

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday. Single Copies, 5 CENTS.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, s. s. County of Douglas, ss.

N. P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 12th, 1886, was as follows:

Monday, 7th, 12,962; Tuesday, 8th, 12,340; Wednesday, 9th, 12,340; Thursday, 10th, 12,340; Friday, 11th, 12,325.

Average, 12,390. N. P. Feil, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is cashier of the Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,785 copies; for February, 10,765 copies; for March, 11,837 copies; for April, 12,191 copies; for May, 12,432 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 13th day of June, A. D. 1886. SIMON J. FISHER, Notary Public.

CHARTER HARRISON, of Chicago, has announced his intention of boycotting the reporters. And now let the newspapers turn about and boycott Mayor Harrison.

One deserved criticism of the musical festival is that "Zenobia" was altogether too numerous. There should have been less of Pratt and more of Mendelssohn, Bellini, Wagner, and other such composers.

The people are being fully informed of Senator Van Wyck's five years' record as their servant at Washington. The record of his rivals must be searched for in the offices of the corporations of Omaha, whose faithful henchmen they have been for years.

Most of Nebraska corn in store grades "rejected" owing to the carelessness of farmers who neglect to crib it in the fall and permit it to lie in the field over winter.

Reports from Washington note that the heat is excessive, and that congress will soon be forced to adjourn in consequence. The heat is the annual excuse for the delinquencies of lazy and incompetent members, who shirk their duties during the cool weather and cool themselves with iced tea in the restaurants during the heated spell.

One assessor in Omaha did his duty. He raised the assessment of his ward 41 per cent. But he felt very lonely when he found that his fellow assessors had been unable to discover any material advance in real estate in Omaha since six years ago.

It is suggested that Senator Van Wyck should consent to meet some of the risks on the stump during the approaching canvass. Without consulting the senator we have no doubt that he will cheerfully agree to the proposition.

When the current of events becomes a little dry and monotonous, it is refreshing as a mental diversion to get something from General Benjamin F. Butler. The general has just given to the reporter of a Philadelphia newspaper his early summer forecast of the political future, and it is not altogether encouraging.

"They All Do It." Auditor Babcock's defense, as made by himself over his own name in the papers that never fail to defend crookedness and jobbery, may be summed up in the four words: "They all do it." According to Mr. Babcock, he is doing better than Leitdke, who pocketed all the insurance fees and ran away, and no worse than several other officers who have collected fees unlawfully and kept them for months in their pockets until it suited them to turn them over.

It is the habit of the cattle fish to becloud the water with an inky fluid when he gets into close quarters with the sword fish. Auditor Babcock imagines that he can save himself by pursuing the same tactics. He has squirted a quart of ink through the Lincoln Journal to becloud the issue on which he is arraigned. He splits hairs over Leitdke's suspension by showing that Nance did not suspend Leitdke but allowed him to vacate, and the salary for the unexpired term was paid under mandamus to Walliols in the name of Leitdke. That point has no bearing whatever upon the conduct of Mr. Babcock. On the vital question as to collecting and retaining fees, which under the constitution he has no business to handle or to keep, Mr. Babcock says:

I took possession of the office January 7, 1885, and during that year received and paid into the state treasury \$13,720.85. Since January 1, 1886, I have collected over \$12,000, and if I am not suspended (like Auditor Leitdke) will pay the same into the treasury. Some time in December last, I requested the state treasurer to receive the fees usually paid to this office and thereby save the editor of the Bee the necessity of sending me or having me suspended, but he refused and insisted that in this matter both his office and mine should be conducted as heretofore, saying, "Pay in the money just when you please."

This is a very flimsy pretext for an evasion of the law. Mr. Babcock is not the custodian of the public funds. He is simply the auditor. He has no more right to receive and retain money belonging to the state than any other state officer, the treasurer alone excepted. The secretary of state does not touch a dollar of fees, although he has just as much precedent for doing so as the auditor. Other secretaries of state did handle fees, but Mr. Roggen has determined to comply strictly with the constitutional proviso and the order of the supreme court. The state treasurer does not dare to refuse the tender of fees for services by the secretary, and if Mr. Babcock had been as anxious to deposit the \$12,000 he has collected as he is to keep them in his pocket, he would have met with no difficulty in turning the money over where it belongs. Why does he insist upon doing what some other official has done who did not obey the law? Does he lend this money out at interest or does he speculate with it? If not, why does he insist upon retaining it?

In the course of his lame defense Mr. Babcock exclaims: "Mr. Rosewater, you have not got another Leitdke in the auditor's office." Well, that depends. We do not imagine that the present auditor is squandering the state money in reckless dissipation like Leitdke, but his conduct warrants grave suspicion that he needs watching. Since the charges against him appeared in this paper, our attention has been called to his peculiar conduct in the office held in Valley county before he became auditor. We are informed that Mr. Babcock was a very crooked county clerk. Citizens of Valley county assert that he did not turn over the fees of his office there as required by law, and this general belief is said to have destroyed the confidence of his neighbors in his integrity to such an extent that he ran way behind his ticket at his home when a candidate for auditor.

Another ingenious attempt to befog the real issue is made by the auditor in the way he tries to creep out of the charge that he has issued \$20,000 of warrants upon the state capitol fund ahead of the levy. He tells us that the legislative appropriation of the proceeds of the half-mill tax for capitol building is equivalent to a levy of the tax for two years in advance, even though the amount to be raised by the tax is not known. He fortifies himself with an old opinion of ex-Attorney General Isaac Powers, who assured Mr. Walliols that he did not see a legal obstacle to drawing on the fund ahead of the levy. Mr. Powers, however, felt called upon to say that "Of course warrants in excess of the amount raised, or to be raised by the one-half mill levy, cannot be issued, but if confined within such limits no valid objection can be made to issuing upon such estimates."

Mr. Powers was a very warm friend of Mr. Stout, the contractor, who probably also takes a great deal of stock in Babcock. The question is whether our auditors are vested with discretionary powers with regard to drawing in advance of a levy. If such powers were conceded they would be very dangerous. There is no limitation whatever except the pleasure of the auditor. If he can draw \$20,000 ahead of the levy he can draw \$500,000. Who is to stop him in such lawless work? The big ink blotch is thrown in by Mr. Babcock when he says: "The board of public lands and buildings consisting of John S. Burdick, Hon. E. H. Roggen, Hon. C. H. Willard and Hon. William Leese, first allowed the claims and certified the same to me then. Mr. Roggen approved the vouchers for the \$20,000 warrants Mr. Rosewater says were illegally drawn, and Mr. Willard countermanded the same, two acts necessary before my money could be obtained on them, and yet Mr. Roggen made no blunder and Mr. Willard attended strictly to business."

This is meant to imply that the whole board of state officers was in collusion with Babcock in the issue of these warrants and particularly Messrs. Roggen and Willard. The truth is that the board simply passed upon Mr. Stout's claim and the secretary of state certified to his vouchers, but the board did not direct the auditor to issue the warrants in advance of the levy and the fact that the warrants were hawked out in New England shows that there was serious doubt as to their legality. But even if every state officer had sanctioned their issue we would still say it is a dangerous and reckless exercise of authority, or rather an exercise of authority that should be good grounds for impeachment. An efficient and trustworthy officer will always be found within the bounds of the law and a strict constructionist of his powers.

It is immaterial to us whether Mr. Daves upholds Babcock in his crooked work or not. The state of Nebraska, through its next legislature, must put a veto upon such irregular transactions and make it impossible for an auditor to accumulate \$12,000 of the state funds and hold them in his possession for months at a time. They must put it beyond his power to issue warrants before the levy is made or the tax collected. The plea that "they all do it" may satisfy some people who have very loose notions about the rights and duties of public officers, but it will not satisfy taxpayers.

Hazen Prints Again. According to General Hazen all the ability and merit which his most ardent admirer believes him to possess, and it is still possible to feel that he is most unfortunate in having an almost abnormal appetite for controversy. Nobody questions that Hazen was an excellent soldier, doing his whole duty and doing it well. Nor is his whole disposition to find fault with him in his present position as chief signal officer, although he has not wholly escaped criticism. On the other hand nobody who takes an unimpassioned view of the matter can feel otherwise than that the evident love of Gen. Hazen for inviting issues with those with whom his duties bring him into contact, and of carrying controversy to the farthest extreme, is derogatory to his reputation, demoralizing to the service, and ought to be greatly curbed or not permitted to exert itself at all. The right of a man to defend himself when he feels that unjust charges and imputations have been made against him is conceded, but there are methods of doing this that are less obtrusive yet quite as effective as those adopted by Hazen. The fact that he adopts the more obtrusive plan suggests as the prompting cause an overweening desire for notoriety. General Hazen has just sent out a pamphlet of nearly one hundred pages discussing the issue between himself and the second controller of the treasury, in which there is rather more than the usual amount of self-adulation by no means modestly set down. As to the merits of the controversy the great mass of people care nothing, but whether in the right or in the wrong General Hazen does not help his reputation by thus entering into public dispute and making it the opportunity to reassert his past and present claims, generally conceded, to popular esteem and confidence. Some friend of Hazen can perform an excellent service for that officer by inducing him to forego in future this sort of defense and confine himself to legitimate methods, while for his many achievements he can safely leave those to the impartial verdict of history.

The Effect of the Ulster Riots. Ulster during the past week has celebrated the temporary defeat of home rule with riot, arson and murder, and hundreds of houses belonging to Catholic citizens were wrecked, numbers were burned to the ground, the chief of police was fatally injured and the city for hours was held by a mob of the vilest description. This is the ironical response which bloody Belfast has made to the assertion of the Churchill conservatives that Ulster is the only part of Ireland capable of self-government.

The moral effect of the Belfast riots cannot but materially assist in furthering the interests of the home rule campaign. The argument that Catholic ascendancy would imperil the fortunes of the "loyal Protestant minority" falls at once to the ground. English voters will not soon forget that the very moment when their own party was the ascendancy through the defeat of home rule, the Orangemen attacked the Catholics, burned their houses and defied the police. The Belfast riots will effectively put a stop to the plea of the Ulster Protestants that they are in continual danger from their Catholic neighbors. The boot is now on the other foot.

The appeal of the ministry to the country promises to be responded to by an overwhelming vote of confidence in Mr. Gladstone. The lines are already being closely drawn upon which the coming elections will be contested. Home rule is the sole issue, and Mr. Gladstone insists that every constituency shall be supplied with a home rule candidate. Not a single liberal association has swerved from its allegiance to Mr. Gladstone. This encouraging information comes directly from Mr. Schmahorst, the chief of the national liberal federation union. The premier will take the field in person directing the campaign and supplying the policy. Ireland is on the eve of self-government. Her friends and sympathizers may safely record this as a fact. With Parnell and Gladstone joining hands, and liberal England at their backs, the corrupt coalition of wealth and foiled ambition, as exemplified in Salisbury and Chamberlain, will be defeated at the polling booths of the August election.

The commissioner of the New York bureau of statistics of labor proposes this year to make a more thorough investigation than has ever been thus far done in that state into all matters connected with labor, and particularly with respect to the causes and results of strikes and boycotts, and approximate estimates of the loss inflicted thereby upon employer and employe. He has addressed to the labor unions and to employers circulars containing the questions desired to be answered, and the law of the state makes it a misdemeanor to decline to furnish the information asked for. The facts that will be thus obtained will have very great value as a contribution to accurate information regarding the direct effects, peculiarly, of labor conflicts on both employers and employes, as well as other matters about which the popular mind is so well informed as it might be. We apprehend that the great mass of laborers are not in the habit of making careful computations of the cost of strikes, of taking a deliberately practical view of the matter, and such information as the New York labor commissioner proposes to get will help them easily to a better understanding of this very important consideration than they now have. It is hardly to be doubted that if this matter of cost were generally better understood than it is among working men there would be fewer labor conflicts than have prevailed for several years past. Every state in which mechanical labor is largely employed should collect information of this character.

The passage by the United States senate of the bill to legalize the incorporation of national trade unions may be regarded as a decisively important point gained in behalf of trade organizations. It is an unequivocal acknowledgment of the right of such organizations to exist, and the terms of the measure are as comprehensive in respect to the privileges accorded as the most exacting advocate of trade unionism could demand. Among the rights to be exercised by a national trade union are the regulation of the wages of its members and of the laws and conditions of labor, the protection of the rights of individuals in the prosecution of their trade, and such other object or objects for which working people may lawfully combine, having in view their mutual protection or benefit. Surely the working men of the country must concede that they are not without consideration and respect in the legislative halls of the nation. The bill will undoubtedly pass the house.

The French chamber of deputies on Friday took the radical step for some time promised with respect to the princes whose presence in the republic is a source of periodical political disturbance, and a continual menace to the security and peace of the nation, by adopting without division a measure requiring the compulsory expulsion of the pretenders, and leaving it optional with the government to expel other members of the former reigning families. The votes taken showed the pretenders to have a large support, and time alone will demonstrate whether the extreme action of the chamber is the wisest that could have been pursued.

The railroad wars this time has resulted in cut rates eastward as well as westward. This is the first time in the history of railroad wars that Omaha and Council Bluffs have had the benefit of an east-bound cut rate.

We notice that some of the newspapers assert that Sam Jones is on the decline. We don't believe it, as we have no proof positive of his declining \$3,000 for a series of revival meetings.

Notion of the Republic. The republicans are better now than ever before. Twelve republicans aided in the defeat of the local option bill in the New Jersey legislature and now their party papers are grumbling that if the bill had passed, there would be no temperance issue in this year's election.

Primary Election Legislation. Philadelphia Times. There are increasing evidences that primary election legislation does not legislate. The World has never made light of honest civil service reform—only the sham article.

Annexation of Canada. The best settlement of the fisheries question would be the annexation of Canada to the United States.

A Hint to the Democrats. Philadelphia Times. If this democratic administration would make a record it must somehow reduce the current taxation.

Sparks' Motives. New York Times. Sparks' motives were good, and this should not be forgotten by those who are inclined to censure him for his error.

A Strong Temptation. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. The temptation to conquer Canada has always been very strong. Do not make it overwhelming.

Hardly an Ideal Honeymoon. Boston Record. A honeymoon tied up to be guarded by twelve detectives is hardly the ideal seclusion of newly married couples in a free country.

Recommendation to Mercy. New York Times. If we were on a jury trying Commissioner Sparks we would vote to recommend him to mercy while handing in the verdict of guilty.

That New Dictionary. Dallas News. A new English dictionary is coming out with 240,000 words. Hon. William M. Everts will charter a tug to go down the harbor to welcome it.

Only One Horace of America. Texas Sittings. They make much of Dr. Holmes in England. He is "valued the Horace of America," but we won't stand that. There was only one Horace of America—Horace Greeley.

No Mistake This Time. Philadelphia Record. The London papers sometimes fall into mistakes in discussing American political questions, but they seem to have made a very careful study of Mr. James G. Blaine.

Sam Jones and the Watermelon. Chicago News. The Rev. Sam Jones appears to have stirred up the saints as well as the sinners. He was denounced from several pulpits last Sunday, and out in Omaha there is really an opposition to the proposal to have him visit that city. We fear that the Georgia preacher, like the new Georgia electric girl, has seen his best day. The Georgia watermelon, however, we are glad to be able to say, has never lost its hold on public confidence.

The Amenities of Politics. Washington Herald. "When do you think congress will adjourn?" Senator Blair was asked. "I don't know now," he replied. "There were \$40 sent to the conscience fund yesterday, and I suppose we will have to stay until Senator Blair gets up a bill to give the money away to somebody." "When do you think congress will adjourn?" Senator Blair was asked. "Oh, it is impossible to tell now," he answered. "I see that Senator Hunt has given notice of his intention to deliver a speech."

The Presidential Veto. Journal. "Well, Dan, what is it?" sleepily yawned the president to his secretary, as he reached the office at 11 a. m. and found the secretary in the act of laying some papers on the presidential desk. "A few little bills, sir." "What are they?" "I wish congress would hold one alone a day or two." "These are not from congress, sir. One is for a bonnet, one is for lack hire, three of 'em."

"Veto 'em, Dan. Veto 'em." They were accordingly vetoed, but it was announced in committee at dinner that they had been passed over the veto by Mother Folsom.

Revolution in Topography. When the clouds are in the air and the fog is over, the birds, the flowers, and sunny June, the sweets of scented clover, and the living time fits all too soon for the delectable crows.

Then when they leave their mountain haunts, clear peaks and arid shores; the dash of swift equestrian jaunts, the vim of courtship's heyday; and pleasant recollection taints our nation's primal lady.

The enterprising agent then will start in his own name, but you must forest Grover's Glen, this Frances Vale entrancing; this pool will be her mirror when the radiant sun is glancing.

Perchance they stood beneath a tree to ward some assuring shore; in tradition this pool will be her mirror when the radiant sun is glancing.

Where Grover stood in pleasant ways, or Frances raised and listened to songsters caroling their lays, or watched when streamlets glistened, in chronicles of later days, all will be reconstructed.

The Frances Glen, the Grover Glade, the Grotto Presidential, the bonjour all by "the mountains," for dreams of love-potent, where larking lads and jesting jades and all the sport essential.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. Broom corn is the great crop in Phelps county.

The assessed valuation of Hastings reaches \$899,182. Squirrels are injuring corn fields in western counties.

The schools of Norfolk will cost \$9,175 the coming year. The Plattsmouth cannery will begin loading this July 1.

Benklemans' band is supplied with horns and yet the town lives. The young town of Beemer is negotiating for a \$10,000 packing plant.

J. F. Zedicker, of Franklin, declines to be a candidate for secretary of state. The new Methodist church of Arapahoe, which cost \$3,470, was dedicated last week.

The assessed valuation of West Point shows an increase of \$50,000 over last year. York gazes into the future and sees a \$10,000 depot. "Distance lends enchantment."

Burglars popped the till in Murray's saloon in Plattsmouth and gathered up \$20.50. The young son of H. C. Wallace of Talmage dropped an arm in a corn sheller last week.

Sargy county pays about a thousand a year to board lunatic prisoners in the Douglas county jail. The town of Red Cloud is valued for tax purposes at \$53,000, an increase of \$15,000 over last year.

The Buffalo county fair is booked for October 5-9. A large and varied premium list has been arranged.

The best blacks of Hastings are determined to show as a labor organization, and banish tramp polishers. Seventeen hundred and fifty dollars is all that is required to run the municipal machinery of O'Neill for the next year.

The voters of Cumming county almost unanimously rejected the proposition to issue \$20,000 in bonds for building roads and bridges. Columbus confidentially boasts that it beats any town on the line of the Union Pacific in the matter of buildings now under way.

The Falls City cannery has commenced operations on the pea crop. Over two hundred hands, of varying sizes and sexes, are employed. A York county jury, composed of business men and farmers, took a vote on the senatorial succession and declared for Van Wyck by 11 to 1.

A storm last week destroyed a large stretch of growing grain in the vicinity of Uteka. Fruit trees were barked by the hail and the fruit destroyed. J. L. Hunter, of Indianaola, attempted the dangerous feat of pulling a gun barrel foremost into a wagon. The town doctor is confident that he can save his leg.

The journalistic strawberry blander of Hastings and Nebraska City are bidding for a reserved seat among the forty liars. The Otoe metropolis is a thousand quarts ahead and several inches in size. Ex-Mayor Grant, of Hastings, is a man of every religious and practical faith. "Every night," he says, "I get down on my knees and say my little prayer, and don't care a— who sees me."

The Deuber watch company is looking for a location in some western town and has sent out circulars as feelers for a bonus. The company wants fifteen acres of ground for a factory which will employ 500 hands.

Senator A. J. Durand, of Norfolk, was married last week to Miss Winnie Richards, daughter of Dr. Richards, of that city. The bridal party has gone east on a two months' tour. Mr. Schauf, proprietor of the burnt flour mill in Grand Island, threatens to sue the city for his loss because the waterworks were not completed and in operation at the time of the fire.

The "shortage" in the treasury of Otoe county has reached \$55,000, and the limit is not in sight. The county stands a delightful prospect of losing several thousand dollars squeezed from taxpayers. A Kansas City capitalist has purchased for a site for a pork packery at Grand Island. Three acres of ground, two miles from the city, has been secured and work on the building will begin at early day.

David City, Butler county, offers substantial inducements to enterprising capitalists to put up and operate there a glue and tannery and a currying mill. J. B. Bell and E. S. Kenyon, officers of the Business Men's association, will furnish details of the prizes. The Weeping Water Eagle has set its pincers on the following ticket: For president, James G. Blaine; for senator, C. H. Van Wyck; for governor, John M. Thayer; for representative, Walter Bates.

Building improvements now in sight in North Platte will cost \$425,000. Among the number are the Keith block, \$30,000; grist mill, \$20,000; Platte river bridge, \$13,000; water works, \$20,000; six brick business blocks, \$23,000, and numerous residences, churches and public buildings. The town is bounding lightly but firmly on the billows of prosperity.

An Iowa paper tells of a Plattsmouth man who stumbled onto a dead snake coiled on the steps of the court house. His staggered back a few steps, grasped his head between his hands, and groaned despairingly, "Heavens, I've got them again."

The editorial base ball club, of O'Neill, is about to disband. In a recent article game the associate pitcher sent a hot curve in the direction of the editor-in-chief and took the umpire in the cheek. The ball was flattened and the pitcher discharged on the spot.

The hours of Ogallala embody to a marked degree the virtues of "Jeffersonian simplicity." An unrepentant wag telegraphed them early last week that President Cleveland and his cabinet, grasped aboard the 10 p. m. train. They turned out bodily, hired a band and marched through rain, mud and slush to honor the chief executive. After a melodious wait of an hour light portended the darkness, and the serenaders adjourned.

The base ball craze has struck Rapid City. Large colonies of Canadians are moving into Faulk county. The Black Hills Democrat will soon make its appearance in Rapid City.

The children in the schools of Fargo are drilled in the fire alarm movements. Northern Dakota was visited by a damaging frost Monday night. The indications are that the reduction in the wheat yield will be very large.

The little town of Gayville, near Yankton, is greatly excited over a number of cases of hydrophobia. Dogs, hogs, horses and cattle were inoculated, causing death in each instance. The town is out gunning for cures.

Rupture radically cured, also pile tumors and fistula. Pamphlet of particulars 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Reasonable Complaint. San Francisco Chronicle. "Is this the health office?" "Yes, madam." "And are you the health officer?" "I am, madam."

"Sure, an' I came in to inquire how Mrs. Murphy is this morning." "Yes, she lives in Tehama street, an' I was passin' an' sure an' she's a great friend of mine."

"Don't know her. Don't know how Mrs. Murphy is, I am sure." "An' what's the health office for at all, at all?"

A Word About Catarrh. "It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful fund of vitality surrounding the tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established, it is very sticky and clinging to life, but a long drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammeling the power of speech, and destroying the faculty of smell, taking the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of life, for \$10,000 packing plant."

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