

MAJORS AS GOVERNOR

His Excellent Record While Acting as Chief Executive an Indication of What He Will Do When Elected.

ECONOMICAL RULES ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD.

An Absolute Check on All Dishonesty Planned and Put into Execution by Honest Tom Majors.

The assailants of Lieutenant Governor Majors profess to be filled with grief because Governor Crouse was not accorded a nomination for a second term, and Congressman Bryan took occasion, while presenting the name of Judge Holcomb to the recent demo-pop convention, to take the republican party to task for its failure to thus honor the present chief executive of the state.

The fact that Governor Crouse was not a candidate and declined to stand for a second term is persistently and wilfully ignored by these enemies of the lieutenant governor. That Governor Crouse repeatedly expressed his unwillingness to longer continue in the gubernatorial field cannot be denied, and his assertions to that end, made privately to personal friends as well as publicly through the press, were simply accorded the consideration by the republican convention to which they were entitled.

The assertions that the nomination of Majors was a rebuke to the honest and efficient administration of Governor Crouse is the sheerest political buncombe, and this is most conclusively shown to be the case when one stops to consider that it has so happened that the lieutenant governor has occupied the gubernatorial chair on numerous occasions during the past two years as acting governor, and is really entitled to personal credit for much of the good work of the present administration.

A striking example of this is to be found in the records of the state board of purchase and supplies. No one has the temerity to deny that the state institutions have been conducted for the past two years on a remarkably economical basis, or that the business methods in vogue could be emulated to advantage by many a private enterprise or institution. New rules regulating the purchases of all supplies were adopted, and additional safeguards were thrown about the annual expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars for this purpose.

The records at the state house show that this new system was inaugurated during the absence of Governor Crouse from the state, when Lieutenant Governor Majors, by virtue of his position as acting governor, was a member of the state board and presided over the deliberations of its meetings. To him, as much as to any one individual, is due credit for the new system, and his vote is recorded in favor of the adoption of such rules as would throw the most stringent supervision around the expenditure of public funds. Appended is the official record, showing the position taken by the lieutenant governor, as well as by the other republican members of the board, in favor of business methods in public affairs:

OFFICE OF BOARD OF PURCHASE AND SUPPLIES.

June 13, 1893.
The board of purchase and supplies met pursuant to call of Hon. T. J. Majors, acting governor.

Present T. J. Majors, acting governor, and president of said board, A. E. Humphrey, commissioner of public lands and buildings, J. C. Allen, sec'y of state, George H. Hastings, attorney general, and J. S. Barley, state treasurer. The following rules for the government of state institutions were read and considered as follows, viz:

1. The Nebraska hospital of insane.
2. The Asylum for the incurable insane.
3. Norfolk hospital for the insane.
4. Soldiers and sailors home.
5. State industrial school for juvenile offenders.
6. Institute for the deaf and dumb.
7. Institute for feeble minded youth.
8. Institute for the blind.
9. Industrial home at Milford.
10. Home for the friendless.
11. Girls' industrial school for juvenile delinquents.

First.—Each of said institutions shall make out the estimate for supplies as near as can be ascertained to meet the requirements of the institutions for the quarter, and all goods named in the contract shall be purchased within ten days after the contract shall be awarded, where store rooms are provided, except those goods which are of a perishable nature, and manufactured clothing.

In case goods of the same character are purchased as those under contract but which have not been included in the contract, the person having the contract for that quarter shall have the preference provided always that he will furnish said goods at as reasonable a rate as the same can be purchased elsewhere.

Second.—A bill or invoice shall accompany bill of goods delivered to each of said institutions, and the superintendent shall compare goods with the bill or invoice at the time the goods are received, and he shall definitely ascertain if weights, prices, quantities, brands, quality and the like are correct and in strict accordance with the terms of the contract, and if found to be correct in every particular, he shall duly make and indorse upon such invoice a certificate showing that he has carefully compared said bill with the goods therein named, which have all been delivered to the institution and that the same is just, true and correct and that the prices therein charged are in accordance with the contract price. After which the bill shall be turned over to the bookkeeper, who shall enter the same upon the books of the institution in a proper manner. All of such bills or invoices which said certificate indorsed thereon shall be kept and preserved as a part of the records of the institution.

Third.—The superintendent of any institution desiring to purchase any supplies for such institution which are not included in contract shall make a written request to the board of purchase

and supplies for permission to purchase such supplies, naming each and every item which he desires to purchase, and the fund upon which the warrant therefor is to be drawn. No request shall contain items to be paid for from more than one fund. A written order to the superintendent of an institution for the purchase of such supplies shall be issued by the board of purchase and supplies, before any article not named in the contract shall be purchased, and upon the receipt of such order by the superintendent he shall give his written order to the steward for the purchase of the goods named.

The written order of the board shall be attached to the original vouchers to be made therefor and the order of the superintendent shall be retained at the institution. The same certificate shall be endorsed on the invoice therefor as is provided for in rule second.

Fourth.—That a full, true, perfect and accurate set of books shall be kept by said several institutions in which shall be entered in a proper and accurate manner all business transactions between such institutions and all parties having transactions therewith. Such books shall also contain a true and accurate account showing at all times the condition of the several funds of the institution.

Fifth.—There shall be kept at each institution also, a book to be known as a warrant book in which shall be entered the name of each claimant, the number of each voucher, the date of the same, also number and date of the warrant, which shall be issued thereon, as well as the amount thereof and the fund on which the same is drawn.

Sixth.—An invoice book shall be kept at each institution in which shall be correctly entered a statement of all goods received as well as issued or used, and at the close of each month said superintendent shall report to this board accurate account of all goods received, issued, or used as well as of all goods remaining on hand.

Seventh.—The superintendents of the several institutions are hereby required to meet with this board at their regular meetings.

Eighth.—That all coal and other commodities sold by weight shall be weighed at the institution where the same shall be delivered and shall be paid for according to those weights. In weighing coal a scale book shall be kept which shall consist of duplicate sale tickets with corresponding status. On each shall be entered the name of the contractor, kind of coal, date of delivery, number and initial of car, name of teamster, name of weigher, gross weight, weight of wagon and net weight.

The memorandum and coupon ticket shall be filled out for each load of coal as delivered. The coupon ticket shall be given to the party delivering the coal, the duplicate shall be retained and filed in the office of the institution.

Ninth.—It shall be deemed sufficient grounds upon which to prefer charges against the superintendent or steward of both of any institution in the state if there shall be articles placed upon the estimate for such institution, which are not needed or not intended to be purchased, or articles omitted therefrom which are manifestly needed or intended to be purchased, or the quantity named in such estimate be grossly disproportionate to the actual needs of the institution for the quarter.

Attorney General Hastings moved the adoption of the rules as read. Motion seconded by Secretary of State Allen.

Roll being called, those voting in favor of the adoption of said rules were:

- Hon. T. J. Majors.
- Hon. Geo. H. Hastings.
- Hon. J. C. Allen.
- Hon. J. S. Bartley.
- Hon. A. R. Humphrey.

On motion of Allen, second by Hastings, the board adjourned. Because of the stringent rules that have been adopted to regulate the transaction of business in connection with the state institutions, and the system of vouchers, checking and counter-checking that has been made necessary, it is an impossibility for any crooked work to be conducted or stealing from the state to be carried on without the connivance of the governor, auditor of public accounts and the stewards of the various institutions, as well as direct felonious intent and conduct on the part of the members of the board of public lands and buildings. No matter how great an effort might be made by any of the officials to benefit themselves financially at the expense of the state, it could not be successful without the connivance of all the parties through whose hands the business has to pass.

An examination of the records and of the system that has been in vogue for the past two years shows conclusively that every purchase, be it however small, has to come before the board and approving officers, and without the official O. K. of all these officials no payment is made for even a shade roller, a chunk of putty or a pound of nails. It is, of course, impossible for the officials to be present in person and witness the delivery of goods and the quality of the same, but the monthly inventory that is required from each institution and the strict accountability to which the officers of these institutions are held, is an absolute check on all dishonesty. In view of this fact, the insinuations and innuendoes of those who are opposing any or all of the republican nominees are a slap at Governor Crouse and Auditor Moore. No one believes or dares intimate that either of these gentlemen has been in any way connected with any questionable transaction, and the utter folly of charging that such things have occurred in channels which were open to them and of which they must of necessity have known is apparent on the very face of things.

In making these idiotic assertions regarding the management of public institutions, the enemy has gone on the foolish assumption that each state official is independent of the others, which is manifestly not the case. But the best proof of economy is in the bills, and none can question the management that has kept them down to the appropriations of the non-partisan legislature of two years ago. It was to keep the institutions running on a bed-rock basis that would secure the most possible in return for every dollar expended and admit of the closest scrutiny of every outlay that Thomas J. Majors assisted in the formulation and adoption of the rules that made that record of economic management possible. Conceding that credit to him is but the demand of common decency.

It is not desired to deprive Governor Crouse of the credit to which he is entitled. In fact it would be impossible to do this with the record of his incumbency in the gubernatorial office standing out so prominently and challenging criticism for economical administration. There would have been no necessity for thus referring to the particular work of individual officials but for the malicious charges that Majors would, if elected, play into the hands of public plunderers. Whenever he has been called upon to exercise personal supervision over the affairs of state he has been careful, painstaking and technical almost to a fault, and has been particularly vigilant to see that no loophole was left through which unscrupulous parties might obtain an advantage or the interests of the state be made to suffer.

This is the official record touching all matters with which he has been connected, and is the past can be taken as a criterion by which to judge the future. Tom Majors will be the most careful, watchful and particular governor the state of Nebraska has ever had.

Business and Financial Issues.
The people of Nebraska and Kansas and a few Iowa districts will make a mistake if they do not realize that the issue in this election is one of business and financial credit. The tariff is an important issue, generally speaking, but it is not as important in states like Nebraska as the one of the restoration of ordinary business confidence. The personalities of the candidates are also minor matters.

But instead of striking the real issue many papers, and many speakers in Nebraska, are discussing the personalities of the candidates. If they are wise they will put all other matters aside and make the issue along the lines of financial credit. That state is still in embryo. It has not yet reached one-half of its glory in an industrial sense. Every voter ought to ask himself, what effect will the success of the republican party or of the populist party have upon the reputation of the state abroad, upon those whose money and whose labor, in the form of settlers, and upon those who want to build and borrow and develop? The business interests that are suffering, the commercial credit that is bleeding at every pore—these are the real issues. The struggle in Nebraska is not personal, it is not a general political struggle. It is a business struggle and Nebraska is either going to come out still more crippled, or strong enough to regain her former position as a state for the investment of capital.

It does seem as if the people of that state will realize this and will fight a winning fight to maintain property values and business credit. The endorsement of republicanism as it exists in Nebraska this year means stability and confidence. The endorsement of populism means the opposite. Let the people make this issue, regardless of politicians. Let them realize that populism endorsed in that state this year will mean a loss of millions, and a loss of confidence that ten years can hardly overcome. Democrats interested in their state should realize that the offices cannot mean as much to them as the law of credit. The south is recovering from populism. Will the west throw away the opportunity it this year has to redeem itself from wild financial theories which have already meant the loss of millions.—Des Moines Register.

Our Credit is Our Capital.

It should be borne in mind that this is not a national campaign. While the noble principles of our grand party are dear to every republican's heart this year, we have an issue of such vast and overshadowing importance to our state that all others are for the time eclipsed. It must not be forgotten that this issue presents itself to every citizen of the state and no one is debarred from participating in the contest. While good men and wise may honestly differ on the great questions of national import, all such must agree that the credit of our people and the reputation of our state is of first importance to every man in Nebraska, regardless of politics. Without credit it would have required a hundred years for this state to have reached the position of prosperity which it now occupies and to have acquired the wealth which it possesses. We have borrowed vast sums of money and still owe a large amount. That it has in the main been wisely employed is attested by the amount of visible property within the state. To injure our credit now would be disastrous. Farm foreclosures, chattel foreclosures, business failures and general financial disaster would warn us when too late of the grievous mistake we had made. No fanciful notions nor European theories should prevail over actual and existing facts. To elect any populist ticket, whatever may be the candidates, will endanger and surely injure the credit of every man in Nebraska.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

Collodion was first used in photography by Archer in 1851.

In parts of Peru taxes are paid in cocoa leaves and Peruvian bark.

"Pilgrims' Progress" has been translated into 203 dialects and languages.

An authority claims that there are now more than 50,000 miles of ocean cable.

When a Russian family move they carry fire from the hearth in the old home to that in the new.

The bank of Japan has a capital of 20,000,000 yens. The value of the yen is about the same as that of the silver dollar.

A resident of Tuscaloosa county, Ala., is the father of eleven children, six being school teachers and the other five attending school.

The West Indian migratory crab is the only creature that is born in the sea, matures in fresh water, and passes its adult life on land.

Albert Hazen of Darlington, Pa., aged 14 years, used an umbrella to make a parachute descent from the top of the barn. The umbrella collapsed, and the boy had two ribs and one leg broken.

Diver Pahlberg of New London Conn., found a ring owned by Mr. Webb of New York city, in twenty-five feet of water recently. Webb was yachting when the ring fell overboard, and that the diver recovered it seems almost wonderful.

Golden opportunities do not travel by a time table.

AN IMPOTENT PARTY.

HOT SHOT FOR DEMS ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Items Which Go to Show Conclusively That the Party of Cleveland Is Utterly Unfit to Shape the Destinies of a Great People.

No Protection in a Plagiarist.
"Oh for a tongue to curse the slave
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in their hours of might!"
—Tom Moore's "Lalla Rookh."

"I take my place with the rank and file of the democratic party, who believe in tariff reform and know what it is, who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the end of the war, who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of might."—Gorman Cleveland's Theft of Brains.



Left in a Hole.

Lightening Those "Heavy Burdens."
The people have not yet discovered how the new bill "will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily" upon them. They have discovered, however, that the price of sugar has been increased by the democratic tax upon their breakfast tables, which they shrewdly suspect has something to do with those "influences" to which the President was so susceptible when he failed to veto a bill containing "inconsistencies and crudities" which, he says, should not appear "in laws of any kind." Having experienced this one result of "influences" upon democratic legislation, the people are not anxious to witness any "further aggressive operations against protected monopoly," operations that result only in enhancing the cost of the people's food through democratic "governmental favoritism."

Down With the Trusts.

The Gorman tariff bill is the law of the land. Let it be enforced. It will be remembered that immediately prior to its passage in the senate, Senator Morgan introduced a series of resolutions determining the illegality of every combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement or contract between two or more persons that would restrain lawful trade or free competition, or increase the price of any marketable commodity. The penalty is fixed at a fine ranging from \$100 to \$5,000, an imprisonment for a term varying from three to twelve months. The attorney-general is directed to institute proceedings through the several district attorneys of the United States. Let him begin. Let him begin. Let him begin with the sugar trust. Let him follow this up with the whisky trust.

Increasing Democratic Salaries.
Democratic economy has resulted in several large increases to democratic salaried officials. The democratic minister to Belgium gets \$10,000 a year. This is \$2,500 a year more than was paid to the republican minister to Belgium who preceded him. This looks as if protection were not such a bad thing after all, when it protects democratic office-holders.

Those "Influences" Prevail.
The reference made by the President to the "influences" which surrounded the Gorman tariff bill "in its latter stages," and "which ought not to be recognized or tolerated," is a humiliating confession of his self-submission to these "influences." He had the power to check them. He failed to do so.

Hard on the Farmers.
Farmers will soon begin to miss the reciprocity treaties. In 1893 Cuba bought from us \$10,000,000 worth of provisions and breadstuffs alone, these goods being admitted free of duty into Cuba from the United States. But now that we are taxing Cuban sugar, they will tax our farm products, buy more from other countries and less from us.

A Point on Customs Duties.
Each person in the United States paid \$4.65 customs duties in 1867 and only \$2.66 in 1892, a decrease of \$2 per capita under a quarter of a century of protection. But in 1893 the amount of duties paid was \$2.97 by every person in the country, an increase of 31 cents during a single year of the mere threat of free trade.

You Bet They Won't.
Everything has gone democratic during the last eighteen months. But the November elections will not.

An Effective Speech.
At a meeting of the Temperance Union, held in a small Pennsylvania city some time since, the attendance consisted wholly of white people, with one exception—the pastor of the African M. E. church. He was a full-blooded negro, as black as the absence of light. The colored brother was requested to address the meeting, and rising in his place, he gazed around upon his exclusive white audience solemnly. Then he said, "Brethren and sisters, I feel exactly like a huckleberry in a bowl of milk."

Did You Ever? No Never.
Did you ever see such mismanagement of the public finances by a national administration?
Did you ever see the gold reserve so low in a time of peace and gold continually going out of the country?

Did you ever see wool and wheat and all the productions of the farmer going at such low prices?

Did you ever see a congress so inefficient and unable to agree on principles or policy, means or measures?

Did you ever see a party in power yet so hopeless of accomplishing any of the changes it promised the people?

Did you ever see wages so low, or work so scarce, or traps so numerous, or times so hard?

If you have seen any of these things your memory must reach back to the time when democracy was in power.—Hornelsville Morning Times.

The Mugwump Editor.
The pitiable plight of the mugwump editors during the uncertainty that existed as to the President's pleasure regarding the Gorman tariff bill is aptly illustrated by the following parallel:

BEFORE. It may be said with entire truth that a long and deep record less creditable to the congress or more unsatisfactory to the country can hardly be recalled in the experience of recent years... Had congress passed a satisfactory tariff bill, the other shortcomings of the session would have been overlooked.
AFTER. The country will draw a long and deep record less creditable to the congress or more unsatisfactory to the country can hardly be recalled in the experience of recent years... All citizens who have passed a satisfactory tariff bill, the other shortcomings of the session would have been overlooked.

Economy Has Begun.

When people were prospering under protection they had money to spend. In 1867 every person in the country consumed 24.1 pounds of sugar and in 1891 each person used 66.1 pounds, an increase of forty-two pounds for every one of us. But that free trade threat brought it down to 63.4 pounds in 1893, or nearly three pounds less per person. The people had to be economical last year because they were not earning so much money.

Exports Under Protection.

Our exports of domestic merchandise were worth only \$7.73 per capita of our population in 1867, but they were worth \$15.53 per capita in 1892. Thus under protection the value of our domestic exports was nearly doubled, and this too while the prices of commodities became cheaper.

Our Wealth Under Protection.
During thirty-three years of protection, 1860-93, the wealth of the United States increased by \$37,405,000,000. Is not this satisfactory evidence that protection is a good thing for the country? Leave well alone.



Who Drives the Donkey?

How Individuals Grow Rich.
During thirty-three years of protection, 1860-93, the individual wealth of the people of the United States increased from \$514 to \$1,093. Each person was more than twice as rich in 1893 as in 1860. Is not this satisfactory evidence that protection is a good thing for the country? Leave well alone.

Those "Influences" Prevail.
The reference made by the President to the "influences" which surrounded the Gorman tariff bill "in its latter stages," and "which ought not to be recognized or tolerated," is a humiliating confession of his self-submission to these "influences." He had the power to check them. He failed to do so.

Hard on the Farmers.
Farmers will soon begin to miss the reciprocity treaties. In 1893 Cuba bought from us \$10,000,000 worth of provisions and breadstuffs alone, these goods being admitted free of duty into Cuba from the United States. But now that we are taxing Cuban sugar, they will tax our farm products, buy more from other countries and less from us.

A Point on Customs Duties.
Each person in the United States paid \$4.65 customs duties in 1867 and only \$2.66 in 1892, a decrease of \$2 per capita under a quarter of a century of protection. But in 1893 the amount of duties paid was \$2.97 by every person in the country, an increase of 31 cents during a single year of the mere threat of free trade.

You Bet They Won't.
Everything has gone democratic during the last eighteen months. But the November elections will not.

An Effective Speech.
At a meeting of the Temperance Union, held in a small Pennsylvania city some time since, the attendance consisted wholly of white people, with one exception—the pastor of the African M. E. church. He was a full-blooded negro, as black as the absence of light. The colored brother was requested to address the meeting, and rising in his place, he gazed around upon his exclusive white audience solemnly. Then he said, "Brethren and sisters, I feel exactly like a huckleberry in a bowl of milk."

Did You Ever? No Never.
Did you ever see such mismanagement of the public finances by a national administration?
Did you ever see the gold reserve so low in a time of peace and gold continually going out of the country?

When Others Fail

Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired system, by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the curative powers, and has the most successful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I have ever taken for a blood purifier. I had a tired feeling, and was restless at night. I feel much better since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken many other medicines, but they have given me no relief. My wife and children have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood with beneficial results. Dr. Koon, Beecher, Ill. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills
Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE
\$5. CORDOVAN FRENCH ENAMELLED CALF. \$3.99 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$2.99 POLICE. 3 SOLID EXTRA FINE. \$2.173 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. \$3.125 LADIES' BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

COLCHESTER SPADING BOOT.
BEST IN MARKET. BEST IN FIT. BEST WEAR. QUALITY. The outer or top sole tends the whole heel down to the heel, protecting the foot in rains and in other work. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM and don't be put with inferior goods. COLCHESTER RUBBER CO.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies
Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EARLY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MAILED FREE

"UP TO DATE DAIRYING"
containing full instruction how to secure Higher Grade Products, make MORE BUTTER that will bring BETTER PRICE and with LESS Labor & More Money. Reviewing and explaining in a practical manner... THE NORMANDY (FRENCH) SYSTEM, DAIKIN DAIRY SYSTEM and ELGIN SEPARATOR SYSTEM which have brought prosperity and ease to the dairy farmer. Write for this valuable information. Mailed FREE application. Kindly send address of neighboring farmer who owns cows. Address R. LESPINASSE, Ex. Sec'y. Columbus & Farmers' Dairy Co., Illinois Dairy Association, 248 W. LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

DEE Pt. Band, Iron Hoop OAK BASKET
A Basket You Can Water Your Horses With. No More Than Any Other Kind, but WILL STAND ANYTHING.

30 Per cent PROFIT This Month
Anyone can participate in the enormous profits by sending us \$100.00. Highest rates. Write for particulars to THE TRADERS SYNDICATE, 1100 Broadway, New York City. AGENTS WANTED.

Patents, Trade-Marks
Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Obtain a Patent." PARKER O'NEILL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

IF CLAIMANTS WHO CANNOT MEET
from their Attorneys, will write to the TRADERS SYNDICATE, 1100 Broadway, New York City, they will receive prompt attention.

OMAHA Business Houses.
RHEUMATIC RING, who suffer with Rheumatism when on foot, will find relief in our RING, price \$1.00, with Mail in 20 days, or on return of RING. The Metallic Ring Co., 514 So. 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

OLD HATS
Made new matter what condition they are in. N.E.B. HAT MFG. CO., 307 North 17th St.

DON'T RUIN YOUR STOVES
Write at once for Omaha Stove Repair Works, 1208 Douglas St. Omaha.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
Want to save from \$2 to \$10 on your clothing, containing samples of our new NEBRASKA CLOTHING CO. Cor. 14th and Douglas Sts., Omaha.

BRUSHES
The S. M. Co. Mfg. Co. of all kinds. Special attention paid to work. 1893 to 1900 No. 16th St., Omaha.