THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR:

THE filling up of the noxious and unsightly creeks, which disgrace the northern and southern portion of our city, will be one of the blessings attending sewerage.

THE new building law passed by the city council of Denver, and published last week in the Denver Tribune, is respectfully commended to the attention of our city council.

BISMARCK has introduced a bill in the Reichstag prohibiting the private manufacture of dynamite. The Count always was afraid of private "blow outs."

ARCHBISHOP CROKE thinks the Land Bill doesn't go far enough, the Tories think it goes too far and Parnell thinks it is lop-sided in every direction. To cap the climax the House of Lords declare they won't assent to its passage in any form. The government evidently wish that landlords and tenants were at the bottom of the sea.

THERE is a good deal more truth than poetry in the caustic letter of "a stranger," which we print in our local page. While the complaint about high prices, public safety and wretched sidewalks is, perhaps, somewhat overdrawn, the observations made by the gentleman who indulges in these strictures gives us some wholesome advice. His suggestions with reference to public improvements are timely and we hope ere long to see them carried out.

TWENTY years ago Jeff Davis, Bob Toombs, Judah P. Benjamin, and a dozen more eminent American Statesmen set the example which Lord Rosere and his man Friday, have followed by vacating their seats in the United States Senate. The spirit that animated those Southern seceders was a determination to break up the Union because they could not control the federal patronage and Lord Rosere appears, determined to break up the Republican party for the same reason.

THE Council Bluffs papers are crowing very loudly over the victory won by the water sharks over the taxpayers whose application for an injunction upon the waterworks contract has been refused by the courts. While the refusal of the court to grant the injunction may be based on sound law and equity, the heavy taxpayers who asked for this injunction ought to have been sustained for the same reason that our own citizens were sustained in their effort to protect the community against the gigantic swindle concocted by the Holly crew. The contract over the river is loosely drawn and as full of holes as a skimmer, and even if the company complies with every stipulation the works will be inferior in capacity and the water tolls exorbitant. The complaint of the injunctionists appeared to us well founded, but all the Bluffs papers, politicians and strikers are unanimous in favor of the water sharks, and the injunctionists are lampooned as obstructionists and old fogies. A few years hence, when the true inwardness of this "job" becomes manifest, these level-headed men will be regarded in a different light.

ON behalf of our city the BEE bespeaks a hearty support for the Sangerfest which is so soon to be held in our midst. Omaha will take a pride in excelling any meeting of this praiseworthy organization heretofore held in other cities. Of its completeness of arrangements, strength and efficiency of chorus and orchestra, convenience of surroundings and energy of management, all will have reason to be proud. Our German citizens who have bestowed so much time and labor upon the preparations for the event, should be seconded by the hearty support of all our citizens. Financially no less than artistically our merchants should be interested in the outcome of the "Saengerfest." It will bring thousands of visitors to Omaha and will distribute a large amount of money in our city. It will foster and strengthen our musical societies, and in the end be the means of ensuring to Omaha a never ending source of musical education and pleasurable entertainment.

THE resolutions passed at the late meeting of the Land League at Clark's hall, have in them that genuine ring of patriotism and hatred of oppression for which the Irish race has always been noted. The vigorous denunciation of the coercion act which they contain strikes at the root of England's greatest mistake in dealing with her Irish subjects. Perhaps, no previous act of coercion has proved such a thorough failure as the present. Crime, which under the law of the land, league, was admirably suppressed, has risen with the advent of the very laws passed to suppress it. The plan of hitting a peaceable Irishman over the head in order to make him remain quiet, has never yet succeeded, and probably never will. His most natural impulse is to hit back without much delay, and all the parliamentary resolutions in the House of Commons, and all the thunders of The London Times, will not convince him that he isn't perfectly justified in doing so. At the time of its passage, this paper denounced Mr. Fosters Coercion Bill as a fool hardy and senseless experiment. It predicted that it would seriously weaken the holds of Mr. Gladstone's ministry upon public confidence and excite at once the hate and retribution of the Irish people. These consequences we showed, might be expected because they had resulted from the operation of every previous coercion acts passed by British parliments.

No one has been surprised at the outcome excepts perhaps a score of under secretaries, and clerks in Downing street. And no one excepts the traders and rattled brained ninnies of English aristocracy finds it in their hands to utter a word of condemnation against Ireland's resistance to the tyrannical operation of a measure which takes away from her people every vestige of freedom, and which, if carried into effects would reduce them to a vassalage infinitely worse than the serfdom of the middle ages.

A BOGUS ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

From an Open Letter of Hon. James F. Wilson to the Marshalltown Times-Republican.

* * * The Constitution of the States confers on Congress the "power to regulate commerce among the several States." This express power carries with it all incidental powers necessary and proper to its effective exercise. Transportation by rail or other means from one State to another is commerce among the States, and is subject to regulation by Congress. This power is so comprehensive and exclusive that neither special charters by States nor private contracts by individuals can interfere with its exercise. It extends to every phase of the transportation question, even to the enforcement of reasonable rates or tolls. I have never doubted its existence nor the necessity of its exercise.

As to the power of the general assembly over state transportation I have no more doubt than I have of inter-state. But it rests on a different basis. Congress can exercise it only as one delegated to it, and such implied ones as are necessary and proper to the efficient enforcement of those expressly given. The reverse of this rule is true as to a state legislature. It may exercise any power not prohibited by constitutional provision. Of course this embraces the transportation question and all things pertaining thereto in connection with commerce within the state. The supreme court of the United States determined definitely that the General Assembly of Iowa had the consitutional power to pass the act of 1874, commonly known as the "Granger Law," which extended to the regulation of charges or tolls. This power does not rest on the narrow base of the theory of eminent domain, but upon the constitutional doctrine above stated, and is necessary to the promotion of the public good. It is comprehensive and complete.

It is with reluctance that I go out of my usual mode of making my opinions known. But the conditions existing in your county relative to the senatorial question, the numerous inquiries which came to me, and the exceptional course taken by those opposed to my candidacy to misrepresent my position, would seem to justify this letter. Should any friend of mine misrepresent the opinions of any candidate opposed to me in this canvass for the senatorship or misstate any fact in the life or services of such opponent, or resort to criminations or personalities, it would be a course of deep regret to me. If I am not a proper person to be elected to the senatorship by the republicans of Iowa, I can not be made so by it being shown that some other man is less fit to be so honored. If I cannot succeed on the strength of my own case I ought to be defeated.

Yours truly,
JAMES F. WILSON.

Public men must always be judged by their acts and not by their professions. When the granger movement was at its height some of the most notorious monopoly cappers made professions of sympathy with the movement and imposed upon the credulity of farmers with the sole object of betraying and breaking up the grange. In this state J. Sterling Morton, who was at the time a paid lobbyist of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, and Church Howe, a notorious capper of the Union Pacific, identified themselves with the grange. Church Howe, by shrewd wirepulling, became master of the Nebraska State grange, and the outcome was the disorganization of the grange.

The montebank De la matyr, who was an active, open ally and tool of monopolies while he lived in Omaha, is imposing upon verdant greenbackers in the east by playing the role of anti-monopoly leader.

The people of Iowa may be as easily imposed on and hood winked as those of other states, but it strikes us that Mr. Wilson's open bid for anti-monopoly support cannot delude any intelligent man. Mr. Wilson is a man past middle age. He has been in public life many years and he has had ample opportunity to give practical proof of his pretended anti-monopoly convictions. Why has he never done so before? Why did he not express these sentiments in congress? Why did he not put these views into practical effect when he was government director of the Union Pacific Railroad. During all the time while he was acting as such director the giant credit mobelier monopoly was exacting ten dollars per car load, and fifty cents for each passenger they transferred accross the Missouri river at Omaha. He knew then as he does now, that congress in the bridge charter reserved to itself the right to regulate the bridge tolls. These exorbitant tolls were an embargo on commerce. Every ton of coal we imported from Iowa, was taxed one dollar for bridge transfer. Every car load of cattle, sheep or hogs imported into this state at this point paid ten dollars for bridge transfer. Every man, woman and child that crossed the Missouri in any direction paid a head tax of fifty cents, and the bridge was part of the main line of the Union Pacific road. Why did Mr. Wilson never even suggest in his directors reports that this bridge toll was oppressive? Why did he never say one word against the oppressive freight and passenger rates of the Union Pacific? Mr. Wilson was the paid lobbyist and attorney of the Union Pacific against the Thurman bill to compel the Pacific roads to pay the interest on their debt to the government. He claimed and asserted that Congress had no right to pass such laws. Now he comes before the people of Iowa as a Simon-pure anti-monop. He makes public declaration that he not only believes that the National and State legislatures have the right to regulate the Railroad traffic but he pledges himself in advance to favor such legislation. What are Mr. Wilson's pledges worth in the light of his past record? Why should the people of Iowa, whom he misrepresented and betrayed in the past, trust him with a more responsible position now when the irrepressible conflict is at hand that will try mens souls.—Has Mr. Wilson ever known a leopard to change his spots or an African his complexion? Why should the people of Iowa take any stock in Mr. Wilsons anti-monopoly professions? But even if Mr. Wilson is sincere and repentand for the evil he has done as a monopoly henchman, would it not be prudent to put him on probation a while before electing him to the United States senate. Let him first demonstrate his fidelity to the creed by works in some position that does not remove him out of the reach of his constituents for six years. For our part we confess we have no faith in prodigals who come home to be plastered with a fatted calf, and we should not rank Mr. Wilson as an anti-monopolist if he piled up his pledges as high as the loftiest peak in the Rocky mountains.

IOWA BOILED DOWN.

A street car line is talked of in Ottumwa.

Over fifty new dwellings are going up in Marion.

A new city directory of Des Moines gives the city a population of 25,397.

Storm Lake proclaims that it proposes to hold the base ball championship of the northwest.

Iowa City will put up more buildings this season than ever before in one year.

Grundy Center is to have another grist mill at a cost of $22,000.

Thirty-nine Clinton saloon keepers have taken out licenses at $100 each.

A party of five caught 1,000 pounds of fish in Swan Lake one day last week.

A new banking house is soon to be established at Des Moines, with a capital of $50,000.

The state dental association has a membership of 973.

Marshalltown has organized a board of trade.

The June meeting of the Des Moines driving park association offers purses aggregating $3,150.

A number of gentlemen who delight in horseflesh are moving to establish a driving park at Clinton.

A telephone line is projected between Davenport and Muscatine.

Work upon a pork-packing establishment in Emmetsbury will be commenced about the first of July.

The spotted fever is raging with alarming fatality at Neola and in that vicinity.

The Grand Junction Coal company has been formed.

Twenty breaking teams passed through Belmont the other day to turn an unlimited quantity of sod in Clay county.

The Cedar river is fairly swarming this spring with redhorse, blacksuckers and silver bass.

The apple crop promises well in the southern counties.

Horses seem to be in great demand all over the state.

It is estimated that at least 750,000 bushels of corn were lost by the recent floods in Fremont county.

Gen. F. M. Drake has promised $20,000 towards the establishment of the Drake university at Des Moines.

At a fair estimate there will be at least 10,000 acres broken in Calhoun county this season.

Seed potatoes are very scarce in Cherokee county, and selling for $1 and $1.25 per bushel.

About 1,000 head of cattle will be driven from Tama county to the grazing ranges in the western part of the state.

It is now estimated that over, 3,000 uniformed firemen will take part in the grand parade at the firemen's tournament in Council Bluffs next month.

With fifty creameries in successful operation, and others building, Linn county claims to be the banner dairy county of the state.

The contract has been let for building a Baptist church at Vinton, to cost $7,500. It will be of brick, gothic style, and is to be completed by next Christmas.

Men, teams, carts, scrapers, plows and construction material of all kinds are being dropped on the proposed line of the Milwaukee extension from Cedar Rapids to Council Bluffs, with all but magic rapidity.

About 500 coal miners at the Cleveland mines, near Chariton, have struck, and it is reported that they will be replaced by colored miners.

Hon. E. B. Washburn has donated to the Sisters of St. Joseph's Academy, Sinsinawa Mound, near Dubuque, a farm and other property valued at $35,000.

The National Camp Meeting to be held at Clear Lake will begin June 20th and continue ten days.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road is said to contemplate the building of a branch from some point near Des Moines northward through Minnesota and Dakota to a junction with the Northern Pacific.

The secretary of the state agricultural society says that reports from fifty-five counties show 21,607,011 bushels of corn in cribs. Returns from fifty-three counties show that during the past winter 330,075 bushels of corn were used for fuel, representing a value of $48,724.

C. J. and H. Hamlin, of the American and Buffalo glucose works, are at Des Moines, negotiating for a location to remove their entire works there, if the water, coal and corn and railroad facilities are sufficient. They will use 10,000 bushels of corn, 200 tons of coal and 8,000,000 gallons of water per day; employ 700 men, and will produce 700 barrels of product per day. The building plans are ready, and the engineer will survey the ground immediately. Such a manufacturing enterprise would be a great acquisition to the capital city.

THREE THRIVING TOWNS.

MILFORD, May 22, 1881.

Correspondence of THE BEE.

A few wandering items may not prove unacceptable to the numerous BEE family.

FRIENDVILLE,

on the B. & M., is a growing town, and one of the liveliest I have met in many a day. The business men are cheerful and confident. In the future as in themselves, they have unbounded faith. A superior townsite, surrounded by a rich agriculture country, and with the spirit of push and enterprise everywhere apparent, why should it be otherwise? The farmers, too, are hopeful and buoyant, everything at present promising a bountiful harvest in the days soon to come. Only one thing appears to trouble them: the tribute that they are compelled to yield to the incorporated and petted monopolies of Nebraska. "Of what use," they inquire, "is our effort to raise crops and build up the country, if the non-producing monopolists, demand at least double rates for conveying our products to market?" All along the line of this road, I understand, the grain-buyers have formed, or are forming rings for the purpose of keeping the price of the prospective wheat crop down to the lowest figure They expect to begin their purchases at about sixty cents, at least twenty, if not forty cents lower than that cereal should command.

Friendville expects at no distant day to become the metropolis of Saline county. The town, according to her business men, already doing largely more business than more pretentious Crete. And a day's observation at each point appeared to confirm this view.

GENEVA

is a prairie town eight miles from the railroad, and is the seat of government of Fillmore county. The site was admirably chosen, being one of the finest in the state. The town is having not a rapid, but a substantial and healthful growth, and will unquestionably become the best town in the county, especially if favored with a north and south railroad outlet, which the people are confident will be theirs ere long, bringing them in direct connection with Omaha. "Court house square" contains ten acres of land, donated by the people of the county. Fringed upon all sides by rows of thrifty trees, and with lay number planted inside the rows, the square is already exceptionally attractive and must every day become more and more so. The "lay of land" in the immediate vicinity of the village, and for many miles in either direction, is all that could be desired. The crop prospects especially of wheat, are grand, and all are consequently happy. THE BEE has many friends here, all praising it for its manly and couragious defense of the people's rights. It is much, they think, to have the courage of convictions, and to speak the truth without regard to consequences—and old-time and all-the-time habit with THE BEE.

MILFORD.

Did you ever visit this "Nebraska Saratoga?" If not, you'd better come right along, while the town and its surroundings are clad in all their gorgeous greenness. Perched upon a gradually rising hillock, clinging to its sides and clustering in its nooks, the village is certainly one of the most unique the traveler will find anywhere in the west. Blue river adds to the utility and attractiveness of the location. The water is always abundant, keeping in constant motion Calver's large flouring mill, which has an enviable reputation far and near—even so far as Utah, to which its products are sent. The river furnishes excellent boating and fishing, and supported upon either bank large numbers of stately elms, cottonwoods, walnut and other trees. The village has perhaps a population of 500, is well represented in the various branches of business, including two banks, and is having quite a building boom. For natural beauty and advantages it has no equal in Seward county, and no superior in Nebraska.

I heard many expressions of approbation here, of THE BEE's independent and out-spoken course in regard to the Conkling-Platt exhibition, so strongly in contrast with the toadying of some of its contemporaries.

JAUNTER.

THE NEW RAILROAD LAW.

The following is a copy of the new railroad law of Nebraska, which goes into effect June 1st:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

SECTION 1. Every railroad corporation shall give all persons reasonable and equal terms, facilities and accommodations for the transportation of any merchandise or other property of every kind and description upon any railroad owned or operated by such corporation within this state, and for terminal handling, the use of the depot and other buildings and grounds of such corporation, and at any point where its railroad shall connect with any other railroad reasonable and equal terms and facilities of interchange, and shall promptly forward merchandise consigned or directed to be sent over another road, according to the directions contained thereon or accompanying the same.

SEC. 2. No railroad company in the state shall hereafter charge, collect or receive for the transportation of any merchandise or other property upon the railroad owned or operated by such company within this state, a higher rate than was charged by such company for the same or like service on the first day of November, A. D. 1880, as shown by the published rates of such company. And no railroad company shall demand, charge, collect or receive for such transportation for special distances a greater sum than it demands, charges, collects or receives for a greater distance.

SEC. 3. No railroad company within this state shall grant or allow to any person, company or association upon the transportation of freight either directly or indirectly, any secret rates, rebate, drawback, unreasonable allowance for the use of cars, or any undue advantage whatever, nor directly to receive from any person or association or corporation, any greater or less sum compensation or reward than is charged to or received from any other person or persons, association or corporation for like contemporaneous service in the receiving, storing and delivering of freights.

SEC. 4. Any railroad company, or officer or agent of such railroad company, who violates ony of the provisions of this act, in addition to liability for damages sustained by reason of such violation, shall be liable for each offense to a penalty of five hundred dollars, which may be recovered in any county where such corporation has property.

The Battle at Albany.

Philadelphia Press.

The New York senators resigned with the expectation of an immediate re-election. It may be that no serious opposition will be made to this pre-arranged programme, but on the other hand it is quite possible that surprising complications may grow out of this extraordinary situation. The legislature is politically divided as follows:

	Senate.	Assembly.
Republicans	25	81
Democrats	7	47

The whole number of members of both houses is 160, and 81 are required to elect on joint ballot. The republicans have 106, and under ordinary circumstances there would be no obstacle to a prompt election. But the republicans are divided between the friends and the opponents of Mr. Conkling, and since the struggle between the two factions has become so intense it may possibly be fought out to the bitter end. In the Assembly the adherents of Mr. Conkling largely outnumber his adversaries. Of the 81 members at least 60 are counted as solidly on his side. In the senate the case is reversed, and though the figures are not so clearly defined the majority of the republicans are against Mr. Conkling.

If all the Republicans should enter the caucus and accept its determination, the result would be the unchallenged return of the two Senators. But if the administration members of the legislature should decline to participate and refuse to vote for Messrs. Conkling and Platt, as it is announced they may do, this will put an entirely different face upon affairs. In that case the friends of the resigned Senators would be compelled to struggle for 81 votes. If the strength they can command in the assembly does not exceed 60, they would be forced to rely on 21 out of 25 Senators, and to secure a proportion would be impossible. They would have more hope of gaining a larger number of assembly men and requiring less in the senate.

There was no exact test in the Senarial election of January, because several of the Administration Senators voted directly for Mr. Platt on the first ballot and gave him his majority. If the Administration men now unitedly determine upon independent action, the Legislature will be divided between three camps—the Conkling camp, the Administration camp and the Democratic camp—and if the friends of Mr. Conkling fail to secure 81 votes there would be a prolongued dead-lock. The outcome of such a situation could not be foretold. It would afford large opportunities for trading, both between the opposite parties and the opposite factions of the same party, and it might end in a speedy election or stretch out for a long period. The administration republicans and the democrats would probably seek to defeat any choice at the present time, effect an adjournment and carry the appeal to the people at the election of next November, when a full senate and assembly are to be chosen. But the supporters of Mr. Conkling in the assembly could probably master enough votes in that body to defeat the concurrence of that house in adjournment, and hold the legislature together.

From all this it will be seen that there is an ample field for strategy and a struggle. It is probable that both of the resigned senators will be reelected, but it is not sure.

FLIES & MOSQUITOES.

A 15c box of "Rough on Rats" will keep a house free from flies, mosquitoes, rats and mice, the entire season, Druggists sell it. (2)

STATE JOTTINGS.

Niobrara has 152 children.

Sterling is to have a new bank.

Genoa is to have a flouring mill.

Exeter wants a new school house.

Doniphan wants a steam grist mill.

Blair wants a well-stocked lumber yard.

Crete is almost assured a woolen mill.

A lively building boom has struck Kearney.

Grand Island rejoices over a two-headed calf.

Wolves are occasionally seen in Harlan county.

A town hall is needed in Blue Springs.

Day laborers in Crete have plenty of work.

Wheat in the Beaver Valley is seven inches high.

A colony of Catholics has settled near Riverton.

A "Citizen's Bank" has been incorporated at Crete.

Crop prospects in Saline county were never better.

Furnas county has over 1,700 children of school age.

The instruments for Superior's cornet bands have arrived.

Work on the new church at Alma will soon be resumed.

A post of the G. A. R., has been organized at Superior.

Over 100 emigrant wagons passed through Juniata last week.

Hastings has organized a Young Men's Christian association.

Kearney will have a two weeks' normal institute in August.

Fishing in the Loup and Blue rivers is said to be magnificent.

A Presbyterian church has been organized at Shelby, Polk county.

Guide Rock postoffice will become a money-order office July 1st.

Lincoln Knights of Pythias carried off the prize banners at Atchison.

A new 40-acre addition to Grand Island has been surveyed and platted.

Five hundred thousand brick will be used in Fairfield during this season.

A dairy is established at Springdale Valley Co., which promises to be a success.

Frand Emery a Buffalo county horse thief was captured last week in Lincoln.

Grand Island will put up more substantial buildings this year than ever before.

Forty-six white covered vehicles passed through Arapahoe one day last week.

Hastings has forty-nine telephones in operation and the number daily increasing.

The St. Joe and Western roads will run a branch from Ryan, Ks., to Falls City.

There will be twenty miles of hedge planted in the vicinity of Guide Rock this season.

The corn crop in Nebraska promises to be one-fourth more to the acre in 1881 than in 1880.

The severe winter completely destroyed a large settlement of prairie dogs near Plum Creek.

The Methodists of Lincoln will at once commence the erection of a $20,000 church building.

Alma claims that one hundred buildings will be put up in the town before the end of the year.

Columbus is organizing an excursion over the new branch to Lost creek as soon as it is completed.

Mrs. Line, of Nebraska City, took an overdose of morphine by mistake, and narrowly escaped death.

Dan Georges while working at Johnson's dam on the Blue near Crete, was drowned last week.

Nearly 3,000 head of cattle have been brought from Missouri recently to be pastured in Nemaha county.

The dwelling house of C. S. Fox, on the Nemaha bottom, east of Salem, was destroyed by fire last week.

An anti-liquor association has been formed in Hebron, for the purpose of suppressing the traffic in that town.

The stables of George Whiting, an Elk creek farmer, were burned by lightening on Tuesday of last week.

Robbers entered four residences in Waboo last week Monday, and stole $115 in money and a gold watch.

The rains of last week did more damage in Saunders county than all the high water and ice this spring.

John Hahn, of Fairview, had his stable, granaries, and haystacks destroyed by fire last week. Loss $4,000.

Within a radius of eight miles funor Republican City nearly 1,300 acres of broom corn will be planted this year.

Fairmont merchants have about completed arrangements towards a permanent organization of a board of trade.

The Department of Agriculture has distributed a large quantity of garden seeds in Valley county this season.

John Crummicke, at Lincoln, while driving his cow into the stable last week was seriously gored by the animal.

Mrs. Collins, of Plattsmouth, fell last week in a cellar, a distance of eight feet, breaking both arms and her breast bone.

The failure of the gas company of Nebraska City to receive coal, left the people of that city without light for nearly a week.

Frank Hancock was convicted of horse stealing last week at Loup City, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The office of The Frontier at O'Neil City was broken into by a mob, last week, and the type and furniture thrown into the street.

Hastings is to have a gymnasium. It will be 20x80 feet, and fitted up with first-class apparatus. It will be ready for occupancy soon.

I. W. Norton, of Sargent, Valley county, lost his barn, containing farm implemgnts, grain, harness, etc., on Friday, by fire, which is supposed to have caught from a shark from his chimney.

One of the county buildings of Greeley county was set on fire last week, but before the flames could secure any headway, the county attorney discovered and extinguished the fire.

Later news from Fort Niobrara, puts the number of killed in the late fight at four, and wounded, eight. The fight originated in a dance house three miles from the fort, which has long been the rendezvous of abandoned characters.

Messrs. W. & W. Pickrell, of Beatrice, shipped 14,000 pounds of wool to the eastern market Wednesday, of the clip of 1880, which they have been holding for an advance in prices. Their clip this year will be about 18,000 pounds.

On Wednesday night of last week lightning struck the house of John Unthank living in Bell Crek, splintering up the house considerably and shocking the inmates very severely, Mr. Unthank being senseless for several minutes. A horse belonging agent Kendall was killed by lightning the same night.

Wymore, the new town at the Junction of the Beatrice branch of the B. & M. with the main line is said to be the most lively little town in the State just now. A number of good business houses are contemplated and in process of erection. A grain elevator and a flouring mill are already decided upon. The railroad company owns 330 acres of land there including the town site and it is expected it will be a division on the road.—Fairbury Gazette.

Last week lighning struck the house of Mr. Van Alstine, near Brownville and adjoining the stone quarry. A keg of blasting powder beneath the bed exploded, severely, if not fatally burning Mrs. Van Alstine and her oldest daughter. Mr. Van Alstine was away at the time, and when he returned found his wife and daughter with their clothes burnt off, and suffering severely from their burns. They were taken to a neighbor's house and a courier dispatched for medical aid. Drs. Neal and Randal promptly responded and did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate women.

Woman Suffrage.

Female suffrage does not necessarily purify elections or elect good officials. At a recent election for school officers in St. Paul, a decidedly unfit candidate secured his election by gathering together all the low women he could find and getting their votes. The St. Paul Pioneer Press says he went to "immense labor and expense."—Chicago Tribune, May 20.

Rev. A. Opitz, of Schleisingerville, Wis., writes; "I was a sufferer with Rheumatism for years. Friends recommended the use of St. Jacob's Oil; I tried it and must confess that the result was astonishing. I found relief and the second one cured me. I therefore feel under obligations, and shall recommend this effective remedy whenever I have a chance."

A living Sinner's better than a dead Saint, and if Neuralgia troubles you, you needn't grunt but take Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

WOMAN'S TRUE FRIEND.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, This none can deny, especiall when assistance is rendered when one is sorely afflicted with disease, more particulary those complaints and weaknesses so common to our female population. Every woman should know that Electric Bitters are woman's true friend, and will positively restore her to health, even when all other remedies fail. A single trial will always prove our assertion. The are pleasant to the taste and only cost 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Ish & McMahon. (1)

THE Great German REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, GENERAL BODILY PAINS, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND All other Pains AND ACHES.

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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.

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DR. C. B. RICHMOND,
(Formerly Assistant Physician in Chicago Obstetric Hospital, for Treatment of Disease of Women under Dr. Byford.)
Will devote my entire attention to Obstetrics, Medical and Surgical Diseases of the Women.
Office, 1408 Farnham St. Hours, 9 a. m. to 12 and 2 to 5 p. m. m19-tf

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NOTICE.

Any one having dead animals I will remove them free of charge. Leave orders southeast corner of Harney and 14th st., second door.
CHARLES SPLITT.

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