

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1886. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing Company...

CORN prices are climbing the ladder, and farmers who have held their crops will reap the benefits of the rise.

The farmer and the freighter together make prices on produce. The freighter gets the bulk of the profits and the farmer generally gets left.

The candidate who sets up his pins by pledging himself to work against Van Wyck, if elected, will fill a yawning hole in the political grave yard before corn-licking is over.

DIRECT rail connection with her trade territory uniform and fair rates and a field on which to compete with her rivals is all that Omaha merchants ask. They are bound to secure it.

THERE is no question as to Nebraska republican sentiment on the senatorial issue. The question is whether the people are to be permitted to voice it through the party conventions.

COAL prices in the east have dropped to \$3.75 per ton. When they reach three times this sum in Nebraska, consumers rush to lay in a stock in order to save 30 per cent while rates are low.

THE Seventeenth U. S. Infantry are now in the department of the Platte after sixteen years' service in the northwest. Regimental transfers, like kisses, go by favors or as excellent a command as that of Colonel Chambers would have been given years ago a chance to come out of the Montana and Dakota cold.

OTTO of Bavaria is laboring under the impression that he is a bird, and hops around madly on one leg, flapping his arms trying to fly. The trouble with all the late Bavarian monarchs seems to have been that they were "too fly."

The stench and foul smells coming from certain local slaughter-houses ought to be promptly abated or the establishments forced to remove further from the city. Complaints of this nuisance are coming in upon the BEE. Aside from the damage to health the damage to surrounding property is considerable. Slaughter houses, fertilizer works and all such stench-producing institutions should be removed outside the city limits. The heart of a growing city is no place for them.

CONGRESSMEN LAIRD and Cobb participated in a debate in the house of representatives on Monday, but neither of them addressed himself to the other. It was observed, however, that the Stinking Water statesman made something of a concession by paying very strict attention to a speech of the Indiana congressman, and perhaps this ought to be considered ample reparation.

THAT is an extremely improbable rumor said to be current in Washington, that in the event of the Morrison surplus resolution passing the senate, the president will invite its author to accept the treasury portfolio. It will take more than one vote of "want of confidence" to so reduce the stiffness of Mr. Cleveland's vertebrae as to enable him to bend to such a concession as that would be.

ALBANY, N. Y., is celebrating the bicentennial of its charter as a city with great vigor and enthusiasm. The climax of this interesting event will be reached on Thursday, when the president will participate in the ceremonies as the guest of Governor Hill. It is to be hoped that no thought of the political future will be permitted to cloud the happiness or mar the cordiality which should mark the reunion of these two distinguished citizens, between whom there is supposed to be a common aspiration.

It is quite the season for casual opinions from "well-known republicans" and "prominent democrats" regarding the chances of possible presidential candidates two years hence, and if congress were not in session we should probably have more of this sort of wisdom floating about, since in that case the ranks of the opinion-makers would be greatly reinforced. Indulgence in this sort of thing is, of course, an entirely harmless proceeding, but some of these opinions furnish a curious and interesting study, showing almost invariably a great deal more of what those who express them do not know about the public feeling than of what they do know.

In the Interest of Labor.

The house of representatives last week passed several bills in the interests of the labor of the country. The vote upon these measures, as well as the anxiety shown by both sides of the house to make them as strong and effective as possible, relieve them of all suspicion of being, in any degree, party measures, and divide the credit of their adoption equally between the two parties. One of these bills is to prevent the employment of convict and alien labor upon public buildings and other public works, and was introduced early in the session. The expediency of prohibiting the employment of convict labor on public works will not be questioned, we suppose, by anybody. To some, however, there may seem an apparent hardship and injustice in excluding aliens from such work. It must be understood that the law will apply only to those who have not declared their intentions to become citizens, and in view of the very simple and inexpensive method by which a foreigner may relieve himself of the disability consequent upon his being an alien, any thought of injustice in connection with the measure must disappear. The expectation is that every man who comes here from abroad to establish a home does so with the intention of becoming a citizen, to which he is invited by every consideration of personal interest, and those who refuse to avail themselves of the privilege cannot justly complain that they are in anywise wronged if not permitted to secure every advantage that citizenship carries with it. If, for example, the alien prefers to remain in that condition because he will thereby avoid certain obligations involved in citizenship, it is simple justice to require that he shall also forego some of the opportunities which he might enjoy as a citizen. Another bill passed by the house was to amend the act prohibiting the importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States. This act, passed by the last congress, had been found defective in some directions, and the amendment is remedial and to render the law stronger and more effective. The principle of the law has, we believe, stood the test of the courts.

We are uncompromisingly opposed to a policy which has recently been proclaimed by a few reputable newspapers, that the government should adopt measures for the restriction of immigration, one journal going to the extreme of advocating as a means of accomplishing this imposition of a head tax. The time is yet remote, if it shall ever come, when the United States will find it expedient or desirable to erect barriers of any sort against the immigration of the honest, industrious and law-respecting people of other lands, who come here to make homes for themselves. There are still millions of acres and vast resources to be developed which invite the energy, the brawn, and the thrift of other lands, and may do so for generations to come. But we are in full accord with every proper and just means for the protection of the labor of the United States against the invasion of the pauper labor of any land, brought here under contract, and which damages and debase all labor. The measures to which we herein refer are of the character which must meet the approval of every fair-minded citizen.

It may be opportune in this connection, also, to direct the attention of workingmen to the fact which this action demonstrates, namely, that the political parties are not unmindful or indifferent to their interests, and that their influence upon these parties is quite as likely—possibly more likely—to be exerted to their advantage under present conditions than if they were to assume an attitude of independent political action. The labor of the country is commanding a degree of recognition by legislators never before accorded it, and it is not mislaid into mistakes by designing demagogues the realization of its just demands is assured.

A Southern Fallacy.

It is remarkable as a noteworthy fact that in the national conference of charities and corrections in session at St. Paul, most of the southern states have no representation, and that there is but one delegate present from any state south except North Carolina. The lack of interest south in the questions considered by the conference is notably strange, because of the generally loose ideas and practice which appear to prevail in that section respecting charities and prison management, and which it might be supposed would enlist the attention and interest of the philanthropic and christian elements of that section. If not misrepresented the prison management in a number of the southern states is badly in need of reformation. Stories of cruelty and barbarity, even from states where he advanced sentiment of the time respecting the management of penal institutions would be thought to have penetrated, are not uncommon, and indeed nowhere in the south is the treatment of convicts in accordance with modern views. The barbarous treatment of the convicts of the state of Idaho, Georgia, owned by United States senator Brown, is the most recent instance illustrative of the general lack of all feeling of concern for the welfare of the unfortunate whom southern sentiment seems to regard as having shut themselves out from all claim to be treated as human beings. Evidently there is need of earnest missionary service in behalf of every class and condition. It drops on the porches of the rich and in the door yards of the poor. It is read in the tenement and shop, in the houses of the millionaires and the homes of the merchants. Its carriers distribute it along every street in Omaha at a rate of nearly two to every paper circulated by all our contemporaries combined. No journal in the United States, we say it boldly, has such a patronage in the city of its issue. They do like common sense, honesty and a fearless championship of the interests of the people, the home, and good government.

Over Washington Correspondent is Doubtless Correct in his View that the Laird-Cobb Episode has been Overworked by the Correspondents and given a Public Importance that it did not deserve. Yet it must be said, on the other hand, that it would be a mistake to disregard so disgraceful an exhibition of temper and bad blood. It is a humiliating admission which our correspondent makes that the prevalence of feeling between members of congress, reneading frequently the verge of personal conflict, is so common as to receive hardly any attention. It must disabuse the mind of the citizen of the notion that the representatives of the people uniformly conduct themselves with a becoming dignity and a decent regard for the amenities that should subsist between gentlemen. The admission, however, is justified by daily experience, and it is quite natural that the man who is constantly brought face to face with the fact should learn to regard it as a matter-of-course, and so let it pass. As recently as Monday there was an angry exchange of personalities on the floor of the senate between Miller, of New York, and Ingalls, of Kansas, the former concluding his remarks by saying that no man would dare to address to him outside of the senate chamber, such words as the Kansas senator had used—a declaration that might easily be construed as a challenge. Because the Laird-Cobb difficulty did not occur on the floor of the house, instead of within a dozen feet of the chamber, that body does not feel called upon to take any notice of it, and the Nebraska bully will escape all responsibility for his blackguardly abuse and his ruffianly assault. The congress of to-day is perhaps no worse in this respect than were the congresses of the past, but if this be so it furnishes no palliation. The people look for improvement in the character and conduct of the men who should be the exemplars of dignity, courtesy and good breeding.

THE report that a new extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain has been signed still lacks official confirmation. Unofficial advice, however, from both Washington and London announce that such a treaty has been arranged, though it may not go to the senate at the present season. The present treaty stipulations between the two countries authorize extradition only in cases of murder and forgery. It is understood that the new treaty enlarges the list of extraditable crimes, so that defaulters, embezzlers and dynamiters will be included among the criminals that may be delivered over to the authorities of the country whose laws they shall violate. It is remarkable that such an arrangement was not made long ago, in view of the asylum offered by Canada to criminals from the United States, but it would appear that it had to wait until England felt the necessity of such a treaty as a means of protection against the dreaded dynamiter. The treaty would be in the interest of justice, and both countries would derive advantage from it.

ONE of our paralyzed contemporaries intimates that it does not circulate among the "slims." The trouble with that concern is that it does not circulate anywhere. The BEE's circulation is among every class and condition. It drops on the porches of the rich and in the door yards of the poor. It is read in the tenement and shop, in the houses of the millionaires and the homes of the merchants. Its carriers distribute it along every street in Omaha at a rate of nearly two to every paper circulated by all our contemporaries combined. No journal in the United States, we say it boldly, has such a patronage in the city of its issue. They do like common sense, honesty and a fearless championship of the interests of the people, the home, and good government.

A CHICAGO auctioneer claims to have over 1,900 yards of chewing gum which he has scraped from the backs of second-hand bureaus and bedsteads sold at his rooms. Conductors of young ladies' seminaries in Chicago are evidently selling their worn-out furniture preparatory to the fall openings.

KANSAS can have the distinction of drought, but heavy rains throughout Nebraska are making farmers of this state smile over the prospects of good crops and high prices.

Crime and the Police.

Another street car robbery was taken place in the outskirts of the city, and the affair is promptly used as a text for another berating view for Marshal Cummings' removal. What in the name of common sense can any marshal do towards increasing the police force, and what difference would it have made if any one of a half dozen of Mayor Boyd's candidates had been in the marshal's shoes on the night of the assault? This continued abuse of the city marshal because occasional crimes are committed in Omaha is driving idiosyncrasy. For a city of 80,000 people, Omaha has a small percentage of criminals, and very few offenses against person and property. When the ridiculously inadequate police protection is taken into account the showing is really remarkable.

What we need is not so much a new marshal as a new method of assessment. Inadequate police protection is due entirely to inadequate funds to employ policemen. There can be no genuine relief until there is a sweeping reform in the inequalities of our tax levy. When corporations, syndicates and wealthy tax shirkers are forced to go down into their pockets to pay for the cost of maintaining a proper city government we shall have it and not before. If our real estate assessment had been made \$25,000,000 this year, as it ought to have been made, instead of \$8,000,000, we would have been able to have nearly quadrupled our police force. As it is the increase will be trifling and of little practical benefit.

No policeman can cover five miles of territory and fill the bill. Burglaries and assaults occur constantly in large cities which are patrolled by block watchmen. With five times the number of police we now have and the best city marshal in the country at their head crimes would certainly take place. Persistent abuse of the marshal because Omaha suffers from occasional crime is indecent and disreputable journalism. Personal dislike and a desire to bolster up political friends are no excuse for such a course.

OMAHA, too, sends a representative to the colony of American bankers in Canada. One of its bank presidents "skips out" with about \$100,000 of the funds of the institution. There was a rumor that this good old usage was about to fall into disrepute. St. Louis, however, has made it fashionable again, and the custom is bound to spread once more.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The above is a slight mistake. A careful census of the Omaha bankers shows that not one of them has "skipped out." Some of them may be off on a summer vacation, but the bank funds are intact. The Globe-Democrat's confounded the Benkelman banker with the Omaha financiers. The amount of the Benkelman banker's deficit is less than \$10,000.

THE new fast transcontinental train will be placed on the Union Pacific on August 1st, shortening the time to San Francisco by twenty-four hours. This will force a shorter time on other routes and be of great benefit to the traveling public. As the Union-Central Pacific have the shortest and most direct line to the coast, a lively rivalry and many heart burnings are likely to be the result of the new move.

THE BEE says: "They do like enterprise" on the corner of Fifteenth and Barney, but they don't like a July census of city circulation.

Well, no, the Herald is not particularly stuck on a Jewish census of city circulation.—Herald.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Ex-Secretary Robeson is in bad health. Colonel Mosby will lecture next season on "Stuart's Cavalry."

Beecher has engaged to deliver fifty-five lectures in England. Rose Eytzinger is writing a volume of reminiscences and a play.

James Russell Lowell will return to Boston early in the autumn. Whitelaw Reid is on his way to San Francisco to join his family.

A daughter of General John B. Gordon is spoken of as the belle of the south. George W. Childs is the most conspicuous figure at Long Branch this summer.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe informs her friends that she will never do any more literary work. Duncan C. Ross, the ex-convict, evidently needs a collision with the Boston giant to keep him cool.

George Alfred Townsend says that he has written an average of 50,000 words every week for nearly twenty-five years. A story now circulated in Washington is to the effect that President Cleveland has hired a man to hunt up and file away all the newspaper notices about his marriage to Miss Folsom.

Charles Marsh, junior partner in the large dry goods house of Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston died suddenly the other day of apoplexy. He was worth of \$100,000,000 and carried an insurance of \$250,000.

Captain Luther G. Riggs, the prolific paragon, poet and philosopher of Goodall's Sun, has joined the staff of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. He is an exceptionally brilliant writer and his effusions have been copied by nearly every paper in the country.

Dr. My Walker, while traveling on a Connecticut railway, alighted from the cars for a little exercise, and, becoming indignant at a man whose cigar burned too close to his face, struck the cigar from his mouth. Not being recognized by him, a fight was imminent for a time. The gains found out who she was and she was hoisted to the car, from the window of which she lectured the entire crowd.

A Truthful Echo From Maine.

There is no innocuous desuetude about President Cleveland's voting power.

Preventive of Lockjaw.

An eastern paper says: "The new cure for lockjaw is as cheap as whisky as the patient can hold." But even the mere sight of whisky is usually a preventive of lockjaw.

Some Decency Left.

When a bank official runs away after stealing it ought to be placed in his credit as demonstrating that he still has some sense of decency left.

Vassar's Marriage Record.

It is a sad fact that out of 500 Vassar graduates only 200 have married. Here is a chance for Dan Lamont, A. M. (arranger of Marriages), to show his ability and philanthropy.

In Iowa.

In Iowa, when a commercial tourist drops his grip sack in a hotel of a prohibition town, he registers and asks: "In which room did you find it? I would find my letters."

Beating the Alchemists.

The old alchemists spent their lives in vainly seeking the philosopher's stone, but had they found it they could not have made money faster than Mr. Jay Gould does when he makes \$5,000,000 out of water in a single day by filling a piece of paper at Jefferson City.

Logan's Real Estate.

The report is going the rounds that since his purchase by General Logan the property occupied by him in Washington has advanced in value no less than \$40,000. Such innocent little reports seem to indicate to the initiated that the general is getting ready to realize on his investment.

Chicago vs. Kansas City and Omaha.

To the Editor of the Kansas City Journal: The Chicago Tribune of the 14th says: Kansas City and Omaha are branch cities of Chicago.

We would like to ask the Tribune this question: When Kansas City and Omaha have direct railroads running to Newport News, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and all running 900 or 1000 miles south of Chicago, will the cities referred to be branch cities to Chicago?

We believe Kansas City and Omaha are located as well for large cities as Chicago on a lake port. Further, the people of the great northwest are beginning to feel that they must get straight down to the ocean and to ocean markets, without paying tribute to one Chicago market. L. J. F. GRANT CITY, Mo.

Grandfather's Watch.

Grandfather's watch is battered and old, innocent quite of jewel or gold, but it is well worn and worn and cracked, such like grandfather's self, in fact. Yet its wheezy voice has a cheerful sound and the child as she listens in wonder bound to its mystic tales of residential time is smiling as though at a pleasant rhyme.

What are the tales the old watch tells? Of years it counts the knick-knacks, Years whose every setting sun Was marked by labor faithfully done, With private joys and pleasures still, And clumsey help when the works went ill; Yet serving their time as best they can— This is the story of the watch and man!

Many a fall has the old watch lusted, Many a blow has the old watch lusted, Menaced with death and sorely tried, At last rejected and thrown aside, For none will have all science and gold, Useless and crippled, despised and old, Under a cloud and under a ban— This is the story of watch and man!

But there's a reverse to the picture said; Human hearts they can't make glad, The watch in its dented silver case Can bring a smile to the fair child's face. The man's all battered and silvery, too, With a moral can cheer both he and you, Mark our time as well as watch and man. This is the lesson of watch and man.

Big Thieves.

Among the numerous cases of embezzlement, or stealing in high places, which were developed last week those of Belzer, president of the Dandy county, Neb., bank, and Thompson, cashier of the Provident Savings bank of St. Louis, were the worst. In both cases the delinquency was so serious that the banks have had to suspend business. Both thieves were men of position in society, trusted and honored. So brilliant was their morality that the man who would have whispered in a corner a word of suspicion against either of them would have been flogged beyond recognition. How far these fellows went in playing the religious dodge is not known in the real world. Belcher, President Belzer had a "God Bless Our Home" hung up over his mantel and sang "I have a home up yonder" in the Sunday school as loudly as the best of them. Protected from suspicion by this atmosphere of morality and sanctity, Belzer and Thompson added daily to their stealings.

The result of these large exploits is once more suggestive of the very slight security which the directors of banks and directors have over the books, funds and securities of the institutions over which they preside. Most directors seem to think that all they have to do is to arrange for the payment of dividends and accept whatever statement the officials choose to give them. The cashier brings in a lot of bags of corn, nicely labeled and sealed, and says: "Gentlemen, this is all right, it will take some time to count this coin; but, of course, if you say so, I'll go at it," and he makes a motion to cut the strings. The directors look at their watches and tell him not to do that. They take his figures as to the coin, and as to the securities which are in packages, and the securities may be only slips of white paper. But the directors are too lazy to count and scrutinize, and most of them are afraid to call for a count through fear that the cashier's feelings may be hurt. When a bank president does the stealing he has supreme advantages and usually has the cash in his confidence. Belcher took the cream of the resources of the Benkelman bank. The business can be largely reduced in volume if stockholders and directors would go through the bank's books and securities, and cash in bags and receipts. They neglect every ordinary scrutiny to such an extent as to actually encourage the crime, which by euphony, we call "embezzlement."

A ROMANCE OF A JAIL.

Young William Hodding, Educated for the British Army, Who Became a Tramp.

Rochester, N. Y., Special: An Englishman, forty-two years of age, who gave his name as William Henry Hodding, has been for two months an inmate of the county jail, where he was committed as a vagrant. During this period he has been the subject of the most intelligent and rational manner, giving every indication that he had been well bred and highly educated. Sheriff Hannan succeeded in drawing from the man the names of his friends and relatives in England, with whom he communicated. Yesterday Sheriff Hannan received three letters from London—one from Hodding's mother, one from the family solicitor, and one from M. T. Hodding, the young man's uncle. The mother's letter tells how she had tried for a year to learn of her son's whereabouts and had given him up for dead; how his father had been prosecuted in the general's office in the British army, now serving in India, and how overjoyed she is to learn that her son is still alive. She enclosed a letter to the young man which is full of affectionate advice. The uncle's letter tells how Hodding's parents gave their son the best education, with the intention of his entering the army. When he failed to pass the examinations the father provided him with an outfit and sent him first to Manhattan and thence to Kansas, with the object of having him taught a useful and easy occupation. Bad behavior at both of these places on the part of the boy led to his removal and he became a wanderer. Sheriff Hannan expects some of Hodding's friends to arrive soon.

A small boy stopped a railroad train near Westley, Conn., by frantically waving his hands and told the engineer there was a drunken man on the track. The fellow was aroused and got off, but he swore like a pirate at being awakened and threatened to thrash the boy who had saved his life.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Ashland and Long Pine are rehearsing waterworks plans. The young town of Grant is casting about for a new name. Howe thieves are doing a paying business in Franklin county. Corn brings twenty-five cents at the Nebraska City distillery. A sheep drive numbering 65,000 head is footing it from Oregon to Nebraska. The proposed railroad bridge at Nebraska City will consist of two 200 feet spans. Howe truss pattern, and a trestle section 500 in length. When Ella Manship of Norfolk, crossed an impudent boarder with a glass tumbler, she boasted the reputation of the sex in the pitching line and wiped out an insult at the same time. Ella is an accomplished bascule shooter. Iowa Items. An electric light plant is to be put in at Missouri Valley. A peculiar freak of nature has been discovered at Sac City in a five-weeks-old pig, which has six perfect legs. It is estimated that \$250,000 worth of grain will be raised on the unused portion of public roads in this state this season. About five sections of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway bridge near Prescott was burned on the 15. The loss is several thousand dollars. There's a traveling man for a wholesale flour house of Des Moines that uses up 35,000 mango tickets a year. He travels as many miles as the average conductor, and sells lots of flour besides. Although the law passed by the last general assembly, requiring all foreign corporations doing business in Iowa to incorporate in the state, went into effect on July 1, but two companies have complied with it. The law allows for latitude until September 1, and it is thought that by that time there will be a general compliance with this new Sweeney law. A dog belonging to a Laurens man fell into a well one day last week, and in trying to aid him, his master fell in also. A neighbor saw the accident and hastened to the rescue, but, by the crumbling of the curb, he was plunged into the water to keep company with the rest. A third man happening along raised an alarm, and all were rescued without a great deal of trouble.

Dakota. Many horses near Brookings are afflicted with the glanders. A great many artesian wells are to be sunk in Beadle county this fall. The Harney Peak Tin company last week shipped 4,000 pounds of tin ore to New York. Three stonemasons undertook to whip a Waterloo butcher, but were surprised in the result. Before they knew what was the matter their faces were decorated in the most approved style, and they were afterwards taken to the police court and made to pay a fine. A twelve-year-old son of Alphe Brown, of Scotland, shot his year-old brother and instantly killed him while playing "Indians," recently. The boy had a rifle and did not know that it was loaded, and placing the muzzle to his brother's breast, supposed it would fire fatal results. Upon learning the result of his deed, he ran away and has not yet been found.

Wyoming. Twenty saloons are required to irrigate Fetterman. Four hundred men are now employed on the Cheyenne & Northern railroad grade. There is a scarcity of domestics in Laramie and wages are up to \$30 a month. The Shoshone Indians are reported in a starving condition. Though steadfast friends of the whites, they have been swayed in weight by the government and reduced to beggary. Frank Scott, a love-sick loon from Fetterman, is in a Cheyenne hospital nursing a great emptiness, caused by a stomach pump. He took a dose of laudanum to ease his heart stings.

At the recent meeting of the State Medical association of Texas, Dr. McLaughlin, of Austin, read a paper claiming that he had made a remarkable discovery in regard to dengue fever. He claims to have found the microbe of the disease, and from his experiments he believes that the same discoveries are to be made in small-pox, yellow fever, hydrophobia, hog cholera, chicken cholera, and Texas cattle fever, all of which can be mitigated or avoided by vaccination with attenuated virus.

An Offensive Breath is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it can be cured, not only from the lovers, but from the catarrh, are inoperative. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases as thousands can testify.

Third District Central Committee. To the Central Committee for the Third Congressional District: There will be a committee meeting at the Eco hotel, in Fremont, Neb., on Friday, July 23, 1886, at 7 p. m. All members are requested to be present. J. W. Love, Chairman. L. S. Irwin, Secretary. Fremont, July 13, 1886.

DOCTOR WHITTIER'S PAIN-KILLER.

DOCTOR WHITTIER'S PAIN-KILLER is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial. TAKEN INTERNALLY IT WILL BE FOUND A NEWLY FOUND CURE FOR SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CRAMPS, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, IT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINTMENT ON HAND FOR CURING STRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTH-ACHE, BURNS, FROST-BITES, &c. Prices, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. Beware of Imitations.

WEAK MEN!

WEAK VITALITY is falling from BRAINED and UNBRAINED MEN. FRENCH MEDICAL REMEDIES. Prepared by Dr. F. J. VAN DYKE, of Paris, France, and sold by all prominent druggists and chemists. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of weakness, nervousness, indigestion, and all ailments of the system. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of weakness, nervousness, indigestion, and all ailments of the system. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of weakness, nervousness, indigestion, and all ailments of the system.

WOODBRIDGE BROS., State Agents FOR THE Decker Bros' Pianos Omaha, Neb.

21,829,850 Tansill's Punch Cigars were shipped during the past two years, without a return. FRENCH MEDICAL REMEDIES. Prepared by Dr. F. J. VAN DYKE, of Paris, France, and sold by all prominent druggists and chemists. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of weakness, nervousness, indigestion, and all ailments of the system. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of weakness, nervousness, indigestion, and all ailments of the system.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.

200 PAGES, FINE PLATE, elegant gold and gilt binding, for \$2.00. Invaluable to every man and woman. It contains all the latest and most reliable information on all subjects connected with marriage, divorce, and all other matrimonial matters. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of weakness, nervousness, indigestion, and all ailments of the system. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of weakness, nervousness, indigestion, and all ailments of the system.

RUPTURE.

RUPTURE is a dangerous and painful condition, and one that should be treated as soon as it is discovered. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of weakness, nervousness, indigestion, and all ailments of the system. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of weakness, nervousness, indigestion, and all ailments of the system.

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