HESS AND SEARS HELD OVER

Alleged School Board Boodlers Must Stand Trial in the District Court.

CLOSE OF THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Detectives Repeat Their Accusations and Tell the Story of How Ex-Members of the Board Were Trapped.

George H. Hess and Frank A. Sears, ex-members of the school board, charged with accepting bribes in connection with the awarding of school supply contracts, must stand trial in the district court. Judge Vinsonhaler of the county court so ruled yesterday at the close of the preliminary examination, which began Monday.

The defendants gave bond and saved themselves from jail. At the opening of court Hess was bound over, the evidence in his case having been practically completed Monday afternoon. Cornelius Farrell was on hand to renew bond for Hess, which is in the sum of $1,000. Farrell swore that he is the owner of more than $2,000 worth of unincumbered realty.

At the close of the Hess case the hearing of Sears was taken up. Sears did not have the bravado of his co-defendant. He was ill at ease and when people stared at him his eyes drooped and he looked at the floor. Sometimes he twisted about in his chair, as though he was extremely nervous. Every time the word "bribery" was mentioned in the testimony he would rivet his eyes more intently on the bright spots in the carpet beneath him. Like Hess, he was neatly dressed and had a prosperous air about him, despite his uneasiness.

Sears' Bondsman Delayed.

It was 12 o'clock when the evidence closed in Sears' case, and Judge Vinsonhaler announced that he would bind him over to the district court. The alleged boodler's nervousness was materially increased by the fact that no bondsman was present. For a moment it looked like Sears might spend a few hours in jail, although the word "jail" was not mentioned. But the attorney for the defendant came to the rescue with a request that the entry of the order be postponed until 2 o'clock and that the old bond be held good for the interim. This saved Sears from going to jail, and at 2 o'clock Fred Armbrust qualified and signed the $1,000 bond.

The signing of the Sears bond by Armbrust was a surprise in court house circles and it must have been a surprise to Sears, also, for he had depended upon George Munro, his original bondsman, to continue as surety. Why Munro withdrew from the bond is one of the mysteries of the case. He signed for Sears at the time of his arrest, and was looked upon as a staunch friend of the accused. Sears was more or less excited during the bond preliminaries, and he heaved a sign of relief when at last Armbrust appeared at the court house to become surety.

Preliminary to the order of court binding the defendants over to the district court, their attorney filed motions to dismiss on the grounds that the evidence adduced was insufficient to constitute a cause of action. These motions were promptly overruled.

Detective Chiniquy, who posed as a traveling agent for a window blind house, took the witness stand in the morning and related his experience with Sears, which was practically the same as that he had with Hess. After the usual red tape introductory, Chiniquy said:

"I met Sears soon after I came here from Chicago, and I solicited his influence on behalf of my efforts to secure the window blinds contract. After we had talked a few minutes, he asked: 'Are you willing to give me anything for my trouble?' I replied, 'Oh, I don't know.' Then he said: 'I control, besides my own vote, the votes of Johnson and Buchanan, members of the board.' 'Well, if that is the case,' said I, 'you are worth $25 to me.' 'That will be all right,' replied Sears."

Money is Passed Over.

Then the detective went on to tell how he had paid the $25 to Sears in two installments—$10 in cash and $15 in a check. The money was paid to Sears in front of a drug store at Twenty-fourth and Spalding streets, the detective said. As to this transaction the story in the language of Chiniquy is as follows:

"I met Sears on a car, northbound on Sixteenth street, December 11. His wife was with him—or at least a woman whom I supposed to be his wife. They left the car at Twenty-fourth and Spalding. So did I. Sears took his wife into a corner drug store and joined me on the sidewalk in front, where I stood waiting for him. I remarked: 'I expect to leave the city tonight, and I thought I would pay you some money.' 'Very well,' Sears replied. I handed him a ten-dollar bill, and just at that moment, by prearrangement, Mr. Buckminster passed along and witnessed the transaction. Sears stuffed the money into his right hand pocket and we separated.

"I went to Chicago, arriving there December 12. From there I mailed Sears a cashier's check for $15. In a few days I returned to Omaha and called at his house and inquired if he had received the remittance. He acknowledged receipt of it and thanked me."

The witness also told how Sears had given him information concerning bids made by other houses, advising him that in order to secure the contract, he must quote lower prices.

The Chicago check was offered in evidence. Sears winced perceptibly as the tell-tale paper was handed up as an exhibit in the case. It was passed from lawyer to lawyer. His face turned several different colors within a few moments and as if to break the nightmare that seemed to have grasped him, he extended his trembling hand for the check. He was so nervous that the bit of paper fluttered as though it were exposed to a breeze. He scanned it for a minute and handed it back.

Buckminster on the Stand.

Detective Buckminster was given an opportunity to exhibit a huge roll of paper money when he was called to the witness stand. It came about as an illustration in his story of how Chiniquy had handed Sears the $10 in front of the Spalding street drug store. "He did it like this," said Buckminster, and at the same time he drew from his vest pocket a roll of bills and twined a $100 denomination about his fingers. The bill was held so that the fingers could be easily observed.

Several spirited spats took place between Buckminster and the attorney for the defense. Buckminster was inclined to be sarcastic in his replies to the attorney's interrogatories and the lawyer showed the witness that he, too, could exhibit a dash of sarcasm.

"What directions did you give Mr. Chiniquy, who was working under you?" asked the attorney.

"I told him to seek a contract for window blinds, and in doing so ascertain if any of the members of the school board wanted to be bribed," Buckminster replied.

"Was it your intention to furnish the blinds had the contract been awarded to Chiniquy?" the lawyer asked.

"Yes, sir," was the answer.

"Then it was your purpose to see if any of the school board members could be bribed, was it?" queried the lawyer.

"No, sir," said Buckminster, "it was not to see if any of them could be bribed, but to see if any of them wanted to be bribed."

In several instances when closely questioned on cross-examination Buckminster answered: "I cannot remember." This aroused the ire of the attorney.

Although Hess' case was disposed of before the Sears trial came on, Hess remained in the court room to the finish and seemed to take as much curious interest in the proceedings as though he were one of the hundred or more disinterested spectators who crowded about.

These cases, along with the case of Cowie, another of the accused, will be called for trial some time during the next term of the district court, which convenes February 6.

...AMUSEMENTS...

"At the White Horse Tavern"—

A comedy in three acts. Being an English version, by Sidney Rosenfeld, of a German play entitled "Im Weissen Roess'l." Produced for the first time in Omaha at Boyd's theater Tuesday night by Daniel and Charles Frohman's company.

THE CAST.

William Giesecke of Berlin ..... Charles H. Bradshaw
Charlotte, his sister ..... Charlotte Campbell
Ottilie, his daughter ..... Adelaide Keim
Frederick Schiller, attorney-at-law ..... Richard Bennett
Arthur Sutro ..... Louis Albion
Walter Hinzelmann, Ph. D., a tutor, an ideal traveler ..... Fred Summerfield
Clara, his daughter ..... Mariam Nesbitt
Josepha, hostess of the "White Horse Tavern" ..... Anne Sutherland
Leopold Brand, her head waiter ..... Frederic Bond
Loldi, a beggar ..... George Friend
Resi, his niece ..... Alma Ayers
Dr. Bernback, on his honeymoon ..... Douglas J. Wood
Emily, his wife ..... Estabrook Galloway
Kathi, a female postman ..... Beatrice Hillis
Franz, a waiter ..... R. W. Smiley
Piccolo, a beer boy ..... C. R. Maynard

After three months' infliction of farce-comedy of the knock-down-and-drag-out style it is not easy for one to accustom oneself to the more artistic, quiet and delicate comedy methods of the better class of writers of this class of theatrical literature. One is constantly looking for the actors and actresses to chase each other about the stage, overturning everything upon it and creating excitement generally. When this was not forthcoming in the first act of "The White Horse Tavern" last night the writer caught himself thinking that the play was slow, lacked ginger and the performance was dragging, but before the curtain went down upon the last act he was endeavoring to think just how many years it had been and where it was that he had seen a better play or performance than "At the White Horse Tavern." Certainly not in the last few years, and then not in this city.

This is not to say that either play or performance is faultless; on the other hand, there are a number of shortcomings noticeable in both, but withal they remain above the average.

The play is of the light comedy order, with an underlying vein of farce. The story is full of the most delicate love touches; scenes that are instant transitions from the sweetest sentiment to the most exhilarating laughter; nothing forced, nothing grotesque; it is a consistent story, naturally told, has the quaintest of characters, plenty of them and the loveliest of women.

An example of the charming femininity of an unusual type, in plays at least, is the hostess of the White Horse Tavern. She is the best of a group of diverse characters brought together at her summer inn in the Alps. Among them is a Berlin lawyer, who likes the place and its mistress so well that he comes to them year after year. He tells her how congenial they are, how glad he is to be with them again and how fond he is of them. He is not in love with the woman, however, and has not a thought of making her think he is, but she is in love with him and is not hopeless of winning his heart until she sees that it is gone to a girl whom he meets there. For a while she strives to win him from her rival. She turns other boarders out of their rooms so that he may have the best in the house. She rows across the lake before breakfast to get dainties for his table. She plucks the choicest flowers to make bouquets for him. She sings a Tyrolean ballad that he may be sentimentally affected. He is grateful for her attentions; his thanks hurt her, because she wants his love, and is slowly reluctantly convinced that she cannot get it. She is a handsome, wholesome creature and the observer gets out of patience with the lawyer for his obtuseness. But the reason is manifest. He with his culture, she with her lack of it, are not possible for husband and wife. Then tears come into her laughter. She is not mawking. But she is disappointed bitterly, though she comprehends that she has never had any excuse for hope. She has kept her affair of the heart a secret. Now she hides it more carefully than ever. No one else in the play has seen it except the head waiter and his eyes have been keen with jealousy. He has been a persistent and ardent wooer of his mistress. She has dismissed him for his audacity. It is at this point that she learns of the girl rival's betrothal to the lawyer. Here comes the right climax. It is one, however, which conventional playwrights would not have reached unless they did it farcically. Instead of being altogether miserable the buxom hostess is as happy as the circumstance permit. "If you can't get the man you love," she says, "try to love the man you can get." So she re-engages the head waiter as a husband and a sympathetic audience will sincerely hope that they will live happily ever after.

There are two or three other little love affairs aired in the piece and all serve to enhance its interest as well as to furnish perhaps more of the comedy than the main affair does. The characters are all well wrought and not in a single instance are they overdrawn in portrayal. The company is one of uniform merit throughout and as a glance at the cast heading this review will reveal the names of reveral actors and actresses well known to local theater-goers as clever artists mention of their individual efforts is unnecessary. One of the most realistic stage effects that has been seen in Omaha in many a day is introduced during the first act of the play. It is a rainstorm scene during the progress of which numerous gallons of real water fall upon the stage and incidentally the heads of a half dozen people who happen to be caught out in the storm. The engagement will close with this evening's performance.

Altgeld to Join Bryan.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The democratic state committee has received a telegram from ex-Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois, accepting the invitation to take part in the reception to W. J. Bryan in this city on Tuesday next. It is expected Altgeld will join Bryan's party at Providence.

TAFT OFFERS GOLD IN VAIN

Architect John Latenser Says that He Spurned a Proffered Bribe.

MERCER TELLS OF A PROFITABLE BARGAIN

After Holding Cass School Site for Two Months Councilman Sells It to School Board at a Good Round Sum.

Before the investigating committee yesterday John Latenser testified to the corrupt influence which the American Warming and Ventilating company had attempted to exert over him as official architect of the Cass, Saunders and Pacific schools. Latenser said that he was opposed to the furnace system of heating and had advised the board to install steam plants in the new buildings. When Agent Taft of the American company arrived from Kansas City, the witness said that arrangements had been made to heat all the buildings except the Saunders school. Mr. Taft then undertook to secure the contract for that building and wished also to furnish a patent latrine for all the new structures.

On the recommendation of Superintendent of Buildings Banker, Mr. Latenser said he favored the latrine exhibited by Taft, and put a clause in the specifications providing for its use. Following this action Latenser said he received a call from Taft, who was in a grateful frame of mind.

"Mr. Taft apparently thought he had won me over to his views on furnaces as well as on latrines," remarked Mr. Latenser. "After he had thanked me he said, 'How much shall we count you in for on the heating plant?' I told him that I believed the furnace system unsatisfactory and that I would do all I possibly could to keep it out of the schools. Mr. Taft replied:

Bribery a Common Practice.

"'I don't see why you should get excited about it. I have to buy nine out of ten members of this and every other school board. You have already done us a service in specifying the latrines, and I don't want it to go unrewarded.' I replied that I wanted nothing further to do with him.

"Shortly afterward I heard that several board members had taken a trip to Kansas City," continued Mr. Latenser, "and on their return I was informed that they were in favor of the furnace system. Bids were received and the American company was declared the low bidder. The board approved the heating and ventilating committee's report and the contract was drawn up. Contrary to the usual form the contract was based on plans and specifications prepared by the American company and not by me as official architect. These plans were never in evidence and the board approved the contract without knowing its contents. I was not allowed to inspect the plans and accordingly refused to O K the contract. Chairman Thomas of the judiciary committee refused to report favorably on it until I had approved it and President Penfold would not sign the contract until Thomas had reported upon it favorably. The board was therefore forced to accept plans of my making, those of the American company to be used in a supplementary way. When I finally got a chance to look over the American company's plans I found them wholly different from mine and the whole thing in a mess. Their plans provide for wooden bases where I specify stone, for small galvanized pipe where I require large, and altogether their plans would have brought them an additional profit of about $500. At present the work is hanging fire and the workmen are laid off."

Mr. Latenser then made a technical explanation of his views on furnace heating. He said that five furnaces had been thrown out in St. Louis schools because they were injurious to the children and otherwise unsatisfactory. He was unable to prevent their adoption for the Saunders school, however, because Mr. Taft had found favor with members of the board. Latenser said that he could not swear that money had been used, but that such was the general impression. When Taft asked for an estimate of $1,500 before any labor had been performed Latenser remarked to him jokingly, "If the boys are getting their pay out of the first installment, why, I guess we'll have to approve the estimate."

Mercer Tells of His Profits.

Councilmen George W. Mercer then explained his connection with the Cass school site deal, concerning which many rumors have been afloat.

"The property came into my possession several months before I sold it to the board," he said, "and I paid $2,500 cash for it to my grandmother."

"Did you record the deed?" asked Attorney Gaines.

"No, sir. I did not."

"How did you dispose of the property?" inquired the attorney.

"I gave A. Kiewit an option on it for $4,500 without knowing what his intentions were, but afterwards learned that he was negotiating with the school board. I then asked Members Burgess and Penfold, whom I knew, to vote for the purchase. I never made an offer of a commission to any board member. I simply pointed out that the price—$73 a front foot—was moderate and that the deal was a good one from the board's point of view.

"As I understand it, Mr. Kiewit sold the property to the board for $5,685. This amount did not include $1,100 in back taxes."

The point brought out by Mr. Mercer's testimony was that he had made a profit of $2,500 and Kiewit $1,185. The total cost of the site to the board was $6,785.

Persecution of a Janitor.

R. M. Monroe, for five years janitor of the Saratoga school, then described the persecution which he had undergone, ending in the loss of his position.

"I am not a politician," said Mr. Monroe. "I attended strictly to my business during these five years and was not even acquainted with members of the board. One day F. A. Sears visited the school and introduced himself to me. He said that I was giving good satisfaction and that he wanted to keep me there. There was another man, he said, who had offered his first month's wages if he could get the place, and he wanted to know what I would be willing to do. I told him I would never give any one a cent to hold my job, and he went away. At the election in June my name was not even considered.

"I went around to make inquiries and called at the office of Mr. Hess. I asked him why I had been discharged. Hess told me frankly that I wasn't willing to help the 'boys' out, as I ought to. He said: 'Now, you've been up there five years and have never paid a cent, have you?' I confessed that I hadn't. Hess told me he could do nothing for me."

McDonald Willing to Pay.

Member B. F. Thomas of the Board of Education then detailed a visit which Architect McDonald had paid to his office. "McDonald asked my support in his candidacy for the High school contract," said Thomas. "He either said that he would be willing to give half what he got out of it to board members or that he would be compelled to. I don't remember which."

Committeeman Robert Smith then took the stand and related further utterances by McDonald. After the architect had pleaded ignorance on the stand to any knowledge of the burning of Buckminster's draft he made statements in private to the members of the committee. "He told me that he had testified falsely," said Mr. Smith, "in order to save his friends."

"He added that in his opinion the committee had dealt unfairly with him in not giving him an intimation of Buckminster's real character."

Chairman Barnard was sworn and testified to the same effect.

The committee then adjourned until 2 o'clock, when a number of janitors were expected to appear. It is improbable that any teachers will be asked to testify, as most of them have expressed reluctance to taking the stand. The circulars sent out to the schools, however, have been fruitful, and the committee has the written statement of over 100 teachers that they have been approached by board members on the subject of insurance. These statements will be embodied in the report of the Board of Education, and some of them are said to contain accounts of most unique methods of soliciting insurance.

D'Joreen a Victim of Extortion.

At the afternoon session of the committee Charles D'Joreen, janitor of the Kellom school, described the method by which George H. Hess extorted money from those in his power. He said Hess had made him a proposal with a menace attached to write his life insurance. D'Joreen had been forced to comply and had given Hess $10 on account. Shortly afterward Hess called and collected $20 more from his victim. He also secured D'Joreen's note for $36, and about a month later made a demand for the cash. The note had not matured, but Hess said he had personally supplied the money to his company and wanted D'Joreen to make it good. Hess had failed to secure a renomination, however, and D'Joreen refused to make further payments, preferring to let the policy lapse.

President Burgess of the Board of Education then repeated a conversation which he had had with ex-Member Sears relative to the first McDonald contract. "I asked Sears who was going to win out," said Burgess, "and he said that McDonald had a sure thing. Then I asked how much he (Sears) expected to get out of it, and he said $100. I tried to persuade him not to sell his vote and even pointed out that bribery was a penitentiary offense. Sears made very little response."

Superintendent Baker, now in charge of the old postoffice building, related a conversation in which Walter Misener had indicated that it cost him $100 to get a position from the Board of Education. He was unable to give any testimony, however, impeaching any member in particular.

The committee then adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Experts of the Postoffice department will then testify as to whether bids in the possession of Secretary Gillan of the board were opened by steam.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

It is whispered in political circles that Patrick L. Hughes will make an effort to secure the democratic nomination for mayor and judging from indications he will have the support of the Ensor followers. Mr. Hughes is very well known and occupied a seat in the city council for about a year. He affiliated formerly with the republican party, but several years ago switched over to Bryan and free silver. It was Hughes who managed J. B. Smiley's campaign when he made the race against Ensor four years ago. Even if Hughes gets the nomination democrats say that there will be one or more independent candidates. Ed Johnston is sure to run by petition if he does not get the nomination, while the "reform" democrats are figuring on putting up a ticket if the regular nominees do not suit them. A mayor, city treasurer, city clerk, four councilmen at large and three members of the Board of Education are to be elected in April. Republicans are conceding the nomination of either A. R. Kelly, W. A. Bennett or Patrick Trainor for mayor, while no one but R. A. Carpenter is mentioned for city treasurer. For city clerk some of the young republicans are talking of trying to induce Earl Matthews to make the race. Up to the present time the majority of interest appears to center in candidates for mayor, and very few suggestions are being made for councilmen or members of the Board of Education. The nominating conventions will be held about the middle of March, while the election occurs on April 3.

Laboring men appear to be taking more interest than usual in the coming election, and members of the various labor unions have organized a political club. This labor club, it is reported, will likely place a ticket of its own in the field, and if so the situation will be more complicated than ever. The one object of nearly all of the recently organized clubs appears to be to turn down those who have been in power for the last four years and elect business men to office.

It is asserted that the financial condition of the city demands that business men be placed in control in order that steps may be taken to reduce the indebtedness of the municipality. Including district indebtedness, which the city guarantees, the total debt of South Omaha is in the neighborhood of $660,000. Quite a number of long time bonds will fall due during the coming two years, and it will take considerable financiering to meet the payments, especially as no sinking fund for general indebtedness bonds is provided.

Plans for a Fire Engine Car.

Chief Engineer King of the Union Stock Yards company has completed plans and specifications for a fire engine intended for use about the packing houses. Every time there is a fire at a packing house considerable difficulty is experienced by the hose companies in reaching the scene of the conflagration on account of the multitude of tracks to be crossed. In order to avoid this it was suggested that a fire engine mounted on a flatcar could be used to good advantage and could be hauled to almost any department of a packing house with little delay by any one of the numerous switch engines in the yards. Engineer King's plan calls for a pump of a capacity of 3,000 or 4,000 gallons a minute, the car to be provided with hose sufficient to maintain four or six streams at one time. In addition to the pump the car is to be provided with ladders, axes and other fire fighting appliances. A day and night engineer are included in the proposition and steam is to be maintained all the time. Such a car could easily be run to any of the packing plants in a very few minutes, and might be the means of saving considerable time in getting water onto a blaze. Managers of the various packing houses will shortly consider the advisability of placing such a car in service.

Paving Projects Abandoned.

Judging from present indications very little, if any, paving will be laid in South Omaha this year. With the location here of a paving brick manufactory it was thought that on account of the cheapness of paving brick that a great many residents would petition for more paving districts. Such will hardly be the case, however, as the decision of the courts in the paving cases already tried is not favorable to the laying of any more pavement at this time. The city at large will be saddled with an enormous pavement debt caused by the illegality of the ordinances creating the present paving districts and it is hardly probable that the paving question will be seriously considered for some time to come.

Cause of Filthy Streets.

One cause of the filthy condition of the streets in the business portion of the city is the custom employed by many merchants of sweeping refuse into the gutters and leaving it there. Pasteboard boxes, excelsior and wrapping paper are swept from the stores across the sidewalks and into the street. Thus the merchants who frequently complain about the filthy condition of the streets are in a great measure to blame. Even pieces of broken glass are thrown into the gutters in spite of the ordinance prohibiting the placing of glass on streets or in gutters. The purchase of a street sweeping machine has been considered a number of times, but that is as near to a cleaning as the streets have come in a long time.

McDonald-Devany Assault Case.

Some days ago T. C. McDonald, the contractor, caused the arrest of Patrick Devany, a carpenter in his employ, upon a charge of assault. Devany was allowed to depart upon securing bond in the sum of $100. When the case was called in police court yesterday Devany failed to show up and now Mr. McDonald proposes to see that the bond is declared forfeited and collected. Fred Millet signed the bond and in doing so he assured Judge Babcock that he was worth the amount. It is reported that Devany left the city shortly after his release from custody.

To Legalize Revolver Carrying.

The suggestion has been made that an ordinance be passed by the city council legalizing the carrying of revolvers by citizens. It is stated that nearly every one who is compelled to be out at night carries a shooting iron of some kind and if such a thing was countenanced by law quite a revenue would be derived by the issuing of permits.

One dollar is suggested as the proper fee to be exacted for a permit. It is estimated that about $1,000 a year could be turned into the city treasury if the plan were carried out.

Eighth Grade Exercises.

An interesting program has been prepared for the closing exercises of the eighth grade pupils, which will be held at the Methodist church on Friday evening. The class will number between twenty-five and thirty and after the exercises the members will be eligible to enter the High school. A well known speaker will deliver the address of the evening.

Magic City Gossip.

Grading operations still continue in various parts of the city.

Hogs are reported to be dying from cholera in Dodge county.

Real estate dealers report considerable inquiry for property at this time.

It is reported that the labor unions will place a ticket in the field this spring.

Some of the democrats are talking about running Chris Melcher for city treasurer.

Remember the meeting of the Commercial club at the council chamber Friday evening.

The next meeting of the National Live Stock association will be held at Salt Lake City.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bush, Thirty-fourth and T streets.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Morris, Thirty-first and S streets, announce the birth of a daughter.

A meeting of the Whist club will be held at the parlors of the South Omaha club this evening.

Acting Mayor Bennett makes it a point to spend a portion of each afternoon at the city offices.

A committee of the United Labor club is engaged in drafting a platform on which the club will stand.

An important meeting of Phil Kearney post and the Women's Relief corps will be held this evening.

Milk dealers are very slow in applying for licenses. Only four dealers have so far paid the customary fee.

Mrs. A. J. Caughey will entertain the Ladies' Aid society of the First Presbyterian church this afternoon.

It is proposed to hold interesting exercises when the new school building at Twentieth and O streets is opened.

The entertainment and social given by the Royal Highlanders at Masonic hall last night was a very enjoyable affair.

Cattle receipts at the yards continue to be heavier than a year ago. An increase of 11,547 head is shown over the first three weeks of January, 1899.

On Thursday afternoon the Presbyterian Home and Foreign Missionary society will meet at the residence of Mrs. A. J. Caughey, Twenty-third and H streets.

A Democratic Municipal club has been organized, with R. J. Morris as president, Colonel C. M. Hunt, vice president, and Frank Christmann, secretary.

Business men are complaining about Salvation Army meetings being held on the prominent corners every evening. A protest to the mayor and council is being prepared.

The annual meeting of the J-K Street Sewer company will be held at the home of C. L. Talbot, Twenty-second and J streets, this evening. Officers and directors will be elected.

Special gospel meetings are being held at the First Baptist church every evening this week. Rev. B. F. Fellman of Omaha is assisting the pastor, Rev. George Van Winkle.

Business men appear to be considerably interested in the paving on Vinton street and it is greatly desired that this street be placed in passable condition as soon as possible.

C. A. Melcher has sold his residence on Twenty-first street, between G and H streets, to James G. Allen, bookkeeper at the South Omaha National bank. Mr. Melcher will build a larger residence in the spring.

Ayer's Pills

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia, and all liver complaints. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 cts. of Druggists, or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

HAS FOOLED MILLIONS.

Snuffing, Blowing and Inhaling Anything Into the Nose Cannot Cure Chronic Catarrh.

Some Pertinent Reasons Why the New Remedy, Gauss Catarrh Tablets, is the Only Genuine Cure for All Forms of Catarrh.

That it is a fallacy to blow or inhale anything into the nose as the proper treatment for Catarrh is emphasized by the fact that Catarrh becomes more prevalent year after year. The fact is that Catarrh can only be influenced by a restoration of the nerves and membranes to a condition of resistance. In other words the nerves which preside over the temperature of the respiratory organs must all be capable of throwing off inflammatory conditions before Catarrh can be eliminated. This fact is clearly demonstrated by a peculiar remedy put forth by C. E. Gauss, of Marshall, Mich., and known as Gauss Catarrh Tablets. The action of this remedy is a stimulation of the mucous linings of the breathing apparatus, the lungs, bronchial tubes, nose, etc., and by a steady progressive process they gradually throw off the deposits of disease and regain their equilibrium. All Catarrh sufferers should try this remedy and not waste valuable time with snuffing that can give no more than a few hours' relief. Mrs. P. M. Heldenbrand of Juniata, Neb., writes:—"I tried Gauss' Catarrh Tablets and am greatly pleased to tell others that they cured me. I had all the disagreeable and disgusting features of Catarrh and from a deep cough that started last year I was afraid of consumption. I tried a hundred inhalers, liquids, oxygen and other things that kept getting worse. Gauss Catarrh Tablets cured me and I can recommend them highly."

All druggists sell the remedy at 50 cents a box, or they will be mailed prepaid by C. E. Gauss, Marshall, Mich., upon receipt of price. Being in the form of tablets they can be carried in the pocket and used regularly as required. They are safe, harmless and palatable.

Write for book on Catarrh and a free trial of the remedy.

IRREPROACHABLE.

Sometimes it is difficult to know what to give the children as a tit-bit, or what to take, when starting for a journey, a picnic, or a spin on the wheel.

But if you choose

Van Houten's Eating Chocolate

you know that you have a wholesome snack of splendid flavor. The irreproachable composition, and nutritive, highly digestible ingredients, render **Van Houten's Chocolate** preferable to the cheap chocolates and confectioneries (which are often of very questionable composition), while it far exceeds all similar products in the delicious cocoa-flavor.

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops.
Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO.

Special January Offers.

Positive reductions from actual selling prices. No inflated values—no misrepresentation. You get your money's worth here.

Made Room Rugs.

Hundreds of these beautiful Rugs go at two-thirds their value.

Body Brussels, 6-0x9-8	$7.50
Brussels Rug, 7-6x9-0	$10.00
Body Brussels, 8-3x10-6	$15.00
Brussels Rug, 8-3x10-6	$15.00
Brussels Rug, 8-3x8-3	$8.75
Velvet Rug, 8-3x8-9	$16.00
Axminster Rug, 8-3x12-6	$18.00
Wilton Rug, 10-6x12-0	$20.00
Moquette Rug, 10-6x12-0	$22.50
Axminster Rug, 10-6x12-6	$19.00

Hulah Reversible Rugs.

4-0x5-0, to close, each	$3.00
2-6x5-0, to close, each	$1.35
2-2x4-6, to close, each	$1.15

Sofa Pillows. at half price.

They are made up in desirable sizes—covered in silk with ruffle edges, oriental tapestry, with cord and fancy edges and fancy embroidered effects.

Remember, only one-half regular price.

$1.25 Cushions go at	63c
$1.50 Cushions go at	75c
$2.00 Cushions go at	$1.00
$3.00 Cushions go at	$1.50
$4.50 Cushions go at	$2.25

Odd Lace Curtains.

One pair, one and one-half pairs and two pair lots, from cheapest to best, go at ridiculously low prices to close.

If you need one or two pairs curtains of a kind, don't miss this opportunity.

You make no mistake when you trade here.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.,
1414-1416-1418 Douglas Street.

Who Has Catarrh?

A COMMON-SENSE CURE

TO those who know what Catarrh really is, the old-fashioned way of treating it, still used by thousands who cling to old methods, seems a woeful waste of good energy.

Catarrh is inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nostrils, throat and air passages.

It needs soothing, not irritating. The constant hawking, the choking, plugged-up, disagreeable sensation of tightness — troublesome especially in the early morning, when the cold air contracts the air passages and irritates the inflamed membranes—is relieved immediately by the simple application of

OZOJELL

Ozojell is like a healing ointment applied to a troublesome and angry sore — it Soothes, Relieves, Cures.

The catarrhal discharge is like the pus from a running sore, and everyone knows that washing a sore is not sufficient to make it *heal*.

Ozojell, a delicious, pleasant emulsion or jelly of great cleansing, healing, preservative, germicidal properties, when once applied, remains on the raw membranes and gradually *draws out* the matter and heals up the wound by promoting the growth of new, healthy membrane.

Ozojell is put up in a patent Ozojell tube, easily carried in the pocket, easily applied to the parts as needed, in the office, on the street, without attracting attention, and with no irritation, trouble or waste of time.

It is sold by all druggists in 50 cent patent Ozojell nasal tubes.

Prepared from the formula of the celebrated Vienna physician, Herr J. Muller, the great specialist in diseases of the ear, throat and nose (Physician in Ordinary to the Emperor of Austria).

Thousands of letters from those who have been cured attest its virtues.

TO PROVE

its efficacy, we offer to send *free by mail* to all readers of this paper a tube of Ozojell and a book on Catarrh and Its Scientific Treatment.

Simply write, giving name and full address, when this treatment will be sent you absolutely free, postage paid. Address

OZOJELL CURE, 219 Temple Court, New York.

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wears away the coating of your lungs. From this may result Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Consumption and other quickly fatal diseases.

Soften and cure your cough with

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the new scientific remedy for Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and all respiratory diseases. A positive, permanent, harmless, perfect cure.

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