THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER: EDITOR

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS we will always be pleased hear from, on all matters connected with crops, country politics, and on any subject whatever, of general interests to the people of our State. Any information connected with the elections, and relating to floods, accidents, will be gladly received. All such communications however, must be as brief as possible; and they must in all cases be written on one side of the sheet only.

THE NAME OF WRITER, in full, must in each and every case accompany any communication of what nature soever. This is not intended for publication, but for our own satisfaction and as proof of good faith.

POLITICAL.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of candidates for Office—whether made by self or friends, and whether as notices or communications to the Editor, are until nominations are made simply personal, and will be charged for as advertisements.

DO NOT desire contributions of a literary or poetical character; and we will not undertake to preserve or reserve the same in any case whatever. Our staff is sufficiently large to more than supply our limited space.

All communications should be addressed to E. ROSEWATER, Editor

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
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For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings,
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For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
W. W. JONES.

DISTRICT TICKET.

For Attorney—Third Judicial District.
N. J. BURNHAM.

WEAVER's speeches are the warp and woof of the nationalists.

O WON'T Ben Butler repeat his remark that he went over to the democratic party in order to better carry out his greenback ideas.

BOSTON celebrates the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city, on the 17th inst. The invention of pork and beans and brown bread, which tradition states city, will also be celebrated at the same time.

THE remarks of George L. Miller at the democratic ratification meeting go far to explain the vagaries of his editorial page for the last few days. The doctor said he was "too full for utterance." That accounts for it the "fullness" in the head is counterbalanced by a decided thinness in the consistency of the brain.

CHICAGO chemists have been analyzing samples of tea taken from various establishments in the city and find all adulterated and the greater part objectionably so. The adulteration of food has attained vast proportions within the last few years. The familiar chickory in coffee and sanded sugar have given way to more ingenious chemical compositions, which now are mixed with nearly every article used in the kitchen, from baking powder to flour. In many cases the adulterations are not unhealthy, others the physicians find dangerous.

The *Herald* joins I. Stirling Morton in howling over the amount of county indebtedness in Nebraska. Will the *Herald* examine its files and read the appeals of Dr. G. L. Miller for aid to railroads and his endorsements of the votes of counties in bonding themselves to secure the construction of such railroads and extensions. The largest part of county indebtedness in Nebraska has been increased in voting aid to monopolies which are now picking the pockets of the people in return for the favors which brought them into existence. The indebtedness of Douglas county and the city of Omaha is four-fifths in a mortgage on the property of our people, given to build a bridge which has for years robbed the community, a depot which was never erected and competing lines which have never competed.

NEW YORK state will not be unfavorably affected by the news from Maine. It contains a floating vote of merchants, manufacturers and professional men, who will refuse to be hoodwinked into seeing anything more than a fiatist victory in the reduction of the republican majority in the Pine Tree state, and on whom the yells of Tammany and the jubilations of Irving hall will produce little effect. The incongruous position of the democratic party, which is now shouting itself hoarse over the fusionist success and at the same time appealing to business men to turn the government into their hands is particularly affecting. The greenback party outside of Maine and Indiana is a ridiculously small minority. They find fewest sympathizers in New York state, where a prosperous trade and commerce and a bounteous harvest give the lie to the assertions of the fiatists. In Maine, the hard times of '73 remain. Ship building, the stay of many of it's inhabitants, is on the decline and the whole state is in a condition to appreciate more its own troubles than to rejoice over the good fortune of its neighbors. Hence the strength of the party of Solon Chase. In New York the situation is very different. The result in Maine is likely to draw out the whole republican vote and to lead to a heavy accession from the solid independent element in the large cities. Men who heretofore have not felt the necessity of registration and voting will now come forward in order to protect their business interests from falling into the hands of a party which plays the financial hypocrite and shouts at once greenbackism in Maine and hard money in the Empire state.

THE request of the sewer contractors that they be permitted to close up, temporarily, Tenth street between Jackson and Leavenworth, seems to us, very ill-timed. Next week will witness the opening of the State Fair and a large influx of people to our city. Tenth street is one of our leading thoroughfares. In ordinary circumstances, it is essential to speedy transit in our city. During Fair week there will be still greater necessity for its being open and in good repair. The great majority of exhibits, exhibitors and visitors will be landed at the Junction with the Union Pacific and B. and M. tracks, and would be seriously incommoded by having to turn into Ninth or Eleventh instead of seeking the centre of the city by the direct route. Should travel be directed to Ninth street, the bridge across the creek, which is already in a shaky condition, whould have to bear a still greater strain, and the results might be disastrous in the extreme. The temporary closing of Sixth street next week, is not only ill-timed but wholly unnecessary. The sewer contractors can find plenty of employment until after the Fair, in working either between Ninth and Tenth, or Tenth and Eleventh streets.

THE rapid extinction of our forests was discussed with much earnestness at the late meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science. It is said, that in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin the output has reached its climax and the supply of pine timber is rapidly being exhausted. In the Saginaw valley in Michigan 600,000,000 feet of lumber annually have been turned out from the mills, and now owners are compelled to bring their logs from other rivers, often as far as 150 miles distant to keep the saws in operation. Estimating the consumption of lumber at the present rate it is said that in from twenty-five to forty years the last tree will be cut and the entire country from Maine to the Rocky mountains will be destitute of pine. This picture is probably somewhat overdrawn but there is cause for alarm in the rapidity with which our forests are being destroyed. Aside from the future want of timber the effects on the rainfall of the country resulting from the loss of forests may well give ground for serious reflection. A correspondent writing to the Cincinnatti *Gazette* his letter as follows:

The pineries cannot be replaced. A full-grown tree represents hundreds and hundreds of years of growth. I saw small pines, no larger around than a man's arm, bearing the scars made by the axes of the United States engineers thirty-five years ago. What ages, then, must be required to produce a tree three or four feet in diameter? When the forests reach the condition of the pineries of Maine and New York, and become extinct, no new ones will take their places. The American of the near future must learn to hew and build without pine, and marvel at the thoughtless recklessness of his ancestors.

THE near approach of the State Fair finds its able management well organized, the grounds and buildings in perfect condition, the list of entries and exhibits rapidly filling up and every prospect of the largest attendance during next week in the history of Nebraska expositions. Our citizens have responded generously to the appeals of the management and furnished the sinews of war. They are now called upon to provide entertainment for the armies of visitors which on Monday next will commence to pour into our city. The only danger of which there is now any fear is that of lack of accomidations. It is to be hoped that all who can do so will respond to the request of the managers, and register the rooms or houses in which board or lodging can be provided for Omaha's guests during the coming week.

A LONDON dispatch, which shows the usual knowledge of American affairs possessed by the average foreigner, announces that it is said in England that there is a current feeling in America in favor of a union of church and state. The fact of the matter is, of course, the direct contrary. The current of feeling in this country runs strongly against any union of two factors which separately and apart are the best guarantee of stability and freedom.

CANADA is becoming so alarmed over the continued emigration of its people to the United States, that the bishop of Quebec has issued a pastoral appealing to the generosity, charity and patriotism of the people. They might as well attempt to stop the waters from flowing on the shores of the Atlantic or ebbing from the waters of the gulf of the St. Lawrence.

The Solid South.

New York Herald.

We tell the southern men plainly that the probabilities are just now largely in favor of republican success, and the "solid south" is helping toward this more than any other element of the canvass. If the south were broken up into its natural political divisions now, and if it were seen that Louisiana, Arkansa, Tennessee and Virginia would probably go republican the chances of General Hancock's election would be greatly increased; for remove the justly irritating effect on the northern mind of southern solidity and the democrats could hope to carry such states as Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and New Hampshire, which, under present conditions, they are sure to lose.

True southern statesmanship requires not a solid but a conspicuously divided south. This The Herald has often told its southern readers. The democratic party began to go into the minority as soon as the south became solid, and it is probable that it will remain in the minority just as long as it is cumbered with a solid south. The northwest, whose interests favor a liberal tariff, free ships and economy in administration, would drop the republicans this year, but the solid south will keep that great tier of states on the republican side. Nor is this unnatural or even unjust. What good reason of public policy can any southern man give for the solidity of the south?

Our advice to southern men is to encourage the independent movement everywhere in their states; to use every effort to divide rather than unite the white voter to send Senators Bayard, Hampton, Butler, Lamar and other of their best men to canvass in such states as Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana; to form two parties in the south with intelligence and property in each, and to make sure in this way that whichever party has the national government southern interests will be cared for. That is true southern statesmanship. The present policy is mere purblind folly and leads to still further disaster and disappointment.

BLACK HILLS NUGGETS.

News from out side campsis encouraging.

A custom mill of 30 stamp will soon start up in Ruby gulch, four miles from Custer.

Rapid City has formed a library association and will soon have a library and reading room.

An extensive dealer in sheep, has located a range on Hay creek, and has 5000 head grazing there.

Another mill — 25 stamps — will shortly be moved from Central to a mine in the southern Hills.

It is said there is enough timber in in the Homestake mine to serve the people of the Hills with fuel for year.

The first fair of the Black Hills will open at the Deadwood driving park on the 20th and continue throughout the week.

In the neighborhood of 75,000 sheep are now en route to the Hills and will find pasturage not far from Deadwood.

If the creeks get much lower than they are at present many of the mills will have to hang up their stamps for want of water.

The surveying party of the C. & N. W. railroad are pushing to the Hills and will reach Rapid City by the 25th. They are driving permanent stakes.

The corner stone of the St. Johns Episcopal church in Deadwood was laid on the 12th. The building is to be of brick, gothic, and artistic in design and finish.

Rapid wants a bank. Several capitalists have been looking over the situation and it is probable the the town will have such an institution in a short time.

A move has been made in the matter of the organization of a stock growers' association for the Black Hills country, for the mutual protection of the stock interest.

Eight miles from Custer is Brady's Hartford, an extention of the Grand Junction mine which began work recently with a 10 stamp mill, that makes a most satisfactory showing.

More trouble with horse thieves is reported from the Little Missouri, and the country between Deadwood and that stream. The Miles City stage line is very much inconvenienced by losses of stock, and it seems almost from the marauders.

Fears are entertained by many of the employes of the Rockerville flume company that they will not be able to get pay for the work they have performed. The company has laid off a large number of men, giving them time checks, but no cash. So many have been put forth that it is impossible to dispose of them at any price.

The Fort Meade tunnel has at last been completed, already to break up into the bed of Rapid creek. The length of the tunnel as completed is something over 600 feet. Workmen are now engaged in putting in two five feet flumes, and as soon as they are completed a shaft will be sunk on the end of the tunnel and the water turned through.

A new strike has been made in the southern Hills. As near as could be be learned this new find is located near the head of Castle creek, and extends as far as Buckeye gulch. The discovery was made about a year ago by a Mr. Franklin. After thoroughly prospecting the place he concluded to locate and at once proceed to do, so and also let a few friends into the secret. As a result of developments have been going on steadily until now.

An irrigating ditch leading in Redwater, about a half mile below the mouth of Falsebottom, and extending down the valley to the Belle Fourche, now carries about 1,000 inches of water. It is now being enlarged, and will, when finished, be capable of carrying 5,000 inches. Quite a number of the ranchmen in that country are working on it, and expect to have it completed this fall. The entire length of the ditch is something near fifteen miles.

Some New York Figures.

Inter-Ocean.

With the floating vote in New York City principle counts for little, and the personality of a democratic candidate for much. In 1864 McClellan was as well and favorabiy known in New York city and Brooklyn as is Hancock to-day. In the counties of New York and Kings Lincoln received 57,519 votes, and McClellan 99,435; majority for McClellan, 44,916. In the state outside those two counties Lincoln had 311,216 votes, and McClellan 262,551; majority for Lincoln, 48,965. Devotion to principle and enthusiasm for Lincoln called out a full republican vote in the state at large, and overcame the democratic majorities in the two large cities.

In 1872 Greeley had in Few York and Kings counties a majority of 26,907. But Grant came from the state at large, outside of New York and Kings, with a majority of 80,228, and had in the state a clear majority of over 50,000. Greeley failed to excite enthusiasm among the New York City bourbons, while Grant polled the full strength of his party.

In 1876 Tilden received in New York and Kings counties 170,080 votes to 97,567 for Hayes; majority for Tilden, 72,513, or over 45,000 greater than Greeley's majority. In the state, outside of New York and Kings counties, Hayes had 491,640 votes, and Tilden 351,860; majority for Hayes nearly 40,000. Tilden carried New York City because his name was a power among the democrats, and because his agents were masters of frauds and chicanery.

In 1879 Cornell had in New York and Kings counties 79,138 votes, Robinson 104,944, Kelly 48,895. Robinson over Cornell, 25,806; Robinson and Kelly over Cornell, 74,701. In the state outside Cornell came to New York and Kings with 339,420 votes, Robinson with 270,846, Kelly with 28,671. Cornell's majority over Robinson, 68,583; over both Robinson and Kelly, 39,712. Can Hancock, while holding the vote of Robinson and Kelly, or of Tammany and Tilden in the state at large, call out the full strength of the local factions in the two large cities? If not he is beaten. There is no element in his candidacy that would make him stronger than McClellan or Greeley, and among the republicans Garfield, closely identified as he has been with the republican fight in congress, will call out the full strength of the party.

NASBY.

THE TROOBLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP, AND HOW MR. NASBY SETTLED IT.

Toledo Blade.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, (which is in the state uv New York,) August 23, 1880.—Yisterday wuz the most eggsiting time we ever hed on the island. I hev ben in many a tite place in my life, but never in so tite a one ez this. It wus a close time when I deserted from the Loezianer pelikins, and wuz being shot at by the pelikins from behind and the federals from the front, wich is the normal condishn uv of the northern dimocrat, and I wuz in some trouble when I wuz president uv the onlimited trust and confidence company, and wuz pursood by a infooriated mob, but them escapes pale into insignificance compared with wat I undergoed yisterday.

It wuz the day we set apart, Hancock and me, to recieve the delegashuns, wich we do wunst a week. This is allus our trvin day. and I hev to be in Ginral Hancock's room to assist him. He is very much in need uv a stateaman, and I serve him in that capacity.

The deleghuns come all to wunst, and there wuz a party mix. The fust that got awjence wuz from Injeany.

The cheerman remarkt that his devoshun to dimocrisy and his admirashun of Ginral Hancock, our standard bearer, wuz sublime. He pledged Injeany to the nominee, by a very large majority, onless our friends in Kentucky disappoint fis, wich they wood not. But he came to lay before the president that is to be the vews of the dimocrisy of Injeany, showin wat dimocrisy is in that state. Wat the dimocrisy of Injeany wanted wuz a totle destruchun uv the nashnel banks and an onlimited ishoo uv greenbax by the general government. The dimocrisy uv Injeany, ez wun man, demanded fiat money, and all they wanted uv it.

The general remarkt that he hedn't hed time to give much attenshun to the question of finance, but he hed no doubt that the Injeany polisy wuz the correct thing. He pledged hisself, if electid, to devote some spare after noon to the study uv finance, and hed no doubt uv his doin the right thing.

The Noo York delegation remarkt that they hed a word to say ez to wat dimocracy wuz. Dimocracy in Noo York meant a gold basis, and the continyoance of the national banks, and no fiat money. Fiat money meant repoodiashun, rooin—

The Injeany man remarkt that he'd be damd if any bloated bondholder which hed got rich off the labor uv the boundin west shood dictate to him. Ef the dimocracy wanted Injeany they must come to Injeany's ijea.

The Noo Yorker retortid that no Injeany repoodiashunist shood dictate to the Democrassy ov Noo York.

Ginral Hancock remarkt that ez he hed sed afore, he hedn't given the subject that keerful attenshun wich its importance demands, but—

The Pennsylvania delegashun broke in. Wat the democrisy ov Pennsylvania wantid and must hev, wuz a high portective tariff, and without it—

Ginral Hancock remarkt that he had never given the tariff question any attenshun, but ez soon ez he got thro with nashnel bankin and finances, after the cleckshun, he wood study it. He books on the subjickt.

The Illinoy delegashun swore that they wood hev no tariffs. Dimocrisy meant free trade and no grasping monopolists shood come here in the name uv dimocrisy, and—

Teers wuz a filling the ginral's eyes, when I interfered It wuz high time for ther wuz six more delegashuns to speak, all from different parts uv the kentry, and I foresaw wat a terrible season ther wood be of oil wunt poured on to the troubled waters.

"Gentlemen," said I, "a word of you please, in season. You are all, doubtless, good dimekrats, but you ain't none uv you got the proper no-hun uv wat dimocrisy reely does mean. Dimocrisy is a comprehensive word, and kivers a great deal of ground. Our Injeany friend wants colimited money—he may cherish his noshun and still be a good dimekrat. Our Noo York friend wants hard money—he shel cherish his beleef. The ginral and me hev no dejeckshuns. Likewise ez to the tariff and free trade. There is room for all, and plenty to spare for all other beleefs.

But the primary, central, controllin ijee uv dimocrisy is postoffis. That is the central sun—the great inspirin ijee wich swallers up and drowns out all the rest. For 20 long years we hev bin fastin, with the government granary in full view, and it is a time to put an end to it. Wat is a tariff compared to our holdin the purstrings of the nashun? Wat is the tariff question as compared with the custom houses and the furrin mishns? Ginral Hancock may not be learned on these questions, but he knows enuff to sign his name to commishns, and that is the fust rekiest uv a demekratic president.

"We are perfectly willin that you shell hev your differences, but in the intrest uv postoffis we wood sejest that yoo defer any menshun uv them till after the eleckshun. Then the ginral end me are perfectly willin that yoo shel fite over em all yoo choose. It will then be a matter uv perfeck indifference to us what dimocrisy means. Possibly, ween each uv yoo goes home with his comnishn in his pockit, poo will be able to see things dirfent, and those questions won't look so important to yoo ez they doo now.

"Wat the dimocrisy wants is success. We want the postoffises and the other places. Prinsipple is a mighty good thing to talk about, but postoffis is the end we are aimin at.

"Gentlemen, go home. Advokate in your respective localities watever polisy will git the most votes, and when we hev cast anker in the harbor uv success, and we hev the froots uv victry safely hived, there will be time enuff to dicuss these triflin matters. Let our watchword be everywhere: 'Hancock an a postoffis!'"

The little speech had the desired effeck, for every man uv em realized the fact thut he cood never git a smell uv a place under anybody but Hancock, and every one uv em pocketed his platform, and all agreed than I had presentid the matter in a states manlike way. Likewise, every won em coincided with Ginral Hancock's views on the leadin ishoos that had been menshuned, and pledged him their hearty support.

It's a great thing to be a statesman.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, (Pacificator.)

Uncle Gabe's Logic.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Uncle Gabe Jackson came up from Mississippi a few days ago, and proceeded to make the acquaintance of his colored fellow citizens who haunt the levee. He has been eminently successful. Yesterday a number of them pooled their wealth and purchased a watermelon. Uncle Gabe was invited to partake of the feast. He assented, and was made master of ceremonies. His mouth watered as he drew out a jack-knife and balanced the watermelon in his brawny hand. "How many is dere here, chillun, to partake o' dis yer watermillion?" he asked, and then he counted heads. There were five. "By de good Lo'd, honey, dis yer is whoopin' 'million, an' no mistake," he said, as he caught Schuyler Colfax Washington's wistful gaze. "It am de boss fo' a fact." Then he plunged the knife into the luscious fruit and with a dextrious twist cut out a fifth of the whole. "Don' you mokes be in a hurry! De ole man wants to kind o' testerfy on dis 'fore he puts your lives in de deep peril. You ain't none o' yo' prepar'd fo' death, and I don't want yo' to git pisoned." He finished the piece in two bites, and cut a second piece. "I's mighty 'ticular in my ole age. I saw a whole family pisoned by a watermillion in Bayou Teche 'bout fo'ty years ago, an yo' niggers don't want to git pisoned, does yo'? I's old, I is, an' it don't make any difference if I die." And the second piece disappeared.

"Look a heah, Uncle Gabe, whar does we come in on de 'million?" asked a roustabout who had been one of the contributors to the feast.

"Chile, you's triflin with me. Doan you trifle wid de ole man! I'se old enough to be your gran'fodder. Didn't you ax me to come down an' eat a watermelon with you, and aint I doin it? I didn't hear nuffin 'bout you goin' to eat. You said, 'Uncle Gabe, come down and eat a watermilion with us.' Ain't I with you? Shoo! Seems to me dese yer young bucks nowdays doan understand nuffin' 'bout de elements of logic. Chillun, go an' study de phraseology o' de meanin' o' language." Then the old man got up almost broken hearted. He said "he felt dey done lose all confidence in him—that's what hurt him." And, he bowed his head—and finished the watermelon. The roustabouts were paralyzed.

Two of a Kind.

Norristown Herald, Rep.

Wade Hampton to Beltzhoover: "Shake, brother; I know how it is myself."

Nebraska Republican Platform.

1. The republicans of Nebraska most heartily endorse the profession of principles formulated by the national republican convention at Chicago, and pledge their unswerving support to the candidates there ominated.

2. We affirm the doctrines of national sovereignty in the formulated principles upon which the perpetuity of the nation rests, and that the principle of home rule as enunciated by the democratic party is but the cautious expression of the Calhoun doctrine of state rights, is revolutionary in its character and destructive of the unity of the nation.

3. We regard the recent seizure of the polls and the wholesale robbery of the franchises of the republican citizens of Alabama, surprising in the magnitude and effrontery of the crime of all former efforts of the party under the Tweed plan in New York, and the Mississippi plan in the south, as a fair specimen of democratic method and a forecast of democratic dominion in national affairs that should incite every honest man and taxpayer in the country to most earnest endeavor to defeat the party of brigandage and fraud at the polls in November.

4. We have considered "what Lee and Jackson would do if they were alive," and have determined to employ our best energies in preventing the seizure of the national government by their living comrades through the frauds of the solid south.

5. We congratulate the people of the state upon the rapid increase of population and wealth, and upon the good measure of prosperity that has rewarded their labor, upon the rapid upbuilding of our material interests since the success of resumption and the revival of trade.

6. We pledge our support to such legislation in congress and such measures by state legislatures as may be necessary to effect a correction of abuses and prevent extortionate discrimination in charges by railroad corporations.

7. We most cordially invite the aid and national integrity and national purse of all republicans and war democrats who have differed with us on temporary issues, or have clung to the party name.

Resolved, That we heartily join in the recommendation made by General Garfield in his letter of acceptance in urging upon congress the speedy improvement of the Missouri river for barge navigation.

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*4:00, 6:15 and 8:15 p. m.
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DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS
are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

ACUE AND FEVER.
No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The genuine are never sugar-coated.
Each box has a red-wax seal on the lid, with the impression, McLANE'S LIVER PILL. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.
☞ Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently, but same pronunciation.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A Speedy and Effectual Cure.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
Has stood the test of FORTY YEARS' trial.
Directions with each bottle.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WANTED Local Agents everywhere to sell Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, etc., by sample, to families. Profit good. Outfit free. People's Tea Co., Box 5020, St. Louis, Mo.

HARTKOPFF'S MUSEUM.
Brandt's Turner Hall,
Corner Tenth and Howard Streets.
This curious Museum will be open every day from 10 o'clock a. m. until 10 o'clock p. m., the same contains a large collection of 2000 artificial and natural curiosities of Geology, Ethnology, Anatomic and Pathology.
The admission fee has been reduced to 50 cents.
aug21-tf

M. R. BISDON,
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REPRESENTS:
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ital.....900,000
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AMERICAN CENTRAL, Assets.....800,000
Southeast Cor. of Fifteenth & Douglas St.,
mch8-d1y OMAHA, NEB.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

On Court House Bonds.

At a session of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Douglas, in the State of Nebraska, holden on the 11th day of September, A. D., 1880, it was by said board

Resolved, That the following question be and the same is hereby submitted as a proposition to the qualified electors of the County of Douglas, Nebraska, to-wit:

To the electors of the County of Douglas in the State of Nebraska:

The Board of County Commissioners of said county hereby submit the following proposition: Shall the County of Douglas, State of Nebraska, by its County Commissioners issue its coupon bonds in the amount of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of aiding in the construction, erection and completion and the construction, erection and completion of a court house building in the city of Omaha, County of Douglas, in the State of Nebraska, for county purposes and all the purposes for which such court house may be legally used and appropriate the money raised thereby for aid in such construction, or for such construction and completion of said building, all the costs and expense of said building not to exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, said bonds to be one thousand dollars each and dated January 1st, 1881, payable at the office of the county treasurer of said county and to run twenty years, with interest at a rate not exceeding six (6) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The said bonds shall not be sold less than par. In addition to the levy for ordinary taxes there shall be levied and collected a tax annually as provided by law, for the payment of the interest on said bonds as it becomes due, and an additional amount shall be levied and collected as provided by law, sufficient to pay the principal of such bonds at maturity, and provided that not more than fifteen per cent. of the principal of said bonds shall be levied in any one year, and provided always that in no event shall bonds be issued to a greater amount than ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in said county. Interest shall be paid on said bonds only from and after the date of the sale of said bonds or any part thereof and the receipt of the money therefor.

The said bonds shall be redeemable at the option of the Board of County Commissioners of said county at the expiration of ten years from the date of said bonds.

Work on said court house shall be commenced immediately after the adoption of said proposition, if adopte, and said building to be completed on or before January 1, 1882.

No levy shall be made to pay any part of the principal of said bonds until after the expiration of ten years from the date of said bonds.

The form in which the above proposition shall be submitted shall be by ballot, upon which ballot shall be printed or written or partly printed or written the words: "For Court House Bonds," or "Against Court House Bonds," and all ballots cast having thereon the words "For Court House Bonds" shall be deemed and taken to be in favor of said proposition, and all ballots cast having thereon the words "Against Court House Bonds" shall be deemed and taken to be against said proposition, and if two-thirds of the votes cast at the election hereinafter provided in this behalf be in favor of the above proposition, it shall be deemed and taken to be carried.

The said proposition shall be voted upon at the general election to be held in the County of Douglas, State of Nebraska, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1880, at the following named places:

Omaha Precinct No. one (1)—Turner Hall.
Omaha Precinct No. two (2)—No. 3 engine house, Sixteenth St.
Omaha Precinct No. three (3)—Carpenter shop, 10th St., 2 doors south of engine house lot No. 2.
Omaha Precinct No. four (4)—Sheriff's office, court house.
Omaha Precinct No. five (5)—Ed. Leeder's house, southeast corner 12th and Chicago Sts.
Omaha Precinct No. six (6)—No. 1 engine house, 20th and Izard streets.
Saratoga Precinct—School house, near Grunings.
Florence Precinct—Florence Hotel.
Union Precinct—Irvington school house.
Jefferson Precinct—School house in District No. 44.
Elkhorn Precinct—Elkhorn school house.
Platte Valley Precinct—School house at Waterloo.
Chicago Precinct—School house at Elkhorn Station.
Millard Precinct—Millard school house.
McCardle Precinct—McCardle school house.
Douglas Precinct—House of J. C. Wilcox.
West Omaha Precinct—School house in District No. 46.

And which election will be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning and will continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

F. W. CORLISS,
(Seal) H. P. KNIGHT,
FRED DEVRIES,
County Commissioners,
JOHN R. MANCHESTER,
County Clerk. s14-30t

SHOW CASES
MANUFACTURED BY
O. J. WILDE,
1317 CASS ST., OMAHA, NEB.
☞ A good assortment always on hand. ☜

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Business transacted same as that of an Incorporated Bank.
Accounts kept in Currency or gold subject to sight check without notice.
Certificates of deposit issued payable in three, six and twelve months, bearing interest, or on demand without interest.
Advances made to customers on approved securities at market rates of interest
Buy and sell gold, bills of exchange Government, State, County and City Bonds.
Draw Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all parts of Europe.
Sell European Passage Tickets.
COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE.
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OF OMAHA,
Cor. 13th and Farnham Streets,
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(SUCCESSORS TO KOUNTZE BROS.,)
ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
Organized as a National Bank, August 20, 1863.
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Specially authorized by the Secretary or Treasury to receive Subscription to the
U. S. 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN.
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A. J. POPPLETON, Attorney.
JOHN A. CROIGHTON.
F. H. DAVIS, Ass't Cashier.
This bank receives deposits without regard to amounts.
Issues time certificates bearing interest.
Draws drafts on San Francisco and principal cities of the United States, also London, Dublin, Edinburgh and the principal cities of the continent of Europe.
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BRIGGS HOUSE!
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PRICES REDUCED TO
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Located in the business centre, convenient to places of amusement. Elegantly furnished, containing all modern improvements, passenger elevator, &c. J. H. CUMMINGS, Proprietor.
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Cor. MARKET ST. & BROADWAY
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On line of Street Railway, Omnibus to and from all trains. RATES—Parlor floor, $3.00 per day; second floor, $2.50 per day; third floor, $2.00. The best furnished and most commodious house in the city. GEO. T. PHELPS, Prop.

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OMAHA, NEB.
IRA WILSON - PROPRIETOR.
The Metropolitan is centrally located, and first class in every respect, having recently been ent