LINCOLN NEWS AND GOSSIP

A Few Points of Interest Concerning a Public Contract.

DOINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

A Slippery Colored Crook Works the Capital City to the Tune of About $200—General Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, NOV. 21.

From time immemorial the frailties of human nature have become more and more apparent. The average man, however, rarely ever confesses that he is dishonest. In the ordinary sense there seems to be no good reason why he should. In most deals he pays his debts, goes his way with other men and bears uniform confidence and respect. But when he touches public works and is put on the pay rolls of a county or state, the condition of affairs suddenly changes, and a damaging commentary on human nature suddenly confronts us. There can be no wrong in beating a great state. So it seems he reasons, basing judgment on the general class of work he turns out. Poor work has become so common on public contracts that nobody expects aught else.

During the day THE BEE representative took occasion to examine the plans and specifications governing the work of Contractor John Lanham on the capitol grounds. To the ordinary eye everything seemingly indicates that the work done and doing is of a high order of excellence, but when the eye is put to the work and the specifications, side by side, the discrepancy becomes so apparent as to become startling. No one capable of judgment upon things ordinary can fail to see that the differences between them are as great as night is from day. The specifications are on file in the office of the commissioner of public lands and buildings, and can be seen by anyone who cares to look into the matter. A hasty perusal of the plans and specifications makes it plain that the architect contemplated an excellence of construction and perfection of finish not even approached by Mr. Lanham's workmen. When it comes to a question of comparison the plans become very interesting reading. They recite that all stone work is to be free from blemishes. Pavement of terraces and all walks, both inside the grounds and all around the outside, on the four streets, are to be of red sandstone two and one-half inches thick and laid in squares 24x22 upon a foundation of six inches of clear, coarse sand. Then the pavement blocks are to be laid perfectly true and level, and the whole is to be run over with liquid Portland cement, well worked into the joints, and the entire surface then covered with planking and kept for three days upon all pavements; upon the removal of the planking the surface cement is to be cleared off and cleaned and the joints rubbed down even. The curbing is required to be rubbed on both sides and also on top, and to have rounded edges. The stipulations also show that the curbing ought to be four inches thick, and laid on six inches of sand, both sides to be well "rammed." These requirements have been grossly violated. Nothing has been done that even approximates this work, and yet, upon the surface everything looks well.

It will possibly be urged that Mr. Lanham took the contract too cheap, and that he is doing good enough work for the money he gets. The fact, however, remains just the same, that he contracted to do the work under stipulated plans and specifications, and to get the work underbid other contractors $20,000. To save himself and come out ahead, if possible, he slurs or permits the work to be done in a slipshod manner, and the state is to suffer for his stupidity and ignorance. Up to this date he has been paid on estimates the sum of $40,485.06, or within $16,714.94 of what he he is to receive when the work is pronounced finished.

The taxpayers of the state have a right to enter a protest against Lanham's receiving another dollar of public money for the class of work he is doing. And the pertinent quiry is put squarely to the board of public lands and buildings: Is it right to pay out state funds on work or estimates that in no measurable degree approximates the plans prescribed and agreed upon. Let it be understood, also, that the abortions pointed out by THE BEE representative are by no means the worst features of the contract Lanham is rushing to completion. Gather the plans and compare the work side by side, and it will soon be discovered that the half has not been told.

A MAHOGANY CROOK.

Last Sunday a well dressed colored woman alighted from the evening Missouri Pacific passenger train, a stranger in a strange land. She passed along the streets as proudly as a princess, but was soon lost sight of in the gathering darkness. Where she spent the night no one seems to know. Monday morning, however, she again appeared on the streets, and inquired for work in different parts of the city. Her movements were all made in a modest, business-like way, and she passed from mind almost as rapidly as she was dismissed from place to place. No one suspicioned that she was prying for jewelry or articles of value wherever she went. During the day Express Agent Teas' wife discovered that her elegant gold watch, presented to her by her husband, was missing. It suddenly dawned upon her that it had been stolen. Other ladies reported articles of nominal value missing. And, stranger, wherever articles were missed they were shadowed by the presence of the nice looking colored woman a short time before. Two and two were put together, and yesterday morning the impression prevailed that the dusky maid seeking work the day prior was a crook of the slickest kind, and would bear arrest for general results if nothing more. Her description was put into the hands of the police force, but the search made for her has been in vain. She folded her tent and left as suddenly and quietly as she came. In the language of the Call, she is thus far a winner to the tune of over $200. The search for her, however, continues, and will be kept up until it is reasonably certain that she has gone "a glimmering." Moral: A nice looking colored girl, about twenty years old, might be called a dark mulatto, well dressed, medium stature, regular features, weighing about 120 pounds, a stranger, and searching for work, might bear watching.

A SALINE COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

Articles incorporating the Saline County Abstract association were filed in the office of the secretary of state this morning. They set forth that $10,000 have been set apart to maintain a company that has for its purpose furnishing abstracts of title to real estate in that county and reporting instruments filed for record. The association commences business on the 20th day of August and continues under its charter for ten years. The following gentlemen organized and incorporated the institution, viz: J. W. Van Duyn, I. W. Johnson, E. E. McIntyre, George H. Hastings, Frank W. Miles, Stanley Larson, W. E. Maynard, John W. Lyons, George T. Sawyer, H. I. Coe, George D. Stevens, I. L. Tedball, J. R. Neil, T. H. Miller, J. C. Thurston, R. E. Dent, A. E. Moeller, and L. E. Southworth. This company ought to be solvent. It is composed of lawyers, bankers, county officials and clerical gentlemen generally.

SUPREME COURT NEWS.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

State ex rel. Craig vs School district No. 2, Phelps county; plaintiff given six days to serve briefs.

The following causes were argued and submitted: Kearney vs Tnemanson, State ex rel. Thompson vs Kearney.

Schuyler National bank vs John G. Bollong; error from the district court of Colfax county; affirmed; opinion by Maxwell, J.

First National bank vs Hector C. Bollong; error from the district court of Colfax county; reversed and remanded; opinion by Maxwell, J.

Schuyler National bank vs Neil R. Bollong; error from the district court of Colfax county; reversed and remanded; opinion by Maxwell, J.

Tepoel vs Saunders County National bank; error from the district court of Saunders county; affirmed; opinion by Maxwell, J.

Early vs McDonald; error from the district court of Platte county; affirmed; opinion by Maxwell, J.

Dye vs Russell; error from the district court of Harlan county; affirmed; opinion by Maxwell, J.

Vollmer vs State; error from the district court of Douglas county; reversed and remanded; opinion by Reese, Charles J.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

The aggregate railroad mileage in the state of Nebraska is 4,905.46 miles. Mr. Waring has made a careful compilation and this may be regarded as a correct statement.

The case of Dunn vs the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company occupied the attention throughout the entire day. It is attracting considerable attention, and every inch of ground is hotly contested.

The grand jury is hauling the boys over the coals at a lively rate. Saloonkeepers who have been in the habit of violating the Sunday law in Lincoln will find that it has been a poor way to serve the Lord. It is pretty certain that pat cases lie against several saloonists.

"I regard Officer Mitchell," said a prominent attorney to THE BEE man this morning, "as one of the most faithful and efficient policemen on the city force. That man Emmons is crazy or a crank. It would be a calamity to have Mitchell removed, and the council committee who passed judgment upon him know this to be true."

A dozen or more stalwart republicans hunger and thirst after Postmaster Watkins' shoes, and the machine has commenced to turn for the winning man. But who he will be no one seems anxious even to hazard a guess. Among the aspirants the following gentlemen are prominent, viz.: Colonel Taylor, Editor Gere, J. C. McBride, E. P. Roggen, Judge Parker and C. C. Bell. Capable gentlemen, no doubt, all of them.

S. C. Oatley was seriously hurt in a runaway last evening about 7 o'clock. He sustained several severe cuts and bruises. The vehicle in which he was riding was smashed into a fine lot of kindling wood.

Thirteen ill-famists were brought into court yesterday and assessed fines aggregating $240.50. The profits of shame proved to be a pretty good sum for this week. It is said that the grand jury is also after the "madams" with a sharp stick.

To Colorado and Return.

The great Rock Island celebrates its grand opening. To celebrate the opening of its great system, the Rock Island route, the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway, will run a grand excursion to Colorado points on Tuesday morning, November 27, leaving Kansas City at 9:50 and St. Joseph at 9:45. The fare for the round trip to Colorado Springs, Denver or Pueblo is only $10—the lowest ever known in the history of western travel. The excursion arrives at Colorado Springs at 8:40, Pueblo at 9:30 and Denver at 10:35 the next morning; tickets good for fifteen days, magnificent view of the Rockies for seventy-five miles.

How Does Crow Really Taste?

"How did it really taste?"

The question was put to Professor E. L. Morse, the young Harvard man, who paid an election bet by eating a dish of crow in South Chicago recently. It was put seriously to the professor as an educated man capable of describing his experience by a gourmet who is not averse to treating his palate to a new sensation when properly recommended.

"It has a decided gamy flavor," said the professor. "To persons fond of wild meat this will not be a drawback. The flavor, in fact, is not as strong as that of some wood cock or even rail that I have eaten. The crow I ate was probably young, as it was tender—nearly as tender as a half-grown grouse. I only speak for one of this age."

"How was it cooked?"

"Mine was baked plain, and served merely with some cress. I disdained to shirk full payment of my wager by a resort to French cooking. Besides, when I found I had it to do, I was really curious to know how the bird tasted. So I did not permit it to be stuffed with spices or disguised by a sauce. I ate crow."

"Now, honor bright, can you recommend it?"

"That depends," reflectively answered the professor. "You see, this bird has so long posed as a creature of ill-omen, it is blessed with so coarse an appetite itself, and tradition and common opinion have so long maligned it that I couldn't recommend it to one whose palate is much affected by his imagination. But to a man who can sit down to table oblivious of superstition and ridicule, I should say crow might take its place along with prairie chicken or woodcock on his menu. I can say for myself that I should have thought the bird I ate belonged to one of the edible game species, without any suspicion of crow, had I not known beforehand what it was."

"The crow, then, is not so black as he is painted?" said the inquiring epicure, encouraged.

"By no means. It would not surprise me to see crow take its place some day at Delmonico's or Kinsley's among the fashionable game dishes. Other birds of its flavor are becoming scarce except in the wilder parts of the country. The crow, on the other hand, offers tempting facilities to marketmen almost at their doors."

"Well," philosophized the gourmet, as the conversation drew to a close, "stranger things have happened in gastronomy than the one you predict. The jackdaw of Rheims, in spite of a ban by the priesthood, was once relished by French noblemen. Peacocks and parrots were cooked whole in their plumage in the time of the fastidious Heliogabalus. Nowadays we have French cooking---more wonderful than anything to which history can point. Ah! there's no telling but what the future may yet do justice to the crow. If we could only get it out of politics, it would not take so long!"

If you are about to make a pudding, a jelly, a cake or other article of pastry, don't, my dear madam, if you have a due regard for your husband's, your children's or your own digestion, use any other than Van Duzer's Flavoring Extracts. They contain no deleterious chemical ingredient. The sterling flavors named are in every way worthy of your confidence, since they are delicious, pure and highly concentrated. Grocers everywhere sell them.

A Modern Crusoe.

Philadelphia Ledger: Prof. Lee, Bowdoin college, who was the naturalist of the recent Albatross expedition, in the South Pacific ocean, discovered a modern Crusoe on Charles island, one of the Galapagos group, which was formerly a convict colony of the Ecquador government. The crew of the Albatross were told that Charles island was uninhabited except by a few pigs and other animals left behind by a former colony. They found, however, an old man, nearly naked and with a long gray beard, who at first seemed afraid of them. "He came to the island with a searching party after a valuable species of moss, and becoming separated from his companions he was deserted. He lived on fruit and herbs and had a hut built of the skins of beasts he had killed with a pocket-knife. He was glad to see his fellowmen when he recovered from his first fear, and his desire to return to his friends was granted.

Fire Victims Buried.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The funeral of the six unidentified victims of the big fire here was held to-day in the rink. A long procession followed the remains to Mount Hope cemetery. Bells were tolled, flags were at half mast, and the stores along the route were closed.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Pearline
Washing Compound

has become more popular with the women of this land—in less time—than anything ever invented for the household.

The intelligent rich use Pearline because of the superior results obtained—*perfect cleanliness.*

The intelligent middle class—because of the superior results, and the fact that, in doing away with the rubbing, it does away with the worst of the wear and tear on clothing and paint—*makes a saving.*

The intelligent poor—because it takes the drudgery out of their hardest work—a delicate woman can do a large wash with the aid of Pearline—*know it's better than soap.*

PEARLINE will wash clothes—clean paint, china, silver, glassware, windows, oil paintings, carpets without taking up—better—in less time and with less labor, than anything known; besides it is absolutely harmless.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—they are not, and besides are dangerous. PEARLINE is never peddled, but sold by all good grocers. Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MEN AND MEASURES OF HALF A CENTURY—By Hugh McCulloch. Large octavo. Price $4. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A more disappointing book was never issued to the public! We expected much from Hugh McCulloch, because it seemed natural that a man who had been so excellent a secretary of the treasury should be also a man of superior intellect. We had a right to believe that a man who mingled upon terms of equality and intimacy with the greatest men of the union in the most exciting period of the nation's life would have preserved some memories that would have enlarged and rounded our knowledge of them. We were justified in assuming that in the ripeness of his faculties the hale and hearty septuagenarian, ex-secretary of the treasury, would give a volume bubbling over with the wine of true wisdom, the quintessence of great stores of observed facts and of matured deductions. Nothing is further from such great expectations than the actual volume. It must be a failure from the point of view of publication, because it is an inferior production, showing that outside of his banking operations Hugh McCulloch was below the average man in intellectual grasp. Balzac in his wonderful novels made a specialty of bankers, and ranked them very low, expressing his general view by the declaration that men could comprehend what God thought of money by the hands in which he placed it. Hugh McCulloch unconsciously has verified Balzac.

There is some little interest in the beginning of the work, which describes the Boston of 1832, and the Indiana of 1833. If the author had comprehended how little he had to say of the great men whom Lincoln gathered around himself that was new, or that was interesting, he would have made much more of this part than he has done. In his connection with the state bank of Indiana, he could have shown to perfection the manner in which that institution helped to build up the state, and he could have explained thoroughly the real functions which banking should perform. He knows this to the red heart's reddest core, but instead of telling us what all wish to know, and what no one can tell as well as he, he devotes the greater part of his book to commentaries of the public men of the Lincoln era, taken mostly from the public press with some faint additions of his own. We are living at a time when there is a strong and widespread dissatisfaction with the national banks based upon many things, but chiefly upon two. The first is that they have made themselves parties to the sale of railroad bonds issued in defiance of law, and in direct violation of the rights of stockholders, and have carried this to such a pitch of audacious contempt of public opinion, and disregard for public morality that they have become a scandal and a reproach to the American name. The second is that as by the very nature of their charters they must come to an end with the payment of the national debt, they have formed an association to prevent and delay its payment, and this has resulted in the building up of a huge yearly surplus, much of which is wasted in needless appropriations.

No one better than Hugh McCulloch could in an incidental fashion have paved the way for a return to a state system of banking based upon just such a bank as that with which he had so much to do. If he had gone into the details of the work done by the branches, we might have found in a return to such banking a remedy for those agricultural locusts in human form that eat up our western and northwestern farmers with usury. These pests take advantage of the fact that the national banks do not perform the functions of agricultural banks, and the farmer who wishes to borrow money is compelled to have recourse to them, and they skin him alive. Recently in Dakota a farmer who borrowed $300 was compelled to give his note for $350, and to pay 1 per cent a month interest. The business of loaning to farmers is one essentially connected with the prosperity of a section so absolutely agricultural as our own. The writer believes that the state bank of Indiana, through its branches, did such a business, but Hugh McCulloch has kept that fact to himself. Our present national banks use their funds to loan to great railroad institutions, to float masses of railroad bonds, to brace up wheat speculators, etc., but they have no use for the business of the farming element.

Like a certain old man who would be prating Verges McCulloch insists upon giving us his views as to the merits of the union generals during the war. We tremble at the thought that the Century magazine may engage him to write his account of famous battles from what he heard people say about them who were there. And as if this were not enough to condemn his volume, he introduces his views upon the tariff, and repeats them in a preface. There never was so silly an old man. He being a banker, looks upon England as the great sum of human wisdom and repeats the axioms of English teachers. But the poor man confutes himself by his own reminiscences. He shakes his head dolefully, and says: "Our trade with South America is lost, gentlemen. We buy coffee of Brazil to the amount of fifty millions, and Brazil buys only to the amount of ten millions of us. Were it not for the wheat and flour we send to England we could not buy this coffee. But when England can buy wheat cheaper elsewhere she will do so." This is terrible, very terrible. It stands to reason that England can manufacture cheaper than we can, because she pays her work people less. But England is losing her trade already and Germany is grabbing it, because Germany can manufacture cheaper than England. Free trade means a race for cheap production, and this means misery to the workingman. We in America are determined to be out of the race which will soon come to an end in the ruin of all engaged in it, and then when prices come up to their normal standard all over the world, the United States will have all the foreign trade that it cares for. Men of the English school believe prices can be continually forced down, but this is ridiculous. After a certain point is reached, prices must go up, or free trade nations will cease to manufacture. In the mean while Old Verges McCulloch gives us a good idea of those halcyon days when Boston harbor was full of American ships, doing a roaring trade to everywhere. "Oats were 6 cents a bushel in Indianapolis, chickens 50 cents a dozen, eggs 3 cents a dozen, beef and pork 2½ cents a pound." Deadwood is somewhat isolated, and therefore prices cannot be very high, but if the curious reader wishes to know how these times compare with those, let him find out the prices paid there on those commodities. The flouring mills there are paying $1 a bushel for spot wheat.

MAKE NO MISTAKE—If you have made up your mine to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virture of its peculiar combination, proportion and combination, curative powers superior to any other article of the kind before the people. From all affections arising from impure blood or low state of the system it is unequaled. Be sure to get Hood's.

She Wanted a Loan of the President

An elderly woman called at the white house Tuesday to ask President Cleveland for a loan of $300. She was in good humor, and didn't seem at all displeased at not gaining an interview with the president. A reporter of the Washington Star learned that her name is Mrs. Annie Brennan, and that she belongs in Conshohocken. She left home to visit a friend in Manayunk, but instead borrowed money and went to Washington. She expressed a belief that her daughters would be worried if they knew of her whereabouts, but she added: "Indeed, I can travel as far as any of them, and get along as well as they can." She was furnished with a transportation to her home by the Washington authorities.

The delicious fragrance, refreshing coolness and soft beauty imparted to the skin by Pozzoni's Powder commends it to all ladies.

An Expensive Burial.

Philadelphia Ledger: Dr. Henry Miller, who made $3,000,000 in the manufacture of pills, was buried at Wilmington, Mass., recently, in a casket which cost $9,000. Four coal black horses carried him to a temporary brick tomb which cost $500, on a catafalque which cost $2,000, and at the tomb the casket was placed in a big red cedar box, which cost $250, held together by sixty big brass screws, which cost $18. Owing to the fact that his life ended rather suddenly, another coffin equally magnificent, and intended to hold the first, was not completed in time for service. When completed it will have cost as much as the other, and the two will be placed, one in the other, inside of an oblong glass case three inches thick, to be made at a cost of $300. The final resting place, to be built at an estimated cost of $10,000, will be a tomb in the village burying ground.

Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensation, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches,—now familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH will afford instantaneous relief.

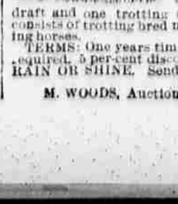
But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvellous curative power of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT and an IMPROVED INHALER, price, $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE and assisted to a speedy cure by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. A new, instantaneous and infallible antidote to pain, inflammation and weakness of the Chest and Lungs. The first and only pain-killing Plaster. All druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston Mass.



Public sale of imported draft stallions and trotting stock at York, Neb Nov. 27, 1888, commencing at 9:30 a. m. We will offer our entire stock of horses, about 30 in number, 3 Percherons, 1 Clydesdale, 1 Shire, 1 French Canadian, several grade draft and one trotting stallion. The balance consists of trotting bred mares, fillies and driving horses.

TERMS: One years time, good bankable paper required. 5 per cent discount for cash. SALE—RAIN OR SHINE. Send for catalogue.

FRY & FAHRBACH.
M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

Burlington Route C.B.&Q.R.R.

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 leave 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.

Bids for Public Printing.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF PRINTING,
LINCOLN, NOV. 15, 1888.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at any time on or before 2 o'clock p. m. of the 11th day of December, A. D. 1888, for the printing of all bills for the legislature, with such matters as may be ordered by either house thereof to be printed in "bill form," which is shown and designated as Class one (1) under the printing laws of the state of Nebraska.

For the printing and binding in paper covers one thousand (1,000) copies each of the biennial reports of the auditor public accounts, treasurer, secretary of state and commissioner of public lands and buildings; and five hundred (500) copies each of the biennial reports of the attorney general, superintendent public instruction, state librarian and adjutant general; and all other reports and documents that may be ordered printed by the legislature, except such as may enter into and form a part of the journals, which class of work is known and designated as Class 3 under the printing laws of Nebraska.

The bill work executed under Class 1 shall be printed in small pica type on paper fourteen (14) inches long by eight and one-half (8½) inches wide, single page, paper to be 28 pounds double cap to the ream and except the title page each page shall contain not less than twenty-five (25) lines of solid matter of seven (7) inches in length, and the lines shall be successively numbered with a blank only in each space between the lines.

The title page of said bills shall contain not less than eighteen (18) lines as above, with (3) inches additional space allowable for display title matter. Each bid shall state what the bidder is willing to do the work complete for per page, including composition, paper, presswork, stitching, folding and all work or material entering into the work required.

All work executed under Class 1 shall be delivered in good order by the contractor to the office of the secretary of state within three (3) days after the receipt of the order by said contractor from the chairman of the committee in printing in either branch of the legislature.

All work executed under Class three (3) shall be printed in long primer, brevier and nonpareil type, on paper to be nine (9) inches long by six (6) wide, single page, paper to be forty-five (45) lbs. to the ream, white book. Each bid under Class 3 shall state what the bidder is willing to do the work complete for per page, on each report or item in the class, including composition, paper, presswork, stitching, folding and all work or material entering into the work required. Galley and page proof must be furnished when required by the officers of the executive department or the chairman of the committee on printing in either branch of the legislature. Work when completed to be delivered free of expense at the state house.

Proposals for work on each of the above classes will not be considered unless the same shall be accompanied by a bond in the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, with two or more sureties, that in case the party proposing for such contract shall be awarded the same such party will within five days after the award to him of such contract enter into bonds for the faithful performance thereof, as provided by law and the terms of these proposals.

Proposals shall be marked "Proposals for Public Printing" and addressed to the state board of printing in care of the secretary of state, Lincoln, Neb.

Contracts on Class one (1) as above specified will be awarded as a whole.

Contracts on Class three (3) as above specified will be awarded in whole or in part, as the board may elect.

Samples of the work to be executed under classes one and three may be seen at the office of the secretary of state.

Contracts on above classes one and three to run two years from Dec. 1, 1888.

The state printing board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

G. L. LAWS, Secretary of State.
H. A. BABCOCK, Auditor Public Acc'ts.
C. H. WILLARD, State Treasurer.
n6dtod10 Of the State Board of Printing.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address, PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS are successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Are *Safe, Effectual and Pleasant* $1 per box by mail, or at druggists. *Sealed Particulars* 2 postage stamps. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. *For sale and by mail by Goodman Drug Co., Omaha, Neb.*

DR. CLARKE
Sure Cures! ESTABLISHED 1851 186 So. Clark St. Chicago, Ills.
The Regular Old-Established PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Is still Treating with the Greatest SKILL and SUCCESS
Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood, Failing Memory, Exhausting Drains, Terrible Dreams, Head and Back Ache and all the effects leading to early decay and perhaps Consumption or Insanity, treated scientifically by new methods with never-failing success.
SYPHILIS and all bad Blood and Skin Diseases permanently cured.
KIDNEY and URINARY complaints, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Varicocele and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs cured promptly without injury to Stomach, Kidneys or other Organs.
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