block track facilities granted them in the alley in block
192 in the city of Omaha.
Section 2. That this ordinance shall take offeet and be in force from and after its passage.
Passed Sept. 45th, 1885.

J. B. SOUTHAID, City Clerk.
Approved Sept. 21st, 1885.

JAMES E. BOYD, Mayor.

Notice.

In the District Court, Douglas County, No-

In the District Court, Douglas County, Nobraska.

Washington Ammon and John Edwards, Defendants, vs. Frank Kaspar, Plaintiff,
GAID defendants, Washington Ammon and Dohn Edwards, will take notice, that on the list day of August, 1885, said plaintiff, Frank Kaspar filed his petition in the district court in and for Douglas county, Nebruska, against years and each of you as defendants the object at deprayer of which is to have a corrain mortgage deed executed and delivered to said Washington Ammon and by said Ammon assigned to John Edwards, Said mortgage being given by said plaintiff to secure the payment of one promisory nort for the sum of \$165, dated November 18, 1881, and due in one year from its date. Said mortgage being upon the following describ deal exale, being and stimuted in Douglas couty, Nebraska, to-wit: The north half of for 10 in block 9, in Kountze's 3d addition to the city of Omaha, and which said note said plaintiff has long since paid in full. Plaintiff also prays that the cloud east upon his title to said real estate by virtue of said mortgage deed, be removed and said mortgage cancelled, satisfied and held for maught, and for such other and further relief as in equity said plaintiff may be cutilled to. You are required to answer said patition on or before the 12th day of October, 1885, or the same will be taken as true.

FRANK Kaspar, Plaintiff. before the 12th day of October, 1885, or the sam will be taken as frue.

FRANK KASPAB, Plaintiff, By E. W. SIMERAL, HIS Attorney.

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the county clerk of Doughas county, state-of Nebraska, by the undersigned incorporators of "The New Omaha Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company." The principal place of transacting the business of said corporation will be in the city of Omaha, in the county of Doughas, in the state of Nebraska.

The general nature of the business to be transacted by said corporation will be to furnish electric light to cities, towns, corporations or individuals, for the purpose of ilutionating streets, public and private buildings, and for any and all other lawful purposes, anywhere within the state of Nebraska; to lease, purchase, hold, self or otherwise dispose of such real estate or personal property, and do any and all other things necessary or incidental to the carrying of of said business.

The amount of caultal stocks authorized by

business.

The amount of capital stock authorized by said articles of incorpopation is one handred thousand dollars, with power to increase the same to two hundred thousand dollars.

The existence of said corporation commenced on the 20th day of September, 1885, and is to continue for twenty years thereafter unless sooner dissolved.

tinue for twenty years thereafter this sounce dissolved.

The highest amount of indebtedness to which said corporation shall at any time subject uself is fifty thousand dolibrs. The hasiness of said corporation is to be transacted by a hoard of directors to consist of not more than five members.

J. C. HEGAN,
J. W. PADDOGE,
GEO. M. DENCAN,
P. G. REGANS
GEORGE CANFIELD,
ALFIELD SCHRODGER,
M. J. PATZGERALD,
M. A. MCNAMARA.