

AS TO MILLER AND POWER

Democratic Primary Fight is Apparently Between These Two Candidates.

GALLAGHER GROOMED FOR A DARK HORSE

Drexel and Broadwell the Only Candidates for District Court Clerk Who Openly Participate in the Primaries.

This is the day the patriotic democrats who want to serve their country by attaching themselves to the county payroll are scheduled to get out and hustle. On the face of the situation, as indicated by the delegations put up in the wards...

The result of the primaries is expected to either settle the contest for this office or make the situation even more chaotic than it is now. If Power controls a majority of the delegates his nomination is regarded as a certainty. If Miller wins out it is doubted whether he will be able to control his following for more than one ballot.

In view of the active competition for the office of clerk of the court, it is somewhat remarkable that the candidates are so nearly equally represented on the delegations. Broadwell has the South Omaha delegation and John Drexel has tied up with Mostyn to elect delegations in the Fourth and Ninth wards...

There is no opposition to the Power delegation in the First ward, and in the Second Power and Elissard have united to elect a ticket that will also go through without opposition. The Third ward is pledged and each candidate deludes himself with the idea that he will get its vote when he wants it.

All this makes about as tangled a political crazy quilt as has been spread before the voters in a good many campaigns. The promiscuous manner in which the candidates have tied up with each other in this ward and the other is something unprecedented in local politics and it is likely to result in a confusion of ambitions when they all get into the convention.

When the conventions meet, however, the selection of candidates must be preceded by a little scrap that may knock all previously conceived plans in the head. Most first he decided whether in the Williams contest of the populist ticket in the Third commissioner district, and no one knows where this will end. In any case, the controversy is certain to leave some very extensive bruises on the fusion anatomy and it is admitted that many times the result will be at least partially divorcing the two principal fusion parties.

When Williams was nominated by the populists, his credentials were signed by the populists at the convention, but when they were presented to J. O. Yeiser, he promptly refused to attach his signature. He declared that the convention was not over yet and that he would sign no certificate until it had been finally adjourned.

At this time Yeiser was boosting Scott's campaign and he proposed to hold back the certificate as a club to compel the populists to endorse Scott. Now Yeiser has formally announced that he has washed his hands of Scott's cause, and the populist administration influence is still sufficient to induce him to withhold the certificate.

Ever since his nomination Williams has been besieged by all the pressure that the democrats could bring to bear to force him off the track in the primary. He was offered a written agreement that he would be appointed superintendent of the county poor farm or pretty nearly anything else that he wanted, but he declared that he had seen democratic promises before and that they were way below par with him.

Falling to induce Williams to get out of the way of his own accord, the democrats have since put in their time trying to so manipulate the populist delegates as to secure a majority in favor of rescinding the nomination. They have put up a scheme to switch the South Omaha delegation and have also prepared to put in delegations from country precincts that are not represented, and in which no primaries or caucuses have been held, to create a majority in favor of their plan.

The pathway of an independent judicial candidate is a mighty tough road to travel down with a hump by two conventions. He has lost his campaign manager, John O. Yeiser has been officiating in that thankless capacity with more energy than success, but he now declares that he has given it up as a bad job. "I have worked hard for this," he said to a friend yesterday. "I have had a lot of cases in my favor and I thought he was entitled to my support. But I consider my debt canceled and I don't propose to try to lug him any further. He is not a populist, but a sort of all things to all men sort of a politician and has come to the point where I must drop him. I can't afford to get mingling around the country carrying a political corpse."

Any individual who wants the fusion nomination for county treasurer can have it for the asking. He need not necessarily be a democrat, or a populist, or even a silver republican, but someone must be secured to fill what promises to be a yawning vacancy on the ticket. Two years ago Bunnam was nominated for the office and they got out of it by nominating Emil Youngfield, who had been a republican up to that time, but who was willing to execute a change of base in return for the prospect of a job. Youngfield's investment turned out so badly that no one is anxious to represent the example, and the populists are considering the feasibility of importing a candidate from Missouri or Texas.

There is very little more hankering after the county superintendency of schools than there is after George McBride's job. W. W. Elliott, a populist, who is superintendent of the schools at Elkhorn, is conceded the nomination, but he has positively declined to have anything to do with it. The populist convention wanted to nominate him, but he declined to do so. The populists are considering the possibility of importing a candidate from Missouri or Texas.

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rather up there, yet the conditions are most favorable, and again, it is almost closed to the time when we should expect the equinoctial which ushers in our six weeks or more of weather that is not surpassed by even Italy or southern California, where the sun is given credit for shining all the time.

"I am not looking for any continued spell of bad weather, but even if we should have cold and frost, it could not do much damage now. All the corn with the exception of that which was very late has matured and is safe. Summer grain is harvested and the grass crop has been secured."

Considerable interest was aroused in railroad circles by the publication a few days ago of the statement that the Union Pacific was experiencing some difficulty in the experiment of oiling its tracks by the oil catching fire from the mouth of the engine thrown from the engine. A close student of railroad affairs who has looked into the matter for his personal information gives the result of his observation as follows:

"I believe that the trouble which the Union Pacific is having with its oiler roadbed catching fire is directly attributable to the smokestacks with which its engines are provided. With but few exceptions the Union Pacific smokestacks are diamond shaped with a pointed top and a narrow top. The sparks coming from the fire box are regarded in leaving the stack, and instead of having free exit whereby they are thrown many feet into the air, the force of the air is lessened by the diamond shape of the stack and the sparks are blown into the ground before they have had a chance to become extinguished. In this manner the oil, which is of the same character as that used by the Burlington, comes ignited. This is the only cause that can be assigned why the Union Pacific should have any more difficulty in this respect than the Burlington. The engines of the latter road are provided with open stacks, through which the sparks are blown high into the open air by the velocity of the smoke and when they fall to the ground have lost all their fire."

Excursions on the railroads. Crowds are yet disappointing, but Big Attendances at the Fair. The second series of exposition excursions arranged by all the railroads from Nebraska points began Tuesday and will continue until today. The low rates which are placed in effect resulted in a large number of state people attending the fair.

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LONDON'S PUBLIC LAUNDRIES

A Remarkable Charity Maintained in the Slums of the Big City.

OBSERVATIONS OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN

Hundreds of Thousands of Poor People Benefited—An Idea Born of the Cholera Epidemic—Cost of Washing.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—I had often heard of the great municipalities of London and what houses they have built for the overwhelming slum element of the grimy east end of the biggest city in the world. With the true spirit of the American abroad, I resolved to ask no questions, but, on the contrary, analyze myself in an old dress, and a pair of slippers, and after the manner of a bona fide London "misus," I disappeared into the washhouse.

Passing a turnstile, which registered what number of washer I was, I found myself at the "box office." Here a slip of paper was given me stamped with the time of my entrance. I also bought with my best cockney accent "a pen'orth of soda and a bit of soap," for added to the horror of London's filth is the hardness of the water, which renders it useless without a liberal supply of softening. Then I entered a large room clouded with steam and reeking with the concentrated odor of innumerable wash days. An attendant took my time slip, and discerning that my old clothes were a degree less discolored than is usual for the class to which I belonged, I was followed me to the cloak room with warnings in all keys:

"That's a good jacket, don't leave it here. They'll steal it, mum," pointing out to the washers. "They'll take everything you have in the 'box office.' You'll 'ave your 'at, seven year 'at pins. You'll 'ave 'em all with you, if you take 'em home."

A Good-Natured Neighbor. I was then assigned a section in a long row of washers and found myself in possession of a large zinc tub separated from my neighbor's by a half partition. It was filled with water, and there were many faucets and discharge pipes, and the clothes boiler. I then required to do the work of which I did not understand. I accordingly turned to my neighbor for information. Although time meant very precious pennies to her, she willingly stopped to help me. This was the only time that I saw a characteristic of the London common people, and I could not help contrasting it with an experience in the same position in a Paris washhouse. The response given when I inquired as to the method of washing, and the front tub for washing, the back for rinsing, and when these processes are over by an ingenious device steam may be introduced through a perforated pipe, and the clothes boiler. I then required to do the work of which I did not understand. I accordingly turned to my neighbor for information.

Rags and Jags. What queer figures they were! I could not help thinking of the old nursery rhyme: "The beggars have come to town, Some in rags and some in jags. And some in rags and some in jags, And some in rags and some in jags." On a shelf was a hat covered with rags and ostrich plumes getting limp in the clouds of steam and near me a woman was wearing a dirty velvet waist with one sleeve dangling between her fingers. Here again came a contrast between the English and French working woman. French workers in the same position would be dressed in neat black skirts with clean bodies of blue jean or print; when they went away from the settlement they would be wrapped in a handkerchief, a black crocheted cape thrown over the shoulders, the hair brushed to almost Japanese gloss and no hat at all. English women, on the contrary, though trimmed with a few feathers, were dirty and slouchy, the skirts almost invariably dragging on the ground, and the poorer the woman the more pretentious the hat with its elaborate architecture of feathers and ribbons. The method of folding away the winter cloak, they wear it through the hottest weather, principally as a screen to hide the rags beneath. A French friend seeing for the first time a crowd of girls pouring out of a London factory, she remarked that they were surprised reached the maximum when she saw the charwoman on her knees on the front walk "clay-pipe" the steps in a black dress whitened with dust and a white apron washing by a bonnet trimmed with velvet.

In laundry work, as well, I could not but remark the inferiority of the English woman, whose pathetic bundles of filthy rags emerged from the wash in about the state where a French woman would plunge them into the tub. In three minutes my clothes were wrung and I pulled out the wooden boards which had been placed with my name, and hanging my clean clothes on her side, I went back into the hot-air chamber. Here again a disappointed "party" warned me to keep a sharp lookout lest "they" steal all my wash. In twenty minutes they were dry, and I carried the fresh order of linen dried in a country garden, into the mangling room. This was a large light

room, as clean as a new pin, where several women were rolling towels and sheets in the great steam mangles, and adjoining the mangle room was a room where, with all the necessary appliances, such as hot irons and blankets. Only one woman was here, a professional laundress, who told me that the day before she had washed and ironed ten dozen clothes in eight hours. At the exit my ticket was again stamped with the hour. The entire expense for the three hours I had been there was 10 cents. The average rate is 6 cents the first two hours, and 4 cents every hour after.

Started by a Liverpool Woman. The very poor live not in flats which are a luxury for the rich, but in rooms of old houses abandoned by the middle class which have no conveniences, and to them especially these wash-houses are a boon. In the year 1897-98 they were used by over 400,000 washers. They are entirely municipal, being under the control of the local vestries, who have invested over \$3,000,000 in them. The idea originated with a woman, Catherine Wilkinson, the wife of a laborer living in the crowded part of Liverpool. During a cholera epidemic she allowed her neighbors who had no means of heating large quantities of water to wash their clothes on her premises. The ladies of the District President, realizing the great benefit of this privilege to the poor, hired additional rooms, enabling Mrs. Wilkinson to provide for eighty-five families a week. Seeing the eagerness of the poor to avail themselves of these meager accommodations the corporation of Liverpool determined to erect, at the public expense, wash-houses in connection with the baths for the people. Their venture, opened in 1842, was the first establishment in England. They are now to be found in all the principal towns.

As far as I can learn there is only one municipal public laundry in the United States, that is in St. Paul, and for the use of men. It is a question for American women to consider whether in the crowded slums of our great cities such establishments might not prove a wise provision for the poor.

"Best on the market for coughs and colds and all bronchial troubles; for croup it has no equal," writes Henry R. Whitford, South Canaan, Conn., of One Minute Cough Cure.

CHANGING THEIR LOCATION Stamp Clerks at the Omaha Postoffice Are Assigned to New Quarters. Increased business at the postoffice has compelled Custodian Taylor to find new quarters for the stamp clerks. Originally these clerks were given rooms in the main part of the office, just to the right of the carriers' windows. During the past few months the increase in the mail has been so great that the clerks have found it impossible to handle their mail in the rooms assigned and consequently it has become necessary to make some changes.

The rooms just south of the main entrance, fronting Sixteenth, formerly occupied by the superintendent of the building, have been furnished and fitted up, and during the next week the stamp clerks will be moved into them. Carpets have been laid and furniture put in. The furniture is black walnut and came from the old building, but is especially adapted for this room. There is a high desk with a rail around the front, above which there is glass set in brass frames. The space formerly occupied by the stamp clerks will be turned over to the carriers, and will result in giving them two additional windows and one-third more space in which to do their work. The indications are, notwithstanding the heavy mail that came with the exposition

Mr. Frederick Hatter—Has all the new ones—and the only Dunlap Hat in Omaha—Derby and Fedora in all the popular shades and new shapes—also the Stetson soft hats in the new blocks—the best hat for the money that we have ever shown is our special at \$9.00 and it is a wonder—that has all the style and finish of the higher priced kind. If you want to be in style take a look at our line if you don't buy here you'll know what's right anyway.

FREDERICK The Hatter, The Leading Hat Man of the West. 120 South 15th Street.

Babies Like Uneeda Biscuit. They contain the greatest proportion of nutriment to be obtained from the wheat; made and baked upon scientific principles which insure easy digestion, and ready assimilation. A perfect health food for both old and young. Uneeda Biscuit are ideal for soups and salads, chowder, cheese and with all beverages. Packed in air tight, 5 cent packages, they are always fresh, always ready for use. A household convenience, a wholesome substitute for bread, Uneeda Biscuit stand without a successful rival in the field of cracker making. Sold by all grocers.

last year, that the business of the post-office for this quarter will exceed that of any previous period in the history of the office.

Soldier Falls from Train. Alvin C. Pilew, a private in the Thirty-seventh infantry, who was aboard a special Union Pacific train, fell from the cars somewhere between Granger and Church Buttes Tuesday and had all the toes of his left foot and all his left fingers mangled as well as a slight scalp wound. He claimed that some one struck him in the back while he was on the platform and knocked him down as that he fell between the cars. No one is known to have witnessed the accident. Pilew was taken in charge by Dr. Charles Noble, a government surgeon, and sent to Fort Douglas, Utah.

Munger Signs the Decree. Judge Munger of the United States district court has signed the decree in the suit of Ella B. Downs against the heirs of the estate of Algonquin S. Padlock and the Interests Investment company. This is the case where suit was brought to foreclose a mortgage covering large tracts of property in Douglas and Gage counties. The mortgage was for \$125,000 and the suit was filed in the erection of the Padlock hotel at Beatrice.

Surety Company Pays Up. The \$5,000 loss of the Nebraska National bank on account of the mysterious departure of N. H. Copeland has been made good by the surety company that signed Copeland's bond. The special agents of the company are on Copeland's track and they assert that it will be only a matter of a few days until they accomplish his arrest.

To Make Your Home Happy Use "Garland" Stoves and Ranges. Mortality Statistics. The following births and deaths have been reported to the office of the health commissioner during the last forty-eight hours: Births—Martin Egan, 1206 South Fourteenth street, boy; A. J. Johnson, 231 South Eleventh street, boy; William A. Johnson, 121 North Seventeenth street, boy; C. C. White, 2712 Douglas street, boy; Esau Telesman, 1122 Dodge street, boy. Deaths—James A. Watkins, 415 South Seventeenth street, 66 years; Mrs. E. M. Thompson, Fifth and Locust street, 66 years; Infant Grimm, 413 Dorcas street, 4 days; Sarah W. Lewis, 517 William street, 69 years.

Didn't Like the Boom. John Clark of South Omaha complained to the police Wednesday night that he had been assaulted by two burly negroes for making sarcastic remarks about the color of his coat. Mrs. E. M. Thompson, a resident living at 1206 Dodge street, Clark and the woman became involved in a quarrel resulting in the death of Clark. The woman was arrested and Clark was held as complaining witness.

Building Permits. The following building permits have been issued by the city building inspector: Frame dwelling, \$1,500; Olof Olsen, 292 Farnam street, barn, \$20; F. T. Robertson, Grant street, stable, \$20; Mrs. Emma A. Swanson, North Forty-first avenue, frame dwelling, \$1,500; Mrs. E. C. McGrath, 2913 Franklin street, frame dwelling, \$750.

Burns Himself and Babe. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., says: Mrs. J. W. Williams, wife of a Missouri Pacific brakeman, saturated the clothing of herself and 2-month-old babe with coal oil today and then set fire to the garments. She was burned to death and the babe was fatally scorched. Mrs. Williams is a devout Christian Scientist, and for some time has been considered of unsound mind. She was the mother of six children.

All Quiet on the Frontier. HISBEE, Ariz., Sept. 12.—The latest reports received from Naco indicate that everything is quiet. The Mexican guards, over 100 in number, are being sent to the cowboys are still arriving here. No arrests have yet been made of cowboys who killed Mexican soldiers on the San Pedro. It is reported that some of them have left the country in order to avoid being turned over to the Mexican authorities.

DROP BRUSH AND PAINT POT Painters in Philadelphia Strike for an Eight-Hour Work Day. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Fifteen hundred members of the Amalgamated Journeymen House Painters' association went on a strike today in consequence of the failure of the master painters to sign the agreement presented them by the association. The union demands an eight-hour work day at 35 cents an hour, time and a half for extra work and double time for Sunday. Apprentices are apportioned at the rate of one to every five journeymen. The agreement is to remain in force until September 1, 1900.

Wichita's Fall Queen to Be a Jewess. WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 13.—A movement was inaugurated here this morning to elect Sadie Joseph, a very pretty Jewess, queen of the fall festival. Sentiment growing out of the Dreyfus affair is responsible for the movement. Already hundreds of ballots which have to be purchased have been cast in her favor.

Sues for a Million in Taxes. AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 13.—A suit for nearly \$1,000,000 worth of taxes has been ordered filed against the International & Great Northern railroad for back taxes covering a period of twenty-five years. The suit is brought to recover taxes for that period of property valued at \$3,000,000 and the said taxes will run into the millions themselves.

\$10 Cash free Sept. 15th to the woman who has turned in the greatest number of White Russian soap wrappers since Sept. 1. They must be in by 2 o'clock Sept. 15. Three wrappers will also be 10¢. Parties out of town may send in the counted in the grand contest ending Dec. 20, trademarks cut from White Russian soap wrappers. These contests, at present, open only to women of Nebraska and Council Bluffs, Iowa. Jas. B. Kirk & Co., 305 S. 12th street, Omaha.

Zinc Douch Pans Outlet at end—fitted with screw, plug and connection for attaching rubber tube—price \$2 each. THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO., Largest Retail Drug House, 1408 Farnam, OMAHA, OPPOSITE FAYTON HOTEL

Many People in Omaha—Can remember our store almost twenty-five years ago—in all these years our endeavor has been to give every customer entire satisfaction—how well we have succeeded is best told in our yearly increasing business—with such a record it is no wonder that so many people take our word about pianos—we could not afford to misrepresent where we inclined to do so—but we don't have to with such instruments as the Kimball, Knabe, Kranich & Bach, Hallet & Davis or Hospe.

A. HOSPE, We celebrate our 25th business anniversary Oct. 23rd, 1899. Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

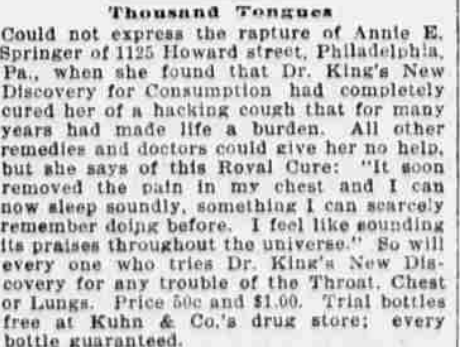
Mr. Frederick Hatter—Has all the new ones—and the only Dunlap Hat in Omaha—Derby and Fedora in all the popular shades and new shapes—also the Stetson soft hats in the new blocks—the best hat for the money that we have ever shown is our special at \$9.00 and it is a wonder—that has all the style and finish of the higher priced kind. If you want to be in style take a look at our line if you don't buy here you'll know what's right anyway.

FREDERICK The Hatter, The Leading Hat Man of the West. 120 South 15th Street.

"I can truthfully say, Dr. Pierce's medicines did me more good than all I had ever taken before."

These are the words of Mr. O. S. Copenhaver, of Mount Union, Huntington Co., Pa. He says further: "About twelve years ago I was suddenly taken with a pain in the pit of the stomach which was so violent I could not walk straight. I consulted a physician and he told me I had a form of dyspepsia, and treated me six months with but little benefit. I then tried another physician and he told me my liver was out of order. I then tried another one who said I had chronic indigestion, and after a long and expensive treatment of the stomach, liver and kidney affection, he treated me for more than a year. I then took several widely advertised patent medicines, but received no more than temporary relief while using them. I then tried Dr. Pierce's medicine, using his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the 'Pleasant Pellets' and in two or three weeks I was feeling better than I had for years before."

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the most effective blood purifier and cathartic that modern medical science has produced. It acts upon the stomach, liver and bowels, and as soon as this is removed by the action of the "Pellets" it soothes the inflamed membranes of these organs, putting them into healthy condition to absorb the nutritive elements of the food. It aids and stimulates the action of the digestive fluids of the body and is absorbed into the blood along with the food. It enriches the blood, filling it with vitalizing strength-giving properties. It produces sound, healthy sleep, and cures nervousness. It is a safe medicine. It contains no whiskey, alcohol, sugar or syrup. It does not create a craving for liquor.



Thousand Tongues. Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer of 1125 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa., when she found the Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure: "It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I had never remembered being before. I feel like a new creature, and I praise throughout the universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50¢ and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

BAD WEATHER IS BREWING Indications that a Storm May Soon Cut into the Pleasant Sunshine. "You see that we cannot always expect to enjoy the bright sunshine that is now enveloping this portion of the banana belt," remarked Forecast Official Welsh as he fingered the weather map that is covered with figures and lines indicating temperatures in different parts of the United States. "Our falls here in Nebraska are delightful," continued the weather official, "but of course we must have some bad weather with the good, else we would not fully appreciate the good. Up in the northwest there are some things that indicate to the mind of a man who toys with thermometers and barometers that a storm is brewing. It is true that it is not certain that it will

Drexel L. Shoeman—Bob-John and Frank have all gone to the Sarpy County Fair—you see they are all Sarpy county products and like to get back home—just like you want to get the best shoe your money will buy and Drexel L. has just that kind of a shoe be it a man's—a woman's—a boy's—a girl's or baby's the stuff is in every pair—We don't try to get a big price so when you pay us what we ask, you know you're getting more than you can get elsewhere.

Drexel Shoe Co., Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House, 1619 FARNAM STREET.

Becoming Glasses—Talk No. 70—Very often I hear people say they will not wear glasses because they are not becoming to them. The trouble is they have never tried the right kind. There are glasses and glasses. They are made with oval springs, bar springs, square springs, Graeun springs. There are plain guards, off-set guards, fan guards and a hundred others. There are straight temples and riding temples. Large lenses and small ones. A thousand different styles and combinations. I have given considerable study to this subject. With my experience I can aid you in selecting the most becoming shapes.

J. C. Huteson, Manufacturing Optician, Kodak, Cameras and Supplies. 1520 Douglas St.

