E DAILY BEE
ROSEWATER: EDITOR

NAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
AMES A. GARFIELD,
of Ohio.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HESTER A. ARTHUR,
of New York.

RESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

GEORGE W. COLLINS,
of Pawnee County.
JAMES LAIRD,
of Adams County.
JOHN M. THURSTON,
of Douglas County.

PUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Member of Congress,
EDWARD K. VALENTINE.
Member of Congress (Contingent),
THOMAS J. MAJORS.
For Governor,
ALBINUS NANCE.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
E. C. CARNS.
For Secretary of State,
S. J. ALEXANDER.
For Auditor,
JOHN WALLICHS.
For Treasurer,
G. M. BARTLETT.
For Attorney-General,
C. J. DILLWORTH.
Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings,
A. G. KENDALL.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
W. W. JONES.

DISTRICT TICKET.

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

. J. TILDEN keeps one hand on the got and his game eye cocked on the of New York state patronage. is the philosophy of the democtic barbecue in the empire state.

IMMIGRATION this year will exceed 0,000. During the month of Aust 50,508 emigrants landed in this untry. The largest previous immiation for any one year was in 1851, hen it reached 251,000.

IT IS understood that the democratcommittee have given strict orders Hancock to write, speak or telegraph no more until after the election. very time the democratic candidate pens his mouth he puts his foots in it.

THE *Republican* shuts up as tight as clam the moment its circulation windle is stirred up. It doesn't want talk on that subject because the BEE hasn't any friends. If the *Republican* will show up its postoffice receipts, the BEE will prove that it has three friends to the *Republican's* one.

THE democrats at Hasting's have adopted an anti-monopoly plank in their platform. Since both parties are in favor of anti-monopoly legislation, it will be the fault of the people of Nebraska if the coming legislature does not pass the necessary laws to prevent discrimination and exhortion against its citizens.

THE foreign editor is again displaying his astonishing knowledge of American affairs. The following is a literal translation of a New York dispatch in the Paris papers of September 15: "The results, so far as known, of the elections of the public functions of the state of Maine, indicate that Mr. Fashion, [query, Fusion?] candidate of the Democrats and the partisans of the fiduciary circulation, will be elected governor of the state by a majority of 1,500 votes."

THE state and congressional ticket nominated by the democratic convention at Hastings is in many respects a strong one. The nomination of Gen. Livingstone for congressional representative is an unusually good one, and were Nebraska at all a close state his election would be assured. Gen. Livingstone is a man whose integrity none can question, and who in intellectual ability and honesty, and in his war record, has stronger claims for popular support than E. K. Valentine.

THE widow of the late Mark Hopkins has filed her answer to the petition of one of the heirs of the late millionaire asking for information of the value of the property distributed by the administrators. She alleges that property to the value of $19,000,000 has been disbursed among the heirs and that $650,000 yet remains. From it is it will be seen that the total value of the estate left by Mr. Hopkins reaches the enormous sum of nearly $20,000,000, the majority of which has been acquired since the construction of the Central Pacific railroad. Leland Stanford and C. P. Huntington, partners with Mr. Hopkins may be supposed to possess property nearly equal in amount. The Central Pacific railroad company is a monopoly which was built by the people of the United States and munificently endowed by the government. With the Union Pacific it has persistently resisted every movement to reduce its tariffs and every effort of the people looking to government control or supervision. Within ten years from the time of its completion its managers have accumulated the sum of $60,000,000 from the earnings of the people and the appreciation of its stock created and bolstered up by the credit of the people of the United States.

Like all railway monopolies the Central Pacific road cries "hands off" and insists that the government have no more right to meddle with its tariffs than it has to interfere with the business of its private citizens. Its managers seem to forget that its birth, its growth, its present health are due to the government and fostered by the people, whose duty it is to see that, vampire like, the great monopolies shall not suck the life blood from the arteries of trade and commerce, and rob with impunity the producers of the country, on whom they depend for their existence.

THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATION.

The powers are greatly embarrassed regarding the proper solution of the Dulcigno question. The allied fleet rides at anchor in the harbor under the walls of the defiant little city, and none of the admirals dare fire the shot which would almost certainly participate a general Eurorpean war.

The history of the trouble will illustrate the traditional deceptive and dilatory policy of the porte. The Albanian port of Dulcigno was assigned by the Berlin treaty to Montenegro. As it was under Turkish rule, the consent of the sulian was of course necessary before its transference could be secured, and shortly after the completion of the treaty its provisions were accepted by the representative of the porte and signed on behalf of the sultan. No steps were taken, however, to surrender the town and take advantage of the delay of the powers. The sultan's agents were sent to stir up the Albanian league against any loss of territory and to create a complication behind which the porte could shelter itself while resisting the command of Europe. Diplomacy now stepped in and negotiations for the transfer of the Albanian town dragged along months without any definite result. The representatives of the great powers who signed the Berlin treaty addressed various collective notes to the porte which replied in the evasive language of diplomacy, but continued his secret steps for the evasion and resistance of the decrees of Europe. Upon pretext of keeping the Albanian league in check and of surrounding Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, Riza Pasha was sent to Albania with a force of Turkish troops. In the meantime England, France and Germany determined to force a conclusion of the matter by a demonstration of men of war under the walls of the town, and the allied fleets sailed to Ragusa. A week ago the Sultan's attitude of secret evasion changed to one of open defiance. He refused to surrender the town, and declared that he would regard an attack on it as an act of war. Riza Pasha echoed this defiance of the porte and joined the Albanians for the defence of Dulcigno. The admirals of the fleet telegraphed to their governments for instructions, and at the present time the various cabinets are considering what is to be done under the trying circumstances.

The cause of Turkey's sudden change in front is causing much anxiety among the various cabinets. Many do not hesitate to assert that the Sultan has received assurances of support from some of the great powers, and Austria and Germany are suspected of treachery. The growth of Montenegro, which is allied by race to Russia, and will ultimately fall under her rule is received with distrust by Austria. It is commonly believed that a defensive alliance has been entered into by Germany and Austria against any increase of territorial power by Russia, while France is understood to have given secret assurances of neutrality in case of trouble to the government of Turkey. At the same time it is difficult to see how, having gone so far in their threats, the great powers can abandon the Dulcigno demonstration, even should such a movement precipitate war. The loss of prestige to the various governments, and especially to England, would seem to forbid the ships slinking home under the threat of the sultan. Even should such a course be pursued, it seems difficult to see how war could be averted. A force of 8,000 Montenegrins have assembled before Dulcigno, and would take the matter in their own hands should the fleet withdraw. An attack upon the Turks and Albanians would precipitate a war in which the powers could hardly keep from participating. Diplomacy may, however, bridge over the chasm if the Montenegrians can be induced to forgo their claims on the town in return for some other consideration, pecuniary or otherwise. Until this is done it is difficult to foresee how the gravest complications can be avoided.

THE merchants, farmers and shippers of the west are waking to the necessity of earnest work to secure inter-state and governmental supervision of the railways. A national "cheap transportation" convention is to be held in Chicago on the 14th of October, in Farwell Hall, at which the whole question of cheap transportation and railroad taxation will be discussed. All farmer societies throughout the United States are requested to send delegates.

IT is reported that the Czar has privately married the Princess Dalgorausky. As she is the mother of five of his children, she has naturally the greatest claim to the hand of the royal libertine. The marriage was celebrated three weeks ago in the presence of three witnesses. Sara Bernhardt should now follow the example of the Princess Dalgorausky for the benefit of her two half-orphans.

THE nationalists are circulating Bayard's speech in Maine to prevent honest greenbackers from joining with the democrats in a fusion campaign.

Mr. Cameron's Figures for Garfield.

Washington Star.

Senator Don Cameron is of the opinion that General Garfield will be elected president of the United States and that the vote of the state of New York will elect him. This, too, is the opinion of Secretary Sherman. These opinions of prominent leaders recall, too, a statement made a year or more ago by Secretary Evarts, when he said, "You can plant a compass in the City Hall park of New York, and the next president will be elected by the people living within a radius of fifty miles." Even conceding the democrats carry Indiana, Ohio and Maine, prominent leaders like Cameron and Secretary Sherman still maintain that General Garfield will be elected. This calculation is based upon republican success in the following states: California, 6 Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 6. Illinois, 22; Iowa, 12; Kansas, 5; Massachusetts, 14; Michigan, 22; Minnesota, 5; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 5; New York, 35; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 29; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 5; Wisconsin, 10; New Jersey, 9.—total 187.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

Glucose works are to be established at Waterloo, Ia., with a capacity of using some 1,500 bushels of corn per day.

The North Adams (Mass.) Mfg. Co. employs 200 hands in the manufacture of fine cassimers. The establishment has recently materially enlarged and improved its facilities.

The Mineline Review informs us that Messrs Dimock, Gould & Co., of that city, are now manufacturing 55 dozen paper pails per day, and are still unable to fill their orders.

The furnace of the Joliet Iron and Steel company, which was blown in in the early part of the summer, is doing wonders, averaging over one hundred tons of excellent iron per day.

The American Oak Leather Co., have commenced immense buildings in Cincinnati, for turning leather. The capacity of the establishment will be 800 hides per day, or 250 000 per year. They will employ 400 men, and expect to get in full operation the present fall.

John A. Roebling's Sons & Co.'s iron and steel wire rope mills, at Trenton, N. J., are running on full time, giving employment to about 700 hands. The only special work now being done there is the making of cables for the great bridge in New York.

Col. S. B. Lowe has erected extensive works in Chattanooga, Tenn., for the manufacture of mineral paints from the native ores in that vicinity. The machinery is said to be of the most approved and modern make, and has a capacity of from five to seven tons per day.

The new cutlery works at Wilmington, Ill., commence business the first of October. Mr Cogan, the proprietor, brought a full force of skilled workmen from the east, and the prospects are first-rate for a successful inauguration of the industry.

A number of the mills of Massachusetts are putting in additional looms to increase their product. The Palmer Mill Co., of Palmer, Mass., have recently put in 112 more looms making the total number 659. The Wampanoug Mills, of Fall River, have put in 100 new looms, making a total of 1602 at the present.

The Manchester, N. H., mills are all driven to their fullest capacity, and within a month wages have advanced 10 per cent. The new mill of the Armory company will be largest in the state, being 515 feet long, four stories high, and running 68,000 spindles, 1350 looms, 364 cards, and employing about 1000 hands.

The Enterprise Iron Works of Cartwright, McCurdy & Co., of Cleveland, O., (located at Youngstown) consist of two mills, connected with which is the Eagle furnace. The mills employ about 600 men, are running double turn, and produce annually about 1490 tons, comprising band and scroll iron, cotton ties, skelp and refined iron.

The Broadway foundry of St. Louis is driven to its utmost capacity, especially in its heavy castings department. Among recent works of this kind are, The bell for the mammoth Jupiter furnace; a 15 000 pound fly wheel for the Fulton Iron Works; a new iron mast and other apparatus for the ladle crane in the converting department of the Vulcan Steel Works; an 8 000 pound pulley, 12 feet in diameter and 21 inch face, for an Indianapolis firm.

The Franz & Pope Knitting Machine company, of Bucyrus, O., has been in operation since 1870, during which time they have turned out 10,000 knitting machines. The company also turns out about $50,000 worth of socks a year, using forty-six of their machines, each with a capacity of from three to seven dozen pairs per day, much depending upon the size of the leg cover and the skill of the operator. All the knitting is done by steam, each machine being provided with a patent belt throw-off, which stops the machine at the point set.

Indiana.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The contest is waxing fearfully hot in Indiana, and both parties, according to surface indications, are doing their level best. Day and night the voice of the orator pierces the air of the hoosier state, and the din of the brass band is never silent. It is no idle fancy that the democrats are not at all partcular as to the efficiency of their oratorical importations. If the telegraph may be believed the people of Indiana have been harrangued lustily by speakers from Missouri, who have failed for years to get in a maiden effort at stump oratory at home. There are gentlemen represented as doing noble service in the cause of democracy in Indiana, whose appearance on the stump in their own respective bailiwicks would be regarded by their democratic brethern at home as a great party disaster. But Byron says a book although there is nothing in it, and perhaps the Indiana democrats deem a speech a speech although innocent of contents. With the exception of ex-Governor Brown, none of the big guns of democracy in this state have cared themselves off in aid of the hard pressed unterrified of Hendricksism; and the fact that such common material has been palmed off on the Indiana disbursers of the campaign fund is a serious reflection on their capacity for driving a bargain.

Beneath all this surface work there is a good deal going on which does not appear in the dispatches, but which will tell immensely in the final result. The democrats, are, of course, busy in perfecting their arrangements for colonizing voters from other states, and the republicans are using every means in their power to prevent illegal voting. Their arrangements for thwarting the colonization scheme appear to be as perfect as it is possible to make them; but in spite of this it seems probable that a good many fraudulent democratic votes will be cast.

The importation of democratic votes is daily going on, and what is quite complimentary to democratic shrewdness, the importations are not confined to white voters. It is supposed that the absurdery about the republican importation of negro votes will divert republican suspicion from the colored man, and that a black skin will secure its owner from unpleasant scrutiny. That the republicans have discovered this little game is a proof that they are vigilant, and are not allowing their crafty opponents to get the start of them.

As to the probable result, both parties appear to be uncertain. There is far less bragging visible on either side than there was two weeks ago, but the democrats appear to be the most nervous and fidgetty. They betray evidences of desperation which are wanting on the republican side, and which indicate that they believe themselves to be in an unpleasant position. And indeed the democratic outlook is far from promising. The leaders are not at all satisfied with the management of Mr. English. It is becoming well understood that the vice-presidential candidate is carrying his habits of personal economy into the campaign, and has carefully avoided depleting his barrel. This, the leaders think, is playing the part assigned to English with English left out, and they are not at all happy. The fact of English's penuriousness at this crisis is permeating the state, and does not add to his popularity. Landers has contributed freely and is working hard, but the greenbackers appear to have a grudge against him. If the greenback threat of slaughtering him, which is heard occasionally, is based on the general sentiment of the greenback party, his defeat is a forgone conclusion. The probable defeat of Delamatyr is exasperating the greenbackers, and the nomination of a democratic candidate in his district is charged to English. All attempts at fusion appear to be abandoned, and if the greenbackers are resolved to stand out and be counted, the democratic leaders may well be uneasy. Williams' plurality in 1876 was only 5000, with a greenback vote of 13,000. Tilden's plurality was 5500, with a vote for Peter Cooper of 9500. In 1878 the greenback vote for secretary of state was 30 000, and if the greenbackers adhere to their determination to support their state ticket, the chances that Landers will get the plurality which elected Williams are exceedingly diminutive. If the Maine election is a fair test the accessions to the greenback ranks are not from the republican party; and if the greenbackers can poll their vote of two years ago, the trifling plurality which gave the state to Tilden will certainly be overcome. If the greenback vote for the state ticket does not exceed 20,000, the result as between Landers and Porter will be close, with the certainty that the republicans will have the benefit of the full greenback vote in November. It is this situation, with the fact that a complete fusion in Maine was unsatisfactory in its results, which makes the democratic leaders nervous. Meanwhile the republican canvass is being conducted with vigor, and no signs of faltering or disaffection are visible. Much depends upon their ability to spot imported voters on election day; and they claim that their arrangements for this purpose are as complete as it is possible to make them. Take it altogether there is no reason for republicans to be dissatisfied with the prospects in Indiana, while the democratic prospect is far from satisfactory.

BLACK HILLS NUGGETS.

The Hills produces salt in large quantities.

Lawrence county has twenty-five school districts.

The Spearfish mills near Deadwood are receiving 1,000 bushels of wheat daily.

It is said that game of all kinds is very plentiful within a day's ride of Deadwood.

Farmers in the valleys say it almost impossible to obtain hands, even at liberal wages.

Rapid City voted not to incorporate by a majority of seven out of 147 votes cast.

Most of the Terraville mills are idle, and miners are prospecting in other districts.

Only the De Smet, Thompson and Castel mills are running near Deadwood at the present time.

The probabilities are that a mill will be erected on the King Solomon mine on Newton's Fork before long.

The first district fair held during the week beginning September 20th was a great success, both as regards attendance and exhibits.

There have been frequent attempts at incendiarism in South Deadwood, and if the fire-bug is caught there will probably be a hasty hanging.

There are more freight teams on the Pierre road than at any other time during the summer and the amount of freight coming in for Deadwood is astonishing.

A custom mill, twenty stamps, is going up about two miles from Custer, at the mouth of Ruby gulch. This will enable mine owners to test their ores satisfactorily.

Lead City is considered the greatest poker town in the Hills. It is said that more money changes hands there in one day than in any other town in the Hills in a week.

The hay crop is of considerable importance in the Hills. Deadwood, Lead City and Central City annually use about 2000 tons, which is about one-fifth of that used in the Hills, or 10,000 tons.

About seven miles southwest of Junction City, on the north fork of French creek, is the village of Kidville. Within a mile or two on every side are mines which prospect equal to any now opened in the Hills. A twenty-five stamp mill will soon be erected there.

The soil of Spearfish, False Bottom, Red Water and Big Bottom is exceedingly fertile, and there is hardly a ranchman in the Black Hills but has made a good thing this season. The frost of September 12 killed vines and did a great deal of damage, but by planting earlier this could be avoided.

The flume, ditch, dam and reservoir of the Battle creek hydraulic company are now all completed. The ditch and flume is nine miles in length, and the reservoirs will contain 100,000,000 gallons. Thif being an unusually dry season there is but little water now, but should fall rains come, as is confidently expected, the hydraulic work can be put in operation.

A woman has this year raised and sold in the Deadwood market $350 worth of radishes, $400 worth of onions, $200 of melons, to say nothing of the amount she received for peas, beats, and other vegetables. In addition to this she has 1,000 bushels of potatoes yet to market.

The frost on the night of Sept. 12 on the Belle Fourche was a work of destruction. Every green thing was frozen, and there is not even a cabbage left, all were frozen to the center and the hot day following turned them all black. The loss in cabbage alone is considerable, as each ranche numbered them by thousands.

Grand Junction City, in the Southern Hills, is being settled up fast by families drawn there by the good strikes made in the mines. It is already a flourishing town. There are in the neighborhood many locations which prospect well, and some of which will probably develop into paying mines. Within a radius of three miles there are perhaps 200 men, all at work, either for themselves or opening up ground for other parties.

Weather Wisdom.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Under the title of Old Probabilities, one of the most useful and valuable officers of the U. S. government is most widely known. But quite is well-known is Prof. J. H. Tice, the meteorologist of the Mississippi Valley, whose contributions to his favorite study have given him an almost national reputation. On a recent lecture tour through the northwest, the professor had a narrow escape from the serious consequences of a sudden and very dangerous illness, the particulars of which he thus refers to: The day after concluding my course of lectures at Burlington, Iowa, on 21st December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, giving me excruciating pain and almost preventing breathing. My pulse, usually 80, fell to 35; intense nausea of the stomach succeeded, and a cold, clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me; after suffering for three hours, I thought,—as I had been using St. Jacobs Oil with good effect for rheumatic pains,—I would try it. I saturated a piece of flannel large enough to cover my chest, with the Oil, and applied it. The relief was almost instantaneous. In an hour was entirely free from pain, and would have taken the train to fill an appointment that night in a neighboring town, had my friends dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, St. Louis, and have not been troubled since.

The liver is more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed, for upon its regular action depends, in a great measure, the power of the stomach, bowels, brain and the whole nervous system. Regulate that important organ by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator, and you prevent most of the diseases that flesh is heir to.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Sitly J. K. ISH, Omaha.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

For the speedy cure of Consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in the throat, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal and has established for itself a world-wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggist and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for $1.00. For sale by
d(5) J. K. ISH, Omaha.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

CHARLES RIEWE,
UNDERTAKER!
Metallic Cases, Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, etc. Farnham Street, Bet. 10th and 11th, Omaha, Neb. Telegraphic Orders Promptly Attended To.

NEBRASKA
VINEGAR WORKS!
Jones, Bet. 9th and 10th Sts., OMAHA.
First quality distilled Wine and Cider Vinegar of any strength below eastern prices, and warranted just as good at wholesale, and retail. Send for price list. ERNST KREBS,
Jan 17 Manager.

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T. S. HITCHCOCK, M. D. S.,
From New York has located in Omaha, and guarantees to do first-class work.
Dental Rooms, over A. Cruickshank & Co.'s, Cor. 15th and Douglas. sep9-2m

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT OMAHA, NEB., Sept. 2, 1880.
Sealed proposals in triplicate subject to the usual conditions will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Oct. 25, 1880, at Omaha, Neb., and Sioux City, Iowa, for the delivery at Omaha Depot, Nebraska, on hundred (100) Cavalry horses.
Proposals for less number will be received.
A bond in the penal sum of $500 must accompany each proposal; and a copy of this advertisement and the specifications should be attached to the proposals.
The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Blank proposals and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders and terms to contractors, will be furnished on application to this office.
Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.
M. I. LUDINGTON,
Chief Quartermaster.
s28-6t

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION LINE
—BETWEEN—
OMAHA AND FORT OMAHA
Connects With Street Cars
Corner of SAUNDERS and HAMILTON STREETS (End of Red Line as follows:
LEAVE OMAHA:
6:20, *6:47 and 11:10 a. m., 3:35, 5:37 and 7:22 p. m.
LEAVE FORT OMAHA:
7:15 a. m., 9:15 a. m., and 12:45 p. m.
*4:00 6:15 and 8:15 p. m.
*The 6:47 a. m. run, leaving Omaha, and the 4:00 p. m. run, leaving Fort Omaha, are usually loaded to full capacity with regular passengers.
The 6:47 a. m. run will be made from the post-office, corner of Dodge and 15th streets.
Tickets can be procured from street car drivers, or from drivers of hacks.
FARE, 25 CENTS, INCLUDING STREET CAR. 98-tf

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET CO.'S
Weekly Line of Steamships
Leaving New York Every Thursday at 2 p. m. For
England, France and Germany.
For Passage apply to
C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Passenger Agents,
June21-1y 61 Broadway, New York

To the Voters of the Sixth Ward.
Notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office, 91½ north 16th street, (rear Redman's store) between this date and November 8, 1880, for the purpose of registering the qualified voters of the 6th ward, and making any corrections or alterations to said list.
JAMES N. MURPHY,
22 6t Registrar.

MEAT MARKET
U. P. Block, 16th St.
Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds constant on hand, prices reasonable. Vegetables in season. Food delivered to any part of the city.
WM. AUST.
s3-4y 602 North 16th St.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE
UNLIKE PILLS
And the usual Purgatives, is pleasant to take. It will prove at once the most potent and harmless System Renovator and Cleanser that has yet been brought to public notice. For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Piles, and all disorders arising from an obstructed state of the system, it is incomparably the best curative extant. Avoid imitations; insist on getting the article called for. TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in browned tin boxes only. Price 50 cents. Ask your druggist for Descriptive Pamphlet, or address the proprietor, J. E. BETHERINGTON, New York or San Francisco.

BEFORE PURCHASING ANY FORM OF SO-CALLED
ELECTRIC BELT,
Intended to cure Nervous, Chronic Band, or Any Disease, send to the PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 513 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal., for their *Free* Pamphlet and "The Electric Review," and you will save *time, health* and *money*. The P. G. Co. are the *only* dealers in Genuine Electric Appliances on the American Continent.

45 Years before the Public.
THE GENUINE
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.
OLD 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 5030, St. Louis, Mo.

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 hereby is 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 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, to be 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 property 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. Interests all be paid on said bonds only from and after the date of the issue 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 and perfection of this proposition, 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 there on the words "For Court House Bonds" shall be counted and taken to be in favor of said proposition, and all ballots cast having thereon the words "Against Court House Bonds" shall be counted 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 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 Long house lot No. 2.
Omaha Precinct No. four (4)—Sheriff's office, court house.
Omaha Precinct No. five (5)—Ed Leede's house, southeast corner 11th and Chicago Sts.
Omaha Precinct No. six (6)—No. 1 engine house, 20th and Izard streets.
Saratoga Precinct—School house, near Grunlage.
Florence Precinct—Florence Hotel.
Union Precinct—Irvington school house.
Jefferson Precinct—school house in District No. 4.
Elkhorn Precinct—Elkhorn school house.
Platte Valley Precinct—School house at Waterloo.
Chicago Precinct—School house at Elkhorn Station.
Millard Precinct—Millard school house.
Mercantile Precinct—Mercantile 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.

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

E. F. COOK,
UNDERTAKER,
Odd Fellows' Block.
Prompt attention given to orders by telegraph.
ATTENTION, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
The owner of the celebrated Kaolin Banks, near LOUISVILLE, NEB., has now ready at the depot at Louisville, on the B. & M. railroad,
WHITE BRICK
to fill any order at reasonable prices. Parties desiring a white front or ornamental brick will do well to give us a call or send for sample.
J. T. A. HOOVER, Prop.,
Louisville, Neb.

RESOLUTION ORDERING SIDEWALKS.

Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Omaha:

That a sidewalk be within fifteen days from this date, repaired and laid to the present grade in said City, in front of and adjoining the following described premises, viz:

Lot 5, east side of 16th street in block 106, 6 feet wide.

Lots 2, 11, 12, west side of Saunders street, in block 12, Shinn's add., 6 feet wide.

Lot 1, west side of Saunders street, in block 13, Shinn's add., 6 feet wide.

Lot 8, west side of 19th street, in block 46, city, 6 feet wide.

Such sidewalk to be repaired of 2 inch pine planks and to be in width as above specified, and the respective owner or owners of the above described premises are hereby required to construct the same.

Passed Sept. 23th, 1880.

J. J. McCARTHY,
City Clerk.

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Advances made to customers on approved securities at market rates of interest.
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This bank receives deposit without regard to amounts.
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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 comfortable house in the city. GEO. T. PHELPS, Prop.

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IRA WILSON - PROPRIETOR.
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First-class House, Good Meals, Good Beds, Airy Rooms, and kind and accommodating treatment. Two good sample rooms. Special attention paid to commercial travelers.
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a15-tf Schuyler, Neb.

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The miner's resort, good accommodations, large sample room, charges reasonable. Special attention given to traveling men.
11-tf H. C. HILLIARD Proprietor.

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A. D. BALCOM, Proprietor.
ANDREW BORDEN, Chief Clerk. m10-t

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