THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR:

"I AM the state of New York."—[Richelieu Conkling.

THE opposition to sewer bonds makes itself known in an inaudible whisper.

THE dangerous condition of our streets calls for instant action on the part of the city authorities.

"IT will make a greater sensation than the Sprague scandal."—[Roscoe Conkling.

OMAHA, during the present season, will afford employment to every laborer and mechanic within her limits.

SENATOR CONKLING may attempt to play the role of the modern Samson, but the pillars of the temple won't give way.

A WOMAN burglar has been caught in Philadelphia and that city is defying New York to produce a like instance.

A WOMANS' hair reform association has been started in Boston. It's members will propose to grow moustaches "just like the men."

THE "star route fraud" for the moment gives way in the public mind to the senatorial sensation. Dorsey add Brady will now have an opportunity to catch their breath.

THE coming season will be peculiarly malarious, owing to the large quantities of stagnant water on the river bottoms. Omaha does not desire any additional disease fnom imperfect drainage and will vote sewer bonds by an overwhelming majority.

REPORTS from every section of our state give assurances of a season of unexampled harvests. In the Republican Valley which last year suffered from drought, the acreage has nearly doubled and refreshing rains have made bounteous crops, a certainty.

THE character of the business houses in course of erection on our streets improve year by year. There are, however, several whose thin veneering of brick and spidery beams and joists are invitations for future disaster. Omaha needs a building inspector and must have one.

IT is now asserted that Mr. George C. Gorham is the author of the recent letters "from an occasional correspondent" in the New York *Herald* attacking President Garfield. Mr. Joe Howard had previously received the credit of their authorship.

CANADA is again agitating the question of throwing obstructions in the path of emigration to the United States. Whole villages are moving to Dakota. It is noted that office holders are the last to leave.

EX-GOVERNOR FENTON says that the party in western New York state is with the president, and George William Curtis says that the party in the eastern and southern portions approve of the course of the administration. The Adirondack region is yet to be heard from.

IN his late speech before the New York chamber of commerce, Secretary Windom made a few telling remarks upon the transportation questions. It is evident that the views of the cabinet officer have not changed since the time when he declared that four men sitting at New York could rob the producers of the country of $895,000,000 at their arbitrary pleasure.

THE success of Senator Windom in extending the 6 per cents is to be repeated with the 5 per cent. coupons and registered bonds. A call has been issued by the treasury department for $20,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, and notice has been given that the department is ready to receive registered 5 per cents for extension on the same basis. Already over $80,000,000 of telegraphic orders have come into the department and the success of the plan is assured.

THE SENATORIAL SENSATION.

THE resignation by Senator Conkling of his high office as senator from New York, is a piece of childish petulancy in every respect worthy of its insolent and arrogant author. It is a fitting ending to a two-months contest for the capture of the presidential prerogatives, in which the selfish preferences of the senator from New York were insolently placed in the balance against the will of the chief executive of this nation. The act is startling only on account of its audacity. It is a bold defiance of public opinion and party sentiment. It is an insolent announcement to republicans that Roscoe Conkling serves his party only when the party through the chief executive relegates its appointing power in the Empire State to Roscoe Conkling. Viewed even in the light of the lame apology which the senator and his colleague tool have made to the New York legislature, it is the result of a petty squabble for patronage. Defeated in his selfish wishes the senator from New York turns his batteries upon his own party and at a most critical moment in national affairs resigns his post at Washington, and with the significant threat of deserting that party which has made him all that he is, appeals to the legislature of his state to indorse a course of action which is denounced by all good republicans throughout the country.

It now remains to be seen whether Roscoe Conkling is the republican party. Upon the legislature of New York which a few weeks ago so enthusiastically ratified the nomination of Wm. H. Robertson, devolves the duty of passing judgment upon Senator Conkling's course. If that legislature views the affair in the same light in which it is looked upon by the party at large, they will administer a lashing rebuke to a man who puts his own selfish preferences above party principle and champions a cause which has no more solid foundation than the assertion of the right of a United States senator to the exclusive control of political patronage in his state.

SENATOR CONKLING AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

SENATOR CONKLING has forced to an issue the question of executive prerogative. For over two months he has waged his warfare against an administration whose existence is solely responsible for his own political influence as a dispenser of patronage and whose staunch and unswerving fidelity to the interests of the national executive, has won the respect of the best element of both the republican and democratic parties.

Two months ago President Garfield first assumed the high office to to which he had been nominated by the party opponents of Senator Conkling, and to which he was elected in spite of the half-hearted support of the Senator from New York. He announced his intention of dealing fairly with all branches of his party. His first official act was to send to the Senate his cabinet nominations, in which the interest of the so-called stalwart element was carefully protected. His next indication of kindly feeling towards Senator Conkling was the nomination of General Woodford and Tenney, Marshals Payne and McDougal, all of which were identified with that element of the republican party of which Roscoe Conkling was the acknowledged leader. Up to this point no ripple disturbed the political sea at Washington. Senator Conkling's loyalty to the administration was unquestioned. It was frankly admitted by his party associates that President Garfield evident intention was to deal fairly and impartially with the minority whose success would have made his nomination impossible, and whose efforts on his behalf were only put forward when the battle was already more than half won. Even at that time, however, prophets were not wanting who predicted that Senator Conkling's party loyalty could only be maintained by liberal sops of patronage, and that any recognition by President Garfield of an element in his own state which contained the great body of intelligent and influential republicans would be made at the expense of the senator's fealty.

The nomination of Wm. H. Robertson proved the truth of these assertions. From that moment the country was given to understand that the republican party in New York was the private property of Roscoe Conkling and that any exercise by the president of his constitutional right of appointing federal officers, provided such officers were not endorsed by the senator from New York, would not be permitted to pass unchallenged. The gage of battle thrown down by Mr. Conkling was fearlessly taken up by the President. He has refused to be cajoled or threatened. Standing on the impregnable ground of his solemn obligation to maintain the dignity and honor of the national executive, President Garfield's course through the trying scenes of the battle, forced upon him by Roscoe Conkling, has gained the approval of every sound minded American voter, and his brave and determined resistance to the arrogant and dangerous doctrine of senatorial comity has won the day and driven his leading opponents to the puerile and babyish course which they have been forced to adopt. This paper has no doubt of the verdict of the people of the United States upon the contest which is now nearing its culmination.

THE Postoffice Department was pecuniarily self-sustaining from 1790 to 1852, and not oly that, but a source of revenue to the government, its surplus earnings previous to the fiscal year of 1853 being nearly a million and a half of dollars. Since then it has paid its way in but one year—1865 and the excess of its expenditure over its income during the last twenty-eight years has been about $114,000,000. It is quite clear that this immense loss is not entirely due to the increased legitimate cost of the postal service during the period named. The country has not enlarged in area since 1853, except by the purchase of Alaska, and while it has grown in population and been to a very considerable extent opened up to settlement by the railway system, those factors of national development do not satisfactorily account for the hugely augmented expense of transmitting and delivering the mails.

A Woman's Paradise.

Chicago Tribune.

The Territory of Wyoming must be a paradise for women, and that it is not the Mecca of all discontented female souls is a little remarkable. All wrongs are righted there. The tyrant man is shorn of his powers. The rights of women are respected. The lone, lorn creatures who are reciting or rostrums the abuses to which they are subjected, and who rend the air with their pitiful narratives, should emigrate there at once. A woman who has been there recently delivered a lecture in Albany, in the course of which she drew a glowing picture of the happy condition of woman. In Cheyenne the waiter-girls and chambermaids get $25 to $30 a month, while men's pay in different employments is only $18 to $25. The lecturer herself had kept a public ranch at Chugwater station, where she collected the Black Hills stage fares and acted as postmaster. For this she received $40 per month, while the drivers, who had to work much harder and to face the terrible winter storms and expose their lives to the assaults of Indians, received much smaller pay than this. Political rights are exercised freely. At the recent election for Delegate to Congress, Mrs. Corbett, the young and handsome bride of the successful candidate, went from house to house in Cheyenne end electioneered for her husband, and sent out wagons into the country to bring in the women, all of whom voted as she wanted them to. Even the colored servant girls go to the polls with their mistresses and vote with them, and if they live at an inconvenient distance from the polls they are taken to them in wagons, and vote with as much zest as the most enthusiastic male democrat in one of our city wards. The lecturer gave an interesting description of the manner in which she went to vote while living at Chugwater. An old-fashioned Rocky mountain stage coach was procured. The men who worked about the ranch, all the ladies, and two or three colored servant-girls were bundled into it. Four horses were harnessed, two of them wild ones. The ranch was left in charge of a young fellow who was not old enough to vote, and off went the load, the two wild horses threatening every instant to dump them into the ditch, but all of them merry and jubilant. Wagons were bringing the women from thirty miles around, and they made everything lively with their laughter and jokes. After having registered the first ballot ever cast by a woman in Laramie county, the party returned to the ranch, where a supper was prepared by the men, and the lecturer concluded her story by saying that the ladies had not been molested in any way by the men, and she was sure that if any man had attempted to molest any of the ladies he would have been promptly shot by his companions. The lecturer said that she was not a woman suffrage lecturer, but was there to see what effect woman had had upon the country, and she was fully convinced that it had been very beneficial. She had found no women who had been there who would not be glad to vote, and who would not be sorry if they should be deprived of the privilege. The population of Wyoming is very sparse, and the people are all in a state of excitement over the approaching election for Delegate to Congress. The lecturer had found the people very hospitable, and had enjoyed her trip very much. She had found no women who had been there who would not be glad to vote, and who would not be sorry if they should be deprived of the privilege. The population of Wyoming is very sparse, and the people are all in a state of excitement over the approaching election for Delegate to Congress. The lecturer had found the people very hospitable, and had enjoyed her trip very much.

THE DISGUSTED DEITY.

(Continued from First Page.)

there were awaiting the action of the senate several citizens of New York named for offices connected with the courts—district attorneys and marshals. These were all reappointments; most of them had been originally commissioned by Mr. Hayes. They were certified by judges of courts and many other eminent persons, who attested the faithfulness and merit of their service, and recommend their continuance. They were not presented by us. We have

NOT ATTEMPTED TO DICTATE,

nor have we asked the nomination of one person to any office in the state. Indeed, with the sole exception of the written request set forth above, we have never even expressed an opinion to the president in any case, unless questioned in regard to it. Some days ago the president abruptly withdrew, in one and the same act, the names of Gen. Woodford and Mr. Tenney and of two marshals. This unprecedented proceeding, whether permissable by law or not, was gravely significant. The president had nominated these officers after they had been weighed in the balance. Their official records were before him, and had been fully scrutinized and approved. It must be presumed he thought the nominations fit to be made, and he thought it was his duty to make them. There is no allegation that he discovered any unfitness in them afterwards. It could hardly be that he had discovered unfitness in all of them alike. What, then, was the meaning and purpose of this peremptory stop? It was immediately stated, as if by authority, and seems to be admitted, that the purpose was to coerce the senate or senators to vote, as they would not vote if left free from executive interference.

THE DESIGN

was to control the action of senators touching matters committed by the constitution to the senate and the senate exclusively. It has been suggested in addition that by recalling these nominations, and holding them in his own hands, the president might, in the event of the failure of another nomination, use them to compensate that failure. If it can be supposed that all these public trusts are to be, or would in any event, made personal perquisites to be handled and disposed of, not only to punish the independence of senatorial votes and action, but to liquidate the personal obligations of any individual, however high in station, the conditions are utterly vicious and degrading, and their compliance would compel the representatives of the state to fling down their oaths and representative duty at the footstool of the executive power. Following this sweeping and

STARTLING EXECUTIVE ACT.

came ominous avowals that a dissenter's failure to "advise and consent" would be held to act for the offense, exposing all senators, from whatever state, to executive displeasure. Thus we find ourselves confronted by the question whether we shall surrender the plain right and sworn duty of senators by consenting to what we believe to be vicious and hurtful or be assigned a position of disloyalty to the administration which we earnestly wish for. We know no theory avowed by any party which requires such submission as is now exacted. Although party service may be fairly considered in making

SELECTIONS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS,

it can hardly be maintained that the senate is bound to remove without cause an incumbent merely to make place for those whom any individual, even the president or a member of his cabinet, wishes to repay for being recreant to others, or serviceable to him. Only about two years ago the senate advised Gen. Merritt to be appointed collector at New York. It is understood that among the senators who so advised was Mr. Windom, now secretary of the treasury and head of the department, whose subordinate Gen. Merritt is. Another senator known to have given this advice was Mr. Kirkwood, now secretary of the interior. It is said that, like the postmaster-general from our own state, these cabinet officers were not taken into consultation touching the removal of Gen. Merritt, but their sworn and official action as senators is none the less instructive. That the late secretary of the treasury and the late administration, up to its expiration, less than ten weeks ago,

APPROVED GENERAL MERRITT AS AN OFFICER,

is well known, and it is nowhere suggested that any citizens had petitioned for removal or that official delinquency on his part is the reason of it. In the place of an experienced officer, in the midst of his term fixed by law, it is proposed suddenly to put a man in, who has had no training for the position and who cannot be said to have any special fitness for the official duties. In the inaugural of President Garfield, delivered on the 4th of March, stand these words, "the civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis unless it is regulated by law, for the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time, abstruction of public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong. I shall at the proper time ask congress to fix the tenure of minor offices, several executive departments and prescribe grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which incumbents have been appointed."

Assuming Gen. Merritt to be an officer of average fitness and honesty, it might be reasonably argued that all senators should, with alacrity, advise his displacement by a man of obvious superiority. Possibly it might be said that all should advise a selection for Gen. Merritt's place of a man who, without superior fitness, had his country or even his party conspicuous and exalted service. The case in hand does not belong to either of these classes. The vocation of Mr. Robertson and his legislative and personal experience and surroundings did not denote superiority in quantities, knowledge, business habits and familiarity with revenue laws and systems of the United States which might make him more competent than Gen. Merritt to collect the vast revenues and administer the vast business pertaining to the port of New York. Certainly he cannot in this respect be held an exception to the rules of right and consistency in which the constitution and laws have placed the public service. We know of no personal or political service rendered by Mr. Robertson so transcendent that the collectorship of New York should be taken in the midst of the term and given him.

AS A RECOMPENSE.

Mr. Robertson is reported by the New York Tribune to have declared that his nomination was a "reward"—a "reward" for action as delegate to the national convention. If Mr. Robertson in his action was influenced by a sense of duty—if he voted and acted upon his honest convictions it is difficult to see what claim he has for any reward—not to speak of such a great reward. The action of which an estimate is thus invited is understood to be this:

HISTORY OF ROBERTSON'S BOLT.

Mr. Robertson and sixty-nine other men accepted from the state convention a certain trust; they sought and accepted the position of agents or delegates to the national convention. The state convention declared its plainly stated judgment and policy was to be observed and supported by those it commissioned. To this declaration all selected as delegates gave implied consent. But several then in addition made most specific personal to secure the nomination of General Grant.

THEY MADE THIS PLEDGE

as a means of obtaining their own appointment as delegates and they did as both personally know obtain their seats in the national convention upon the faith of their personal statements of their earnestness and fidelity. The obligation thus assumed we understood to involve integrity as much as the obligation of one who receives a proxy of a stockholder in a corporation upon promise to vote as his principal would vote. Whether Mr. Robertson was or was not himself bound, not only by honor and implication, but by expressly giving his word, becomes quite immaterial in view of the claims made for him. It is insisted that he "organized the bolt," or, as it has been sometimes stated, he was the leader of the bolt. This is to say that he invited, persuaded or induced others whom he knew had given their word and had obtained their seats by doing so.

TO VIOLATE THEIR WORD

and betray not only the republicans assembled in state convention, but the republicans of their districts as well, who had trusted in their honor. Whosoever counsels and procures another to do a dishonest or dishonorable act must share with that other the guilt and should share also the odium justly attached to it. We are therefore wholly unable upon whatever ground we put it to see the justification for ourselves should we become parties to using public trusts which belong to the people to require such modes. But the appliances employed to effect results,

SET UP NEW STANDARDS

of responsibility and invade, as we believe, the truths and principles on which the separate and co-ordinate branches of the government stand. A senator has his own responsibility; he is amenable to his state and to the body of which he is a member. He is bound by his oath to "advise and consent" on his business to the best of his judgment before God. Whatever or whoever else may constrain him, he is to be exempt from executive menace or disfavor on the one hand and executive inducement on the other. A long-standing order of the house of commons declares that a member shall suffer expulsion who even reports the wishes of the executive head of the government to influence the votes of members. The British constitution is not more jealous than ours in regard to giving advice, and

HONEST INDEPENDENT ADVICE

as to the appointment proposed it is as much the right of senator as it is the right or duty of the president to propose names. Be his advice one way or the other, it is no more an act of disrespect or treason to the nominating power than the verdict of a juror or decision of a judge. The idea that the senate is simply to find out what is wanted and then do it we cannot believe safe or admissable and thus far no party has dared or assented to set up such a test of party fidelity or allegiance. In this instance such prominence has been given to the subject and such distrust been expressed of the correctness of our positions that we think it right and dutiful to submit the matter to the power to which alone we are bound and now ready to bow. The legislature is in session. It is with republicans in the majority, and New York abounds in sons quite as able as we to bear her message and commission in the senate of the United States.

With a profound sense of the obligation we owe, with devotion to the republican party and its creed of liberty and right, with reverent attachment to the great state whose interests and honor are so dear to us, we hold it respectable and becoming to make room for those who may correct all errors we have made and interpret aright all the duties we have misconceived. We therefore enclose our resignations, but hold fast the privilege as citizens and republicans, to stand for the constitutional rights of all men's minds, of all representation, whether of the state, the nation or people. We have the honor to be, very vespectfully, your obedient servants,

ROSCOE CONKLING,
THOMAS C. PLATT.

"Vested" Charter or Corporation "Rights."

Louisville Democrat.

In our last issue we discussed and settled negatively the question whether "Charters are Contracts." We showed that all corporations, whether public or private, in their character, are the creatures of legislative enactment, and that they are endowed by charter with certain privileges, on certain conditions antecedent. There are those who admit all this argument, but attempt to escape its logical consequences in the control of private corporations, which are minor to public corporations, by alleging a doctrine of "invested rights," meaning thereby invested charter, or corporate rights.

This is a very specious and a very deceptive idea. It catches many minds by its sound and its plausible exterior. It suggests property rights, and hints at a contract to sustain them, which does not, and never did exist. There is no more specious or dangerous doctrine than the idea that a corporation may, by some legerdemain of investment, or occupation and operation of labor and capital, enlarge its privileges, cheat the general public, or gain an advantage over the state. This is simply the language and idea of conquest: Whatsoever can be taken and held becomes sacred by possession; in other words, becomes "invested." It applies as well to individuals, or a tribe, as it does to a private corporation.

No such doctrine can be allowed in civilized governments of either the monarchial or the republican form. Here all rights and powers pertaining to the public welfare belong inalienably to the governed—to the state. Corporations can not obtain by charter, nor by ony other process, any right which is not held at the will of the state. No artificial person, however powerful or wealthy, can become "invested" legally, of any privelege, or right, which is not to be held as a trust, and forfeitable at any time the state demands. Ask yourself, if an individual, because rich and powerful, could arrest rights from the general public, and by naming them vested rights, call on the state to protect him in his assumptions and robberies? An artificial person, as a bank, or a railway company, has less natural rights than the individual; and, of course, cannot do with impunity what would be illegal or criminal in the citizen.

"But," says the defenders of the doctrine of vested rights for railways, "we deal with privileges." Precisely. Privileges are less than natural rights, and are always proscribed; limited in time and purpose. The privileges permitted by charters still belong to the state. Corporations are permitted to use them for the public good. In doing so they acquire no possession but that of usage for the public welfare. That usage may be forfeited to the state by a failure to comply with its conditions. Is this not clear?

The object of the state in granting a charter is not to create a rival, nor to build up and enrich anartificial person at the expense of natural persons. On to contrary, the object of the state is to enrich the natural persons who are citizens, and to aggrandize itself. That is the object of every charter. If the men who obtained it, or their successors, enrich themselves, it must be incidental.

The question may be asked: "Have private corporations no 'vested rights?'" Certainly not, as against the public or the state. All they have that other persons do not have is certain "privileges"—these they hold conditionally. These privileges do not belong to them in fee simple. They have the right to use them as against other artificial persons. If their usage should be infringed, they go to the common law for redress, as if one man trespassed upon another's premises; and that, too, whether the party complaining owned or rented the premises.

Many persons suppose that charter privileges include rolling stock, bank stock, depot buildings, bonds, and other securities. Nothing of the sort. They are incidents of the business like free passes, or election of officers. Corporate privileges depend on the terms of the charter, and not on the length of the track, or amount of rolling stock, or bonds, or notes, or mortgages. As to all collateral matters corporations stand on the same level with natural persons, whether doing business as individuals, or as firms. This embraces every question of right or property.

So when a question of amendment or forfeiture of charter comes before the legislature it is not how will the value of stocks be affected, but is the condition of the charter preserved—is the public served—is the state benefitted? These are sole legitimate considerations. There are no vested corporate rights to be considered. If stockholders, or stock speculators, or holders of mortgage securities are affected, that is a question betwecn them and the offending or delinquent corporation. They must look to it. The state cannot consider them as a special or separate interest, but only as they are part and parcel of the general public. Everyone is bound in law to know the law; to know if a mortgage exists, and to inquire the terms of the charter if he invests in corporated securities. All these things are matters of public record.

WHAT WE HATE.

We hate growling, no matter the source or cause, and recommend herewith the remedy. Use St. Jacob's Oil and laugh at pain. It will do the business.

Untaxed Railroad Property.

The anti-monopoly leagues in Jersey City number already 39,500 active members. The purpose of the organization is to force railroads to share the burdens of local taxation. Of the magnificent natural water front Jersey City owns but one public dock, that at the foot of Morgan street. With this single exception the railroads have secured the whole water front from Bergen point to Bull's ferry, a distance of about ten miles. The possession of the roads are not confined to the river front; their yards extend far inland and cover acres of the most valuable parts of Jersey City and Hoboken. A network of rails at the Central railroad yards covers all that part of Jersey City known as Communipaw. The network of tracks in the Pennsylvania railroad yards practically closes Hudson, Greene, Washington, and Plymouth streets to traffic. The Erie railroad has closed all streets contiguous to the river an even in the heart of the city Freight and cattle trains prevent the passage for long periods at all hours of the day. All these vast properties are practically exempt from taxation for municipal purposes. Some persons who have estimated the value of this exempt property put it down in Jersey City alone at neary one-half the value of all the property in the city, They hold it to be worth $60,000,000. More conservative estimates value it at from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000.

The constitutional convention is to meet in Trenton next month, and the matter will be put before its members for consideration.

Georgia Tea.

St. Louis Republican.

There was an unusually interesting tea-party at New York last Saturday, assembled to test the merits of some samples of tea raised on the farm of H. Jackson of McIntosh, Ga. Mr. Jackson brought the plants with which he made his experiment from India, where he lived for sixteen years; they were of the Assam varieties. The party invited to taste the samples met in the private office of a tea-importing firm, and the tea was made at the table where they sat, boiling water being poured on in the presence of all. The tea was pronounced very good—as good as the importing article, being superior to it in strength and flavor. The India or Assam teas are not well known in this country, as they are sent chiefly to England where they are used to mix with China teas of a lighter body. Commissioner LeDuc, who was a member of the party, stated that he had been offered the same price for the Georgia teas by the cargo that the best India teas fetch in London. The Georgia tea costs 16 to 20 cents a pound to produce. Some apprehension was expressed that the much greater cost of labor in this country than in India and China would be fatal to the cultivation of the plant here on an extensive scale; but, in reply to this, it is asserted that machinery might be invented to do the work of drying, rolling and curing, and thus materially reduce the cost.

Almost Crazy.

How often do we see the hardworking father straining every nerve and muscle, and doing his utmost to support his family. Imagine his feelings when returning home from a hard day's labor, to find his family prostrate with disease, conscious of unpaid doctors' bills and debts on every hand. It must be enough to drive one almost crazy. All his unhappiness could be avoided by using Electric Bitters, which expel every disease from the system, bringing joy and happiness to

GREATEST REMEDY KNOWN.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is certainly the greatest medical remedy ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity. Thousands of once helpless sufferers, now loudly proclaim their praise for this wonderful discovery to which they owe their lives. Not only does it positively cure Consumption, but Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs yields at once to its wonderful curative power as if by magic. We do not ask you to buy a large bottle unless you know what you ase getting. We therefore earnestly request you to call on your druggists, ISH & MCMAHON, and get a trial bottle free of cost which will convince the most skeptical of its wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by Ish & McMahon. (4)

Worthy of Praise.

As a rule we do not recommend patent medicines, but when we know of one that really is a public benefactor, and does positively cure, than we consider it our duty to impart that information to all. Electric bitters are truly a most valuable medicine, and will surely cure Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Stomach, Liver and Lidney complaints, even where all other remedies fail. We know whereof we speak, and can freely recommend to all.—[Ex. Sold at 50 cents a bottle, by Ish & McMahon. (4)

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Common, also Ranchmen's and Ladies' SADDLES. We keep the largest stock in the west, and invite all who cannot examine to send for prices. ap9tf

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A FAMILY TONIC AND BEVERAGE.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Jacob Johnson and Ellen Johnson, his wife, will take notice that on the 20th day of April, 1881, William T. Seaman, plaintiff, herein filed his petition in the District Court, of Douglas County, Nebraska, against the defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the said defendants to one F. B. Bryant, and by said Bryant duly sold and transferred to one C. J. Canan, and by said Canan duly sold and transferred to said Seaman, upon lot nine (9) in block "Y," in Shinn's 3d addition, to the city of Omaha, in Douglas Co., Neb., to secure the payment of a certain promissory note dated April 9th, 1874, for the sum of $116.25 and interest, and due and payable in three months from the date thereof, and that there is now due upon said note and mortgage the sum of $115.25 and interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from maturity, and an attorney's fee; plaintiff prays for a decree that defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are require to answer said petition on or before the 30th day of May, 1881.

WM. T. SEAMAN.
By A. CHADWICK, his Attorney.
Dated April 20th, 1881. ap21ev tb4t

LEGAL NOTICE.

To N. Schmithroth & Co.,

You are hereby notified that on the 19th day of March: 1881, Joseph B. West and Coarles L. Fritscher commenced a civil action against you before Gustave Benecke, Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, to recover the sum of $60.90 and interest thereon from the 27th day of May, 1880. An order of attachment has been issued in said action and your property taken thereunder.

You are required to appear, answer and defend said action on the 17th day of May, 1881, or judgment will be rendered against you for the above named sum and costs of suit.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1881.

JOSEPH B. WEST and COARLES L. FRITSCHER, Plaintiffs.

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