VIGOROUS SPEECH AT CREIGHTON

The True Inwardness of His Action in Signing the Convict Labor Bill His Action on Pinkerton Men.

The Governor's Speech. Following is the substance of Governor Thayer's address at Creighton, Neb., on Monday, the 15th. He took up first the

CONVICT LABOR BILL. "The fact that I signed the bill extending the provisions of what is known as the prison convict labor bill has been used to convey the impression that I am unfriendly to the laboring interests.

"Nothing can be more unfounded than that. Every sentiment and sympathy of my heart is with the laborer. I have always been on the side of those who toil. I commenced life by going out to work on a farm for \$7 a month. From that day to this I have sustained and advocated the cause of the wageworkers, and I never would do an act that would impair their rights or their welfare in the smallest degree. No one has a higher appreciation of the dignity of labor, or who will go farther to promote the welfare of those who are engaged in daily toil than

myself.

'On the subject of convict labor there is a vast amount of demagoguery. Convict labor is unpopular, and certain unprincipled men who never did an honest day's labor in their lives, have seized upon the term to create prejudice and misrepresentation. No create prejudice and misrepresentation. No honest motives have prompted them; they care nothing for the laboring man. Some of these in Omaha, who have harped most on this subject, and have made the loudest prothis subject, and have made the loudest pro-testation of friendship for the working man, were together, not long ago, and were pass-ing the joke among themselves as to how successfully they had fooled the Knights of Labor, as they supposed.

"That the convicts in the penitentiary must labor, as they supposed.

labor, is a well settled proposition. It is dictated by every human sentiment; it is dictated by the soundest principles of morality. The best interests of the state and the convicts require it. If they are to be kept in their cells year after year, the state might as well at once place an asylum alongside the penitentiary. These views are sustained by the evidence of all those who have had any experience with penitentiaries in our castern

States.
"Whether the state conducts and controls the labor of convicts, or hires out that labor to a contractor, is immaterial, so far as any effect it produces in the way of competition with the labor of free men. I assert without successful contradiction, that the labor of prisoners in the Nebraska penitentiary does not, under this law, compete with the labor of those outside that institution in this state. The number of convicts engaged in productive labor at the prison is so small that the supposed competition between them and the large number of those engaged in free laborating numbers of those engaged. ing pursuits is too insignificant to mention. The average number of convicts who are engaged in productive labor at the prison is 205, whose labor is equal to 123 free men, while there are 20,755 free men in this state; or the convict labor of our penitentiary is about three eights of I per cent as agains; free labor

'If convict labor competes with anybody it

is with the large manufactories. To illustrate: Some three or four years back 2,000 corn-shellers were made by our convicts and were sold to the farmers of the state at \$7 apiece. Our eastern manufactories had been making these same implements—corn shell-ers—and sending them out to Nebraska to be sold to our farmers at \$10 apiece, and those farmers received the benefit of the reduction and yet the manufacturers of the did not reduce the price of free labor. The Studebaber Brothers, the great manufacturers of wagons; the Racine manufacturers of the Moline plow works, and others engaged in making agricultural implements, are mem-bers of an anti-convict labor bill. They victs had compelled them to reduce the prices of the articles they made, while at the same time the wages of their laborers had not been reduced me. labor bill, which received my signature, was submitted to the Knights of Labor for their consideration, and it was amended in several consideration, and it was amended in several respects at their suggestions, amendments prohibiting convicts from making certain articles; it prohibits their working on stone, except when the state is to use it: prohibits their making cigars. When the bill, after its passage through both houses, was presented to me, I was informed by a committee of Knights of Labor that the bill had been made in its then present form acceptable to them. They made no objections to its passage. I noticed that a number of Knights of age. I noticed that a number of Knights of Labor, including three of the Douglas delegation, two of them democrats, voted for the bill. This fact confirmed the information which had been conveyed to me, that the

bill was satisfactory to them. "There are 133 members of the two houses: 104 voted for the bill and nineteen against it; the balance were absent or not voting. Thirty-two democratic members of the two houses voted for John A. McShane for United States senator; twenty-five of these democrats voted for the passage of the

prison contract labor bill.

prison contract labor bill.

"Messrs Miller in the house, and Caspar in the senate, both democrats, were strong advocates of the measure. The same Mr. Miller was the president of the late state democratic convention. It will thus be seen that three fourths of the democratic memthat three-fourths of the democratic mem-bers of the legislature supported the bill, which fact shows that it was not a party measure. It will be observed that four-lifths of the two houses voted for the passage of the billi showing that it could easily be passed over a veto; for only three-fifths are neces-sary for that purpose. Eighty votes would have passed it over my veto, leaving twenty-four more than would have been necessary to override my objections. Those who have condemned the passage of the bill have had nothing to say about the legislature in this connection, but have centered their denun-ciations upon me alone. It thus discloses their insincerity, their hypocricy and discloses their insincerity, their hypocricy and dishon

esty of purpose.
"As to signing the bill hastily, I take occasion to denounce the statement as without the slightest foundation. On the 11th of February the bill was delivered from the senate to the house; on the 15th of the same month it was read the first time and referred; on the 17th referred back to the committee that it 'do pass;' on the 25th, in committee of the whole, reported for passage; March 1, read and passed. During all that time there was abundant opportunity for any opposed to the bill to make known their object

Some eight or nine days before the bill did pass, a member of the house called upon me and stated that a large number of remonme and stated that a large number of remonstrances were to be presented to me against
my approval of the bill. I replied: 'Let
them bring them forward at once; let the
delegations come to me now, if they desire
to, without waiting for the bill to pass the
senate, 'stating also that business was crowding upon me, for it was in the closing days of
the session, and I did not want them to wait
till the last mement. I could hear them just
as well before the passage of the well before the passage of the as afterwards. I urged that they in their remonstrances, or that delegations come to me forth-The legislature had been in session then nearly two months, and it was not then known that it would continue beyond the limit of forty days. Bills were piling up fast and I forsaw that I would have no time to give any more consideration to that measure, for I had examined it while it was pending in both houses. I also asked the gentlemen who called on me, why the remonstrants did not appear before the committee of the senate to defeat the bill there, why they did not try to defeat its passage instead of waiting until the last moment and ask for a veto. From that time on not a remonstrance ap-peared down to the passage of the bill through the senate; not a letter was written to me not a protest was received from any point, except one containing thirty-three names from a town towards the borders of names from a town towards the borders of Kansas; Courtland, I think it was. Not a word, even written or verbal, from any one in Omaha or Lincoln, against the bill, although those in Omaha who were reported to be against it were within two hours' ride of this office. I retained the bill one day after it was delivered to me before I signed it. From the fact that I heard nothing from anybody after the interview with the gentle-

man referred to, with the exception of the remonstrance named and having in mind the assurance given me in behalf of the Knights of Labor to the effect that the bill was then unobjectionable, I had became thoroughly convinced that those who had intended to oppose my sighing the bill had abandoned the

"An additional reason which induced me to approve the penitentiary contract bill was to approve the penitentiary contract bill was this: If the present penitentiary contract system was abrogated, the whole business of purchasing the supplies required for sustain-ing and running the penitentiary must neces-sarily be purchased by the officers of the prison or agents of the state, or then the board of public lands and buildings, which board is already overwhilmed with its visible board is already overwhelmed with its varied duties and labors, which would render it im-possible for it to look carefully after all the details of this additional burden."

"Turowing the purchase of the vast amount of supplies necessary to that institution upon individuals, there would be open a wide field for temptation and cupidity, aye, the widest sphere for speculation, cheating and fraud, Such has been the experience in other states, where they have made the purchase for their own prisons. The convicts must labor and own prisons. The convicts must labor, and if the contract system is set aside the state must work them; it must purchase all the machinery for that purpose, and here is another field open for cheating the state. If I had desired to form a ring, and through it make money. I would have vetoed the prison bill, and then take the chances for rain in the way I have described, but I was gain in the way I have described; but I was determined to prevent any such opportuni-ties for anyone.

"Under the present contract, which was extended, the state does not purchase a dol-lars worth for the prison. The present contractor must supply everything for its main-tenance. The feeding of the convicts, heat-ing and lighting, and the support and pay of every officer and guard around the prison. I have investigated the whole subject thoroughly, and in my judgment, the present one is the least expensive one that can be adopted.

"The charge has been made that I failed to do my duty because I did not put the Pinkerton men out of the state. The absurdity of this charge will be apparent to every man not a demagogue, who considers this matter in the light of reason and facts.

"The first intimation I had of the Pinkerton men they were already in the state.

They have been applied of as military in THE PINKERTON MEN.

They have been spoken of as military invaders, and I was called upon by a certain vaders, and I was called upon by a certain editor to order the national guards and put them out of the state. A gentleman said in a public speech 'why don't the governor pitch tham over into the Missouri river.' What a sublime spectacle that would have been the the governor, with fork in hand, taking these men by force down to the river and pitching them into it, for the stream is pretty wide and it is quite probable they would vide and it is quite probable they have fallen short of the bank and landed in

"The bringing of those men into the state "The bringing of those men into the state was as obnexious to me as it was to others, and I so expressed myself to the railroad company. I did not undertake to put them out by force, for there is no authority of law for my doing so. I did not give any orders to that effect for I am not in the habit of giving an order when I have no power to entered. Suppose I had directed a characteristic. orce it. Suppose I had directed a sheriff to take those men over the river, do you sup-pose he would have executed it! He is under heavy bonds, faithfully to perform his duty according to law. If a governor should order a sheriff to shoot a man, I think he would be very apt to ask the governor for his authority for issuing such an order. "The constitution names the only condition

when the governor shall employ the militia of the state. "Section 14, Article 5, constitution of the state of Nebraska provides as follows:

"The governor shall be commander inchief of the military and naval forces of the state (except when they shall be called into service of the United States), and may call out the same to execute the law, suppress inssurrection and rebel invasion.
"Section 29 chapter 55 of the compiled." "Section 22, chapter 56 of the compiled statutes, provides as follows: "The Nebraska national guards, heretofore mentioned, shall be liable at all times to be called into active service, and shall be first called out by the commander-in-chief on all occasions for military services within the state in time of war, invasion, riot, rebel-

lion, or reasonable apprehension thereof.

The above are the only provisions which authorize the governor to call into active serwas no riot, there was no rebellion, and there was no invasien of the state such as is contemplated by the constitution, which means an invasion by an armed military force. No one has ever contended that there was an insurrection, riot, rebellion or invasion. No one ever made a report to me, no complained to me of the Pinkerton men, either by letter or in person, nor asked me to remove them; but some

omplained through the newspapers.

'Ou their arrival in the state some of the Pinkerton men, and possibly all, were sworn in as special policemen. This was done by the mayor of Plattsmouth. I have been in-formed that the sheriff of Douglas county made some of them deputy sheriffs. "If any citizen had reason to believe that

either of them was exercising authority for-bidden by the statutes, it was his duty at once to enter a complaint before a magis-trate and have the case brought into court, where the question could be tested. It was the duty of such citizens to take this step. It was not my duty to go into different counties to ascertain whether any citizen had made necessary complaint or not. When such a complaint was made it was the duty of the county attorney to prosecute the case. And yet not one of these men who were so much exercised over this matter were so much exercised over this matter have entered a complaint in order to bring the Pinkerton men to punishment, if they were acting in violation of law. But that was not their purpose. They well knew there was no riot, no rebellion, no insurrection, no mob. They well knew that the governor had nothing to do with the initial content. ernor had nothing to do with the initiations of prosecutions. They well knew that it was the duty of the aggrieved parties to enter a complaint, and that it was the duty of the prosecuting attorney, and that he was

or the prosecuting attorney, and that he was
the proper person to conduct the prosecution,
But that course would not answer their purpose of creating excitement and inflaming
the prejudices and passions of men.

"It is my duty to "take care," in the language of the constitution, "that the laws be
faithfully executed." I do not propose to
make myself a law-breaker."

Pears' soap is the most elegant toilet adjunct.

Seventh-Day Adventists. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 17. - The annual world's conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist church epened here this morning with 150 delegates presented. The day was spent in

Popular Preparation! Pure, Potent, Powerful! Pallid Peo ple Praise, Progressive People Pur-Positively Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, Properly Partaken, Preserve Physical Powers, Produce Permanent Physical Perfection. Pur-

chase, Prove! Canada Will Consult England. OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 17 .- It is understood that MacDonald will shortly proceed to England, where he will have consultations with the members of the imperial government on questions connected with the fisheries dis-

Doctors give Jarvis old brandy.

The Big Wheat Steal. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 17.-The "wheat steal

case" was in court today and the whole story came out for the first time. Between thirty and forty thousand bushels of wheat were stolen from the clevator, and it is alleged that the firm of D. C. Moak & Co., which re-cently failed, were the principals. W. S. Harley, their book-keeper, and Charles Mason, foreman of the elevator, are named as accessories. The cars were loaded at the elevator and delivered to the firm. Harry Holcomb, ex-foreman, was also implicated, but he escaped. More disclosures and ar-rests are likely to follow.

Jarvis pear cider. See Bates & Co.

Harrison Finally Released. charge of being a fugitive from justice has attracted so much attention of late, was finally arraigned yesterday before Judge Berka, and his accusers failing to appear against him, he was released. He has been held in jail for eighteen days.

Jarvis medical brandy the best.

### LINCOLN NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Traveling Public Complains of Burlington Accommodations.

A FIGHT FOR IRELAND'S COLORS.

Capital City Democrats Preparing For a Joltification-Matters in the Supreme and District Courts -General Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMARA BEE, 1 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Oct. 17.

Before the Burlington extension was completed from Creighton to Verdigris the traveling public had decent accommodations over the road. Then the route was much shorter than now. Regular passenger coaches were run over the road and the people were all happy and contented. Not so at this time. Since the completion of the extension the luxuries have all been taken off the road and men, women and children are compelled to go from place to place, neighboring of course, in an ordinary caboose coach, and the only thing that separates the smoker from the lady is a thin partition, the door through which is constantly standing open, and the wind drives the smoke of cigars and old pipes back upon lady passengers and others of delicate nerves. This fails to suit the aesthetic taste of Representative Keiper, and he writes the state board of transportation and asks in the name of chivalry and decency that the road be compelled to put on respectable traveling coaches and give them accommo-dations at least equal to those of other days. The honorable gentleman is not only indignant, but he pictures the whole public in a similar frame of minā.

The matter will be looked into by the board, and if snything can be done the road will probably be ordered to provide suitable and decent accommodations for the wavfaring public.

IRELAND'S COLORS NOT WANTED. Two of the ladies of the Catholic bazaar, Mrs. Sutton and Mrs. Daubach, were anxious to see "Ireland's own im-mortal green" displayed among the decorations, and so borrowed two magnificent Irish flags from Hon. John Fitzgerald, which he had just procured from that cline. But when the ladies went to put them up they found the way barred by an order from the bishop The news spread and during the day feeling, although suppressed, was very bitter. The ladies were fighters-tru descendants of the women of Limerick -and at last won a victory for the green. At 7 o'clock last evening the flags were triumphantly floating, and will temain nailed to the mast until the close of the fair.

MUCHLY MORTGAGED PROPERTY. The Lombard Investment company joined David and Clementina McCurdy in a suit to recover the sum of \$1.500 before the district court of Lancaster county. Joseph H. Webster and C. L. Hall are also made defendants in the action. The suit is brought upon a realty mortgage, the owners proper having failed to comply with its conditions. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that since the debt was contracted with them two additional mortgages have been written upon the premises, thus covering the property with more dollars than it is worth, and that the first installment of interest has not been paid, amounting to \$31.50. Feeling insecure the plaintiffs seek to foreclose the mortgage and possess themselves of the property, or secure the prompt payment of of the sum claimed and the cost of the suit. Webster holds a mortgage on the property for \$1,500 and Hall for \$500. The whole sum has been negotiated since the first day of last March.

THE CATHOLIC FAIR. The pro-cathedral fair is now in full blast at Bohanan's hall. It will close Saturday night. The attendance from night to night is large and the attrac-tious are inviting. The event of the week, however, will take place Friday night, when the voting commences for the gold-headed cane which is to be presented to the most popular candidate for congress from the First congressional district. This means, of course the most popular from the dollars and cents standpoint. The cane is a magnificent one, but the party that wins will probably pay dear for the whistle. The following committee will register the votes for the cane: Mayor Sawyer, E. P. Roggen, A. Holter, J. C. McBride and John McMehan. It is only necessary to add that the voting for the cane will also conclude on the closing night of the fair.

POLITICAL POINTERS. "The republicans of Nebraska," remarked C. O. Wheedon to THE BEE representative, "need not turn another hand and the majority of the ticket will be without a precedent. But there is necessity for vigilance just the same. yes! yes! I am yours! And we'll win. The campaigners are making votes all won't we George?"

Hot Weather

and economical qualities of

is just the time to test the wonderful, labor-saving,

Pyle's Pearline.

Because then the wash is largest, the work most op-

pressive, and the articles to be washed most delicate.

PEARLINE is as harmless as pure castile soap. It does

away with most of the rubbing-hence it does away with

those portions of the washing which ruin both your health

and your clothes, and relieves this hardest of women's

work of most of its drudgery. PEARLINE is the latest

improvement in the way of soap, and, until something

better is discovered, it behooves every woman who has

to do with washing or cleaning, to supply herself or her

servants with this wonderful cleanser, which, although

Sold everywhere. Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

yet in its infancy, is used by millions of families.

over the state, and especially among the boys who will cast their first ballot. If started right it will not be an everlasting future fight to keep them in line. The battle is for principle, deep down, and the keener it is waged the more lasting the lessen will be that is learned. I do not think the democratic vote will be any larger than usual. McShane will not receive the vote claimed for him in Douglas county.

"I can speak with some degree of assurance for Otoe county," said Major J. C. Watson this morning, "and when the vote is counted in November you will find that my judgment is fairly good. The state and national ticket will come out of the contest with the old-time majority. I also think that the local ticket will be elected. The talk that there is bitterness between General Van Wyck and Mr. Ransom is all nonsense. The gentlemen are stumping the county to-gether, and they are on the most friendly terms. Van Wyck has no truer friend in the state than Ransom. You will have to interview my friends as to my chances. I will say, however, that I expect to be elected. The whole ticket is all right."

THEATRICAL GENEROSITY. Frank Lindon gives up his engage-ment one night here at the People's theatre to the call of democracy. He says he wants to see one good meeting here before he leaves the city, and generously donates the band music and the hall, one week from to-night, in the interests of Cleveland and Thurman, as he puts it. Hons. Bryan and Cundiff will preach the doctrine of democracy on that evening. A great effort will be made to have the meeting eclipse any former effort of the kind by the democrats of the Capital city.

THE SUPREME COURT. J. W. Lounsbury was admitted to practice.

Bierbower vs Singer; motion to quash bill of exceptions overruled. The following causes were argued and submitted: Kahn vs Kahn. State ex rel Anderson vs Cheyenne county; motion to vacate submission. Rogers vs Empkie Hardware company. Heilman vs Davis. Lucke vs Yoakin. Fitzger-

ald vs Meyer.

Beers vs The State; error from the district court of Lancaster county; reversed and remanded; opinion by Cobb, J., Maxwell, J., dissenting. Dunham vs Courtnay; error from the

listrict court of Lancaster county; affirmed; opinion by Maxwell, J.

Knox vs Williams; error from the district court of Lancaster county; affirmed;

opinion by Maxwell, J. State ex rel. Sutton vs Babcock, mandamus; writ denied; opinion by Max-

Northfield Knife company vs. Shapleigh; error from the district court of Cass county; affirmed; opinion by Max-State ex rel. Cox vs Hanlon; writ al-

lowed; opinion by Cobb, J.
CITY NEWS AND NOTES. Hon. John C. Watson, of Nebraska City, was in Lincoln to-day. He went to Unadilla this afternoon, where, with General Van Wyck and Hon. Frank Watson, he will consider political issues. Watson ought to be "unanimously" elected to the house from Olive

and Cass counties. The supreme court has handed down its decision in the Beers case at last. As stated, the case is remanded back for a new trial and a cold-blooded murderer has a new lease on life. It will probably now lead to ultimate liberty. Hon. C. A. Atkinson went to St. Paul to-day to talk politics. He goes from there to Loup City, then to Strang and

thence home. The remains of William Pike, the destitute Canadian bricklayer, who died here Monday, was laid to rest today by the bricklayers' union. The scene as the union, thirty-two strong, marched to Wyuka to perform the last sad rites, was most impressive. Although without a dollar he was gener-

ously and decently buried.

"superior."

Storekeepers and druggists with private "axes to grind," although well aware of the superiority of SOZODONT to all preparations for the teeth, sometimes recommend other articles as 'equally good" or "the same thing" or

Axes to Grind.

Insist on having SOZO-Peycke Bros. for Jarvis blackberry

Master of the Situation. Chicago Tribune: "It is uscless to struggle against fate, Iphigenia. Your own heart draws you to me irresistibly,

my proud darling."
"What do you mean, sir?" exclaimed the high-spirited Boston girl. "Have I ever given you the right to address me in this overbearingly familiar man-ner?"

"Not to speak of the ardent devotion I have long felt for you, Iphigenia Boehn," replied the young man with a tenderness not unmixed with sternness 'I am to umpire the next game between the Bostons and the Detroits."
"O, George!" said she wildly, "yes



Burlington Koute

The Burlington takes the lead.

It was in advance of all lines in developing Nebraska

It was in advance of all lines in establishing dining-car service between Missouri river points and Chicago.

It was in advance of all lines in giving the people of Omaha and the West a fast mail service.

It was in advance of all lines in running its trains from the East into Omaha proper.

It was in advance of all lines in reducing the time of passenger trains between Omaha and Chicago.

It was in advance, and is the only line by which you can feave Omaha in the morning and arrive in Denver the evening of the same day.

It has been progressive in the past.

It will lead in the future.

Travel and ship via the Burlington.

Ticket Office, 1223 Farnam Street. Telephone 250. Depot on Tenth Street.





ON YOUR

VELVET

winter is rapidly approaching. In addition to heavy clothing, those who are proudent will provide a supply of Henson's PLASTER in anticipation of Coughs, Colds, Chest Pans, theumatism, Sciatica and other nilments which are sure to prevail during the Fall months. This plaster is well known as a uniformly reliable remedy in such troubles; is always ready for in such troubles; is always ready for in such troubles; is always ready for many spurious initiations in the market, careful buyers will always ask for Benson's and refuse all other porous plasters.

EF Send two cent stamp to Scabury & Johnson, 21 Plati Street, N. Y., for a copy of Institutions From the Doctoric, a valuable household book.

mind," but something more substan

tial will be necessary quite soon, as

winter is rapidly approaching. In

### SOME DOCTORS

honestly admit that they can't curs Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Others say they can but—don't. Ath-lo-pho-ros says nothing but—cures. That's the secret of its success. Years of trial have proved it to be a quick, safe, sure cure.

equice, saye, sure cure.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 3, 1887.

In my own family Athlophores was used as a last resert, the user having suffered from rheumatism for years and having been treated for the disease by disease physicians in this Sente appearant police.

Sente with our owner that the server of peacety by dealers of the control of the sentence of the control of the sentence o ple have used this remody with the same results claimed for it. C. H. Wilson. Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1888. Athlophores has completely cured me of nervous headachs, and I feel thankful for all the good it has done me. Mrs. LOUISE CHERRY.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored pic-ture, "Moorish Maiden." THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

# Sutro Tunnel Company.

A decree for foreclosure against the SUTRO TUN NEL Company has just been entered in the United States Circuit Court, Ninth Circuit, District of Nevada and the property of that company will be sold there-under at an early date. The Reorganization Committee hereby gives notice that stockholders of that company will be allowed a FINAL opportunity to pro-tect their hitherto unassented stock by subscribing to the new bonds and depositing their stock as heretofore advertised. Subscriptions to said bonds will be received at the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broad-way. New York, at the following terms, to-wit:

55 CENTS PER SHARE, ASSENT-

ING FROM THE DATE HEREOF TO

NOV. 3, 1888, AT 12 M., and thereafter 60 CENTS PER SHARE, ASSENTING UNTIL JAN. 2, 1880, AT 3 P. M.

Subscribers to the bonds will receive Trust Company certificates, entitling them to the same number of shares as those deposited by them, and H in bonds for each & cents and & cents respectively paid by them. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent, will be allowed on subscriptions from date of payment.

Payment should be made by eneck on New York to the Union Trust Company, and should be accompanied by the stock duly endorsed in blank and an authorization to the Union Trust Company, Hank forms for this authorization and cories of circulars can be obtained upon application at the Union Trust Company's office, or at room B, Seventh floor, Mills Building, New York.

Dated New York, October 3, 188.

H. R. BALTZER, Chairman.

H. R. BALTZER, Chairman, GORDON MACDONALD. P.C. A. M. VAN WEEL, OTTO LOWENGARD, THEODORE SELIGMAN. REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

Election Proclamation.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section eleven (II) of chapter twenty-six (26) of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, entitled "Elections," I, John M. Thayer, governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby issue my proclamation, that on Tuesday, the sixth day of November, A. D. 1888, there will be an election held at the usual places of voting in said state, for the purpose of electing the following officers, to-wit:

Five electors of president and vice president of the United States.

One member of congress from the First congressional district.

One member of congress from the Second congressional district.

One member of congress from the Third congressional district.

Governor.

Lieutenant governor.

Secretary of state.

State treasurer.

Analitor public accounts.

Attorney general.

Commissioner of public lands and buildings. Superintendent of public instruction.

State senator for each senatorial district, and Representatives for each representative district, as provided by law.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state. Done at Lincoln this 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and elighty-eight, the twenty-second year of the state, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

By the Governor, JOHN M. THAYER. Election Proclamation.

By the Governor, JOHN M. THAYER.

G. S. LAWS, Secretary State.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of County Clerk, Douglas County, up to 2 p. m. Saturday, October 21th 1888, for the moving of 600 yards of earth, more or less, west of Military bridge on Military road between section 4 and 9, 16, 19; work to be completed within 20 days. Certified check for Ten dollars to accompany each bid. each bid.
The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
M. D. ROCHE.
County Clerk.

May afford bodity protection "in your | W. G. ALBRIGHT, Real Estate,

218 S.15th St., Omaha.

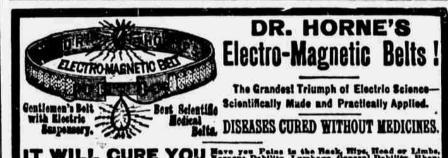
-BEST AND CHEAPEST-

## ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE!

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