MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Regulation, Restriction and Prohibition.

Edward Rosewater's Address Before the Law and Order League.

The postponed meeting of the Citizens' Law and Order league was held last night in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The meeting was called to order by President Leisenring and the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary and approved. Quite a large audience had assembled to hear the address by Hon. E. Rosewater, who was introduced by the president and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

The professional duties of an editor of a daily paper are so pressing upon his time that it would be utterly impossible for him without neglecting his business, to prepare a logical address, especially during a presidential campaign. I have come here to-night simply to state my views concerning the great problem, which concerns not only the city of Omaha and its citizens, but with which some of the largest cities in the union have been wrestling and will undoubtedly be wrestling for many years to come. The aggregation of thousands of people in one community necessarily brings together elements that are not pleased with the execution of the law. These elements, whether they be naturally vicious and criminal or whether they are drawn into the cesspool of vice and crime from the desire of gain become a dangerous menace to social order.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Now, in Omaha we have for years striven to bring about a reform in our municipal government, but so far our reforms hove been meagre and not satisfactory. We all know that the politician gauges his conduct almost entirely to the desire of those who have the majority of votes at command, and as is commonly said, the stream very seldom rises above its source. Our government has been just what we have made it. It would have been better if the aggregate of our people were better. Now the question naturally confronts us, how is this condition of things to be bettered. Three years ago I was in Lincoln when the legislature was struggling with two problems, the one was absolute prohibition of the sale of

INTOXICATING LIQUORS

and the other a law for regulating and restraining the dealers, by imposing a high license, and providing restrictions upon the liquor traffic. The latter law was finally passed. Its adoption aroused a storm of indignation for a time among the liquor dealers, and the municipal government seemed baffled with the question as to whether or not they could enforce this law in the city of Omaha. As near as I remember there were at that time 150 saloons running in the city, each of them paying $100 a year, giving the school fund $16,000. Our population at that time was between thirty and thirty-five thousand. After a protracted contest the mayor and city attorney patched up some sort of

A COMPROMISE.

The law was construed more or less to suit the vendors and put into effect. The result you all know. There is no doubt that it has been beneficial in more ways than one. Today with a population of over fifty thousand we have 104 saloons, We have therefore, undoubtedly cut down the number of the saloons at least 50 per cent, perhaps more, because had the increase of the saloons kept pace with the increase of population we would certainly to-day have 250 saloons. So far so good. The school fund, instead of being endowed hith only $16,000, is now receiving over $100,000 per annum, and for that we feel grateful. But there is another side to this question. When this law was enacted the main object was to decrease the number of saloons and increase the respectability of the vendors. However you may view this question, those who regard

ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION AS A FAILURE,

and I am one of these, believe that the main object of the high license law, at least for this city, was to close up the dives and dens and confine the traffic to a class of dealers who would conform to the spirit of the law. But what has been the result? Instead of closing the low dives we still have a great number in full blast. These certainly could be closed by the municipal authorities if they were disposed to take the right course to close them. The interpretation put down by the law in the beginning was that the mayor and licensing board were obligated to issue a license to every applicant upon the payment of the $1,000. I have always maintained from the outset that the board was clothed with the power to reject every application which was not in accordance with the letter of the law. The law provides that

NO LICENSE

shall be granted to any person who keeps a disorderly house or who has been convicted of keeping a disorderly house. My opinion is that view would be sustained by the best legal authority. The board is in duty bound to exercise that discretion to ascertain through the police whether the applicant keeps an orderly house and in every case where it is known that the party keeps a vile den it is their duty to refuse to grant a license. You ask what will become of the schools if we cut down the revenue. I would answer, our children had better forgo the money derived from keeping open such hell-holes. Ever since the law has been in operation this misconstruction of its plain intent has been a barrier to municipal reform and will so continue until the orderly part of the community is aroused to the necessity of closing these

CESSPOOLS OF VICE

and crime. They harbor not only the crooks and thugs that prey upon society night and day but draw into their drag net our young men, who are there led upon the path that leads to the penitentiary and often to the gallows.

Prohibit on is not effective where popular sentiment is not strong enough to sustain it. Four weeks ago to-day I was in the city of Leavenworth, in the prohibition state of Kansas, and I took particular pains to inform myself how prohibition worked in that state. I walked up and down the principal streets of that city and I was amazed to see that every third or fourth store building was occupied as a saloon—with its doors wide open, kegs of beer in front and decanters of whisky, brandy and other liquors over the bar.

I made inquiry and found that 150 saloons are doing business openly in Leavenworth in spite of constitutional prohibition. The only revenue from this traffic is the

THE LEMONADE LICENSE

of ten dollars per month, exacted by the city through an ordinance. Now, Leavenworth has only a population of 20,000 and maintains 150 saloons. Omaha with her 50,000 population can congratulate herself to support only 104 saloons. A very peculiar impression prevails among some of our people and among our city officers that the restrictions imposed upon the sale of liquor is something unrepublican and especially very repulsive to the German-American element. This is a free country, and when a foreigner lands on American soil he imagines he has the inalienable rights to sell liquor when, where, and how he pleases.

I cannot comprehend where and why they get this idea. I have examined the record of liquor regulations abroad and I find that there is not a country

ON THE CONTINENT

of Europe or the British Isles where the sale of liquor is not regulated and restricted as a police regulation and as I learn the laws are rigidly enforced. No man can sell whisky, wine or any intoxicant in Germany, England, France, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Scotland, Ireland or Italy without a proper permit and observing certain restrictions. It is only because our methods have not always been rational, going from one extreme to the other, that they have proved a failure. In London, for instance, the liquor license is issued, not to dealers, but to the premises upon which the liquor is sold. That is one reform I would like to inaugurate in Nebraska. The place is designated and licensed, and if the dealer occupying the premises, violates the police regulations the license is revoked and a valuable franchise is lost. No liquor can again be sold on these premises for a fixed period. What do we find in

OUR PRESENT LAW?

You issue a license to a party, complaint is made and sustained that he is keeping a disorderly house and violating the law. He is convicted, and the license revoked. He turns around and procures a new license in the name of his bar-tender, wife, cousin, or other relative, and the dive is kept open right along. If the law would provide that the license once revoked, the premises could not again be used for the sale of liquor for five years, the owners would hardly risk running disorderly houses. There are other loop holes in the law which must be closed to make it effective.

But the main trouble is the leniency of

OUR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The other day I was in the police court as the principal witness in a case of incendiarism. The parties accused of the crime stated under oath that at quarter past four Sunday morning they went down Douglas street into a saloon where they partook of some whisky and beer. Thence they went to another saloon and took more whisky and beer. About that time the fire alarm rang. That evidence was given in the police court showing that an hour during which the law forbids saloons to be open either weekdays or Sundays these parties were drinking liquor. No notice was taken of the evidence and I presume never will be unless complaint is made by a private citizen. If the officers were watchful and desirous to enforce law, such evidence brought into court would suffice for the marshal to enter complaint, just as he has done against merchants who happen to have boxes piled on the sidewalk in violation of the city ordinances. [Loud applause.]

THE OFFICERS ARE LAX

for the reason that they believe they are backed up by a large majority of the people of Omaha, and that their conduct is approved by a majority of the voters.

Until the people will in some emphatic manner express their sentiments, either through the ballot box or by public demonstration, we can look for no great reform in our city government. Within the last few days I had a talk with Mayor Murphy on the enforcement of the laws, as I have frequently before, and he told me that I could form no idea about the pressure brought on him against enforcing the laws. When the spasm of reform touched our city after the impeachment of the ex-mayor—the new marshal was ordered to

CLOSE THE GAMBLING HOUSES.

Within less than a week scores of business men called on the mayor, protesting against the closing of these places, saying it was a great damage to to the city in general and their business interests in particular. What was this man to do? Of course his oath of office requires him to execute the laws but when some of the best citizens come and say this is a necessary evil which must be tolerated, and they are reinforced boats of ward hummers and political workers, what else is to be expected For myself I can see another remedy.

I WOULD PLACE THE BLAME

where it rightly belongs. We have a cleaning up ever two or three years and imagine the new broom will sweep clean but just as soon as it has swept one round it is laid away. This is simply because the community is not organized against our laws. One way of making reform effective, is to reach the parties who let the premises for vile and criminal purposes. It appears to me Mr. President, that the root of the evil is the root of all evil—gold. The desire to get money, the greed for exorbitant rents that desire that causes men to commit all sorts of crimes causes wealthy property owners, some of them were church members and respected citizens to rent houses for $100 per month for a brothel that would not rent for $25 to a decent mechanic. I would institute proceedings against the property owners that rent the dens and dives in the Third ward, and have these houses let to honest people, rather than to outlaws. Now I don't know who rents that palace of sin and iniquity known as

THE BUCKINGHAM

which is advertised as a novelty in Omaha. The place has been renovated, but it is the same old den in which crooks and pickpockets congregate, in which men have been maimed and murdered. I picked up a dodger on the street this evening which invites young men to see "our pretty girls in blue" and not forget the Sunday evening concert. I understand it is a sacred concert. [Laughter.] The announcement of the "sacred" programme will appear Saturday evening. The place is by all odds the worst in the city so far as public morals are concerned

Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated needs to be seen;
But seen too often familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

And the embracing period is reached at the Buckingham very easily. [Laughter.] Reporters of the press inform me that young men of our best society are enticed down there,

PARTICULARLY SUNDAY NIGHT.

The other day, two young men, clerks in a certain store, I decline to name, were taken in and shared into the green room. Liquor was poured out for the ladies and the young men were asked to foot the bill. They resented the soft impeachment and declared they had not ordered the liquor, when up jumped a special policeman and says "I will make you pay or take you to jail," and, fearing they would be dragged to the police court, they submitted very gracefully. Now, the city council, after all the protests made time and again against this resort, has given the proprietor the right to employ

A SPECIAL POLICEMAN.

The idea of authorizing special policemen for a disorderly house seems very remarkable. That special policeman is there to protect the proprietors against the inroads of their patrons. He is not there to protect the patron against pickpockets, thieves and sirens. Whenever a plucked victim protests he is promptly kicked out by the special policeman or taken to jail for creating a disturbance. It strikes me as something singular that such a disorderly resort should be not only licensed, but a special policeman appointed as a protector and guardian of the roughs that infest the place. Then that beautiful procession and dress parade that marches up and down the streets every night, enticing young men who know nothing about this place to witness this wonderful performance.

There are such places in Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities, but nowhere do the police tolerate such brass band advertising through the principal streets and avenues. Now I don't care about Mr. Nugent. He is a man who does not comprehend the evil he is doing. He is simply trying to make money in his own way, but

THE PARTIES WHO TAKE RENT

from Mr. Nugent, and the city of Omaha that licenses his place, is really responsible for all that happens in that resort. [Applause.]

I have said before that I am not one of those that believe in puritanical laws. I dont believe in drawing the line so strictly that you leave a large body of the community entirely outside of the bounds of the law. I believe in rational recreation for the people on Sunday afternoons. You may not agree with me but in all large cities in this country and abroad the men and women who labor during the week are allowed to seek recreation in the public parks and gardens, enjoying the perfumed flowers the shady trees and the fresh air. But that does not mean

BEER GARDENS,

which in Omaha are more like bear gardens The beer gardens of Omaha are no more to be compared to the beer gardens of Germany or England than the Buckingham theatre is compared with Boyd's opera house. [Laughter.] Over there at the opera house they sometimes have some naughty exhibitions, just as they have tonight—but they come within the bounds of decency. There are no pickpockets, nobody gets hurt or killed and they need no special policemen. [Laughter.] Now these beer gardens which some people insist are necessary, I maintain are not needed unless they maintain decency and order. Every well informed German, Englishman, Irishman or Scandinavian knows that in Europe where there is no puritanism a certain respect is paid to

THAT CLASS WHO WORSHIP IN CHURCHES

and due regard is paid for their rights, whether one believes or does not believe. In these countries public resorts are closed during the hours of divine service, and the same restriction imposed here would not be a hardship on any body. After church hours, the public gardens with their magnificent promenades are thrown open and thronged by all classes. But no rowdyism is tolerated, there is no drunkenness, and people only come for recreation, and, in fact, very little liquor is consumed. This is a contrast with our so-called gardens, where men get beastly drunk and people are slugged and mauled and the police court next morning presents a spectacle of black eyes and chewed noses. As a prime necessity for municipal reform, I would impress upon the community, that

THE BEST CITIZENS

should be induced to serve in the council. Most of our trouble arises from the fact that the best citizens refuse to serve or relegate the city government to men who are without competency and without clear convictions of right and propriety. Mayor Murphy tells me that both his predecessor and himself have been powerless in the choice of policemen. Councilmen dictate the police and reject everybody that is not on their slate. This leaves the mayor a mere figure-head. The police is the chief guardian of our citizens, both as to life and property. To make the police efficient I would amend the charter and create

A POLICE COMMISSION,

to consist of say five of our best citizens appointed by the governor. This commission should have sole power to appoint police officers and I would introduce civil service reform into this body by requiring appointment to be made regardless of politics. If a man proved himself competent, sober and faithful he should be retained in the service during good behavior and if he became a drunkard or neglected his duty he should be removed—and no councilman in Omaha should have influence enough to prevent his removal.

There is no way of making men good except by precept and example, You must organize and you must impress upon the people the advantages that result from a reform in the municipal government. When business men are asked "Why don't you interest yourself in this matter?" they reply what benefit would it do us. These people are good patrons of ours, they earn their money easily and spend it very freely, and we are not inclined to interfere with them. But if you impress upon them that their personal safety, the

SAFETY OF THEIR FAMILIES,

the safety of property and the imposition of taxes to keep down the lawless element—that does not keep down—they will view the matter more favorably. We are taxed half a million a year for county and city expenses and a great portion of this vast sum is for maintaining the peace in the city of Omaha which is never maintained, and for costs of court expenses in trying criminals. If the merchant who makes large profits from sales to bad people would reflect that it is more to his interest to

CLOSE THE CROOKS OUT

that he would feel safer and his taxes would be lighter, every man or woman could walk the streets of Omaha night or day in perfect safety, and we could boast that this is the best governed city in America, there would be no trouble in enlisting him in the cause of law and order. One of the means for bettering our city government lies in the ballot box. I would amend our election laws so that

NO VOTING PLACE

should be located within three blocks of any saloon That would have a good effect on the result of the elections. [Laughter.] We have a law on the statute books that prohibits the sale of liquors on election day and the high license law contains a clause that forfeits the license of any dealer selling liquor on election days. The law is a dead letter. Our city and county authorities and our republican and democratic county committees nearly always locate their voting places in some saloon. Why do they do this? There is certainly no man who wants to cast an honest vote with a clear head to have to fight his way through crowds of drunken men and rowdies. Another needed reform is a law regulating

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

There should be the same penalties imposed upon fraud and bribery at primary elections as there is at general elections. I don't believe that saloon keepers except those that enjoy those special privileges at elections, can feel aggrieved at what I say. They know what the law is and what outrages are committed at elections when the voters are debauched with beer and whisky, and not only the voters are incapable of exercising the franchise intelligently, but the election board are half the time too drunk to canvas the returns. These are my views briefly expressed, and while there is much to suggest for legislation next winter, I will not detain you any longer. [Applause.]

The league tendered a vote of thanks to the speaker, and after some further remarks by members, the meeting adjourned to two weeks from yesterday.

"I was all run down, and Hood's Sarsaparilla proved just the medicine I needed," write hundreds of people. Take it now.

PERSONAL.

M. H. Andrew, of Grand Island, is at the Metropolitan.

Geo. Carter, of Canton, Ohio, is tt the Metropolitan.

H. Hill, of Antelope, is registered at the Metropolitan.

C. H. Weston, of Nebraska City, is at the Metropolitan.

Geo. Burke, of North Platte, is stopping at the Metropolitan.

W. E. Branson, of Wayne, is quartered at the Metropolitan.

L. D. Eddleblute, of Minden, is stopping at the Metropolitan.

A. B. Slaughter and wife, of Chicago, are stopping at the Metropolitan.

John W. Postgate, of Washington, D. C., is sojourning at the Metropolitan.

Hon. T. M. Marquette came up from Lincoln last night and is at the Millard.

Hon. H. M. Utterley, one of O'Neill's prominent attorneys, is at the Millard.

Charley Kosters, who has been in the south for his health, returned yesterday, much improved in condition and better than he has been for years.

J. R. Bangs, sheriff of Lincoln county, was in the city yesterday and left for home last evening. Mr. Bangs had been in pursuit of a man indicted for horse stealing, who was captured in the capital city and bound over to the authorities of Dawson county, where the crime was committed.

George W. Farrell, Lincoln; Mrs. W. H. Dickenson and Miss H. E. Adams, Wahoo; W. Parrish, Oakland; A. L. Sprague, H. L. Cone and wife and Miss Prince, Stromsburg; Jacob Wiggins, Falls City; F. A. Hurson, Pierce, and C. L. Boone, Niobrara, were at the Millard yesterday.

Dr. H. W. Hyde, who has been rusticating about Chatauqua Lake, N. Y., returned yesterday to Omaha with his wife. Dr. Hyde is looking somewhat sunburnt by his sojourn in the country and expresses himself as exceedingly pleased to be back in the Gate City, which he thinks has no equal any where, and his right hand is tired shaking with his hosts of friends.

John B. Goss, Bellevue; H. E. Bonested, Niobrara; J. T. Mallon, Lincoln; C. H. Traver, Ainsworth; T. N. Edgell, Valentine; F. M. LaGrange, Fullerton; T. H. Quiggle, Shubert; S. P. Nuksell, Posts; E. C. Jackson and wife, Blair; J. Sterling Morton, Arbor Lodge; H. H. Chillberg, Wahoo, W. T. Rumsdell, Columbus; M. C. Keith, E. W. Murphy and William Neville, North Platte, and Jean Boyle, Kearney, were guests at the Paxton yesterday.

Mr. H. S. Taylor, advance agent of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the great comedian, was in the city yesterday, quartered at the Millard. Mr. Taylor says that Mr. Jefferson is only making a tour of fourteen weeks' duration this season. He is playing the old reliable play of "Rip Van Winkle," which he has played for twenty-five years, and which has given him a world-wide reputation. He will appear in Omaha next week for the first time. Mr. Jefferson is a millionaire and travels in his own private car. He is also accompanied in the same car by all of his company, and they all sleep and eat in the car and do not go to the hotels. Mr. Jefferson is now 58 years of age but is as hale and hearty as ever.

Mr. Harry Pepper, who is the leading tenor of the Bijou Opera company, and the New York original in his role in "Orpheus and Euridyce," met not a few Omaha friends yesterday who had known him in Des Moines a few years ago when simply a local celebrity, and at the time noted as a fine vocalist and instrumental performer and the possessor of a wonderfully rich voice. "Pinafore" and the earlier light operas came out, and the demand for vocal talent became a whirlpool that drew thousands into the profession among the first being Mr. Pepper. Possessed of natural dramatic powers as well as musical talent, he soon stepped to the front, and has created no little enthusiasm among vocal connoisseurs of the east, while his many old friends rejoice in the events that have made him both famous and fortunate.

"Woman and Her Diseases"

Is the title of an interesting illustrated treatise (96 pages) sent, post-paid for three letter stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

—Parkinson, the man who was charged with embezzlement in the police court by Fred Dellone and brought back from Chicago on a requisition, was yesterday discharged by Judge Beneke The costs, amounting to over $100, were taxed up against the complainant.

We have no hesitation in recommending the "Garland Stoves and Ranges." Their high reputation for durability, economy of fuel, convenience and artistic finish, stamps them as the best in the world. It is the constant aim of the manufacturers to make the very best stoves that can be produced. They are unrivaled.

EVERY YARD WARRANTED. STYLISH AND ECONOMICAL. NEW SHADES FOR WINTER.

ARCADIA VELVETEEN

Do not pick a fight with those who do not like Velvetee

They are not harsh and heavy like other velveteens.

From GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

"In the great rush among modistes and dressmakers for a firebrand of Velveteen, there seems to be great delight expressed over a new brand which appears in the market for the first time this season, viz.: The ARCADIA VELVETEEN. It is a Manchester production, of exceeding fineness, depth, and richness of texture and is much sought after for jackets and for trimmed suits, for children's costumes and ladies' dinner dresses. Its cost is also an element in its success, as it can be purchased at the same price as ordinary brands."

SOLD BY L. B. Williams & Son AND S. P. MORSE & CO.

From PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

"Another season brings to us many of our old friends with even greater claims to our favor, and among them all none have improved the short interval between the last season and this to greater purpose than the ARCADIA VELVETEEN. For depth of pile, beauty and richness of color and durability, the ARCADIA VELVETEEN is surpassed by nothing of its kind. It is shown this season in all the latest and most beautiful shades and tints that are ruling in the most fashionable Parisian novelties, and we would equally commend the exquisite designs in the ARCADIA BROCHE VELVETEENS, done in black and all desirable colors, which can be combined with great effect either with silk or woolen dress materials."

BOOK RECEPTION.

The Y. M. C. A. Desire to Increase the Number of Books in Their Library.

The Young Men's Christian Association feel the need of a larger and more complete library, and have decided to hold what they choose to call a "Book Reception" on Tuesday evening, September 23, 1884. They have issued a large number of invitations, and the following circular, which accompanies each invitation, explains the nature of the work. In addition to other features of the evening there will be an entertainment, which will consist of recitations by M. Geo. R. Henderson and Miss Agnes McDonald; vocal music by a quartette composed of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Esterbrook, Mrs. C. E. Squires and Mr. W. B. Wilkins; instrumental music by Miss Clara Rustin; short addresses by Rev. J. S. Detwiler and Rev. W. J. Harsha.

THE CIRCULAR.

The committee in charge of our library, feeling the need of more attractive books, ask leave to submit the following to your consideration:

We believe that both the number of visitors to our reading room and the membership of our association, would be largely increased if we had a larger library of choice works. We have therefore decided to hold a book reception, hoping that through this novel and pleasant method our library may be enlarged and made more useful. The plan for this reception is, simply, that each person accepting the enclosed invitation will bring or send to the association rooms one or more books, to be presented to the association.

To avoid having duplicate volumes we suggest that you have an understanding with your bookseller that an exchange may be made by the association. Friends may join in the purchase of a number of books to make a complete set. You may not necessarily bring new books, as any suitable ones from your own library will be thankfully received. It is hoped that you may feel specially interested in this effort for the young men of Omaha, and do your part towards making the Y. M. C. A. library a credit to our city.

A. D. SCHERMERHORN,
Chairman Library Committee.

A Valuable Chill Tonic—Read this Testimony.

GLASGOW, KY., Aug. 30, 1878.

Mess. R. A. Robinson & Co.

Louisville, Ky.

I certify with pleasure to the following facts: My daughter, ten years old, contracted the chills August 1877, on the Ohio River. No prescription ever effected more than a temporary suppression of the disease no tonics kept it off. But the use of two bottles of Hughes' Tonic cured her completely. *She had no chill after taking the first dose.* I also recommended the Tonic in the case of a two year old child of a neighbor, which had the chills for more than a year. *The child is perfectly cured by the use of one bottle.* I recommend Hughes' Tonic to all sufferers from chills and fever.

Yours truly,
(Signed) E. PETTIT.

Prepared by R. A. Robinson & Co., Wholesale Druggists, and at retail by Schroter & Becht, Druggists, Omaha. Retails at $1.00 per bottle, six bottles for $5.00

THE CONCORDIA.

Celebration of the Sixteenth Anniversary of that Society.

The Sixteenth anniversary of the Concordia society was celebrated at Germania hall last evening by a grand festival The elite of the German population of this city gathered to take part in the festivities of the occasion.

The first selection was the festival march, composed for the occasion by Prof. Harding. It was a pretty thing and was greatly appreciated. This was followed by the Vintage chorus, one of Mendelssohn's prettiest pieces, from his opera "Lovelei," by the concordia society, with orchestral accompaniment. This is the first time that any Omaha society has sung with an orchestra, and the society last night acquitted themselves nobly, and surprised their many friends. Mr. Christian Meyer sang a beautiful little tenor solo, it was splendidly adapted to his voice, and he sang it in a manner which elicited hearty applause.

The Musical Union orchestra, under the leadership of Hoffman, rendered its usual fine music. They played several selections from the "Merry War," which seemed to take exceedingly with the audience, as this charming light opera is bound to please everybody, and especially so when performed by such a fine orchestra as the Musical Union. After the concert, the grand march took place, and after indulging in a few trips of the light fantastic, the company sat down to an elegant collation to which they did full justice. The following is the programme of dances.

1.—Polonaise (waltz). 2.—Schottische.
3.—Polka. 4.—Lancers Gilde.
5.—Waltz. 6.—Redowa.
7.—Quadrille. 8.—Waltz.
9.—Polka. 10.—Quadrille Waltz.
11.—Schottische. 12.—Ripple.
13.—Lancers. 14.—Polka.
15.—Waltz. 16.—Finger Schottische.

It is a bold statement to say that any medicine was "never known to fail," but it is stated emphatically by the proprietors of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. This medicine is a specific for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder, and has a reputation of thirty years standing.

1884. FALL AND WINTER. 1885.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Visitors to the State and others in need of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, will do well to call on

B. NEWMAN & CO.,

The Strictly One Price House in the City

And examine their goods and prices. They carry the largest stock, and sell lower than any other house in the city. Merchant Tailors don't fail to call at

1216. FARNAM ST. 1216

Dr. CONNAUGHTON,

463 BRADY ST., DAVENPORT, IOWA, U. S. A. Established 1878—Catarrh, Deafness, Lung and Nervous Diseases Speedily and Permanently Cured. Patients Cured at Home. Write for "THE MEDICAL-MISSIONARY," for the People. Consultation and Correspondence *Gratis*. P. O. Box 292. Telephone No. 26. HON. EDWARD RUSSELL, Postmaster, Davenport, says: "Physician of Great Ability and Marked Success." CONGRESSMAN MURPHY, Davenport, writes: "An honorable Man, Fine Success, Wonderful Cures."—Hours 8 to 5.

A $11,000 Skipper.

Detective Goodhue, of the Chicago police force was in Omaha yesterday looking for a clerk who had been employed in a wholesale house on Wabash avenue, in Chicago. It seems that a few days ago the clerk, who, by the way, was an old and trusted employe of the house, started for the bank to deposit $11,000, funds of the house. He did not return as soon as soon as expected and his employers became uneasy and dispatched a messenger to the bank to ascertain his whereabouts. He had not been seen at the bank, and after a few hours search it dawned upon the minds of his employers that he had decamped with the funds. The matter was placed in the hands of a detective, and he found that the clerk had taken with him a prostitute, abandoning his wife. He traced the two to this city, and found that they had passed a night in this city, registering under the name of Lewis. They went from here to Kansas City, thence Mr. Goodhue followed them. He says that he will have the clerk behind the bars in Chicago within a week.

Excitement,

"What causes the great rush at Schroter & Becht's Drug Store?" The free distribution of sample bottles of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the most popular remedy for Coughs Colds, Consumption and Bronchitis now market. Regular size 50 cents and $ 00

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000

Tickets only $5. Shares in Proportion

LSL

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify, that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

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10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
500	do	100	50,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	20	20,000
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