THE DAY BEFORE THE BATTLE

Intense Activity in Both of the Political Camps.

WHERE IT WILL BE FOUGHT.

The Judges and Clerks of Election—Probability of the Fiercest Contest in the City of Omaha—Etc., Etc., Etc.

Day Before the Battle.

It is conceded by every one that to day's election will be one of the hottest and most bitterly contested political fights ever witnessed in Omaha. The greatest amount of interest is centered upon Rush and McShane, candidates for city treasurer, while the general public is interested in the mayoralty. Police judge probably is the third most important issue, though there seems to be about a stand-off between that race and the heat for comptroller. All day yesterday boodle stock, that portion of Farnam street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth was thronged with an excited and noisy crowd of ward workers hotly discussing the situation and arranging plans for today's great battle. To an observer and listener the scenes as well as conversations, overheard were amusing and interesting.

"One hundred dollars" shouted a Fourth ward enthusiast, "that Lininger and Rush will be elected."

No response.

"If any of you democrats have nerve enough to back your loud talk with dust come and see me," again cried the speculator, but he could not find a taker.

"I tell you, Cushing is a gone goaling," argued an ex-councilman who resides near Brownell hall, to half a dozen eager voters. "That Iowa record of his has killed him."

Down the street a little farther and in the vicinity of three large banking institutions scores of men, who seldom take part in elections, could be seen working like beavers, their struggle being directed to the treasurership, while over at the Millard hotel Chairman Mercer had all he could do to take care of the crowd constantly pressing him for information and instructions.

The fight is developing some startling features. About noon reports were circulated to the effect that, Broatch and his friends had determined to knife Lininger and Bechel, but those of them who were seen entered a strong denial of the charge. Mr. Broatch was sought for though he could not be found in time to get an interview with him. In the bank circles, it is the First and Nebraska Nationals favoring McShane against the Omaha National, Merchant's National and all the others who are supporting Rush.

The republicans feel confident of electing their entire ticket. The councilmanic candidates are putting in their best licks. Mr. Bechel's friends claim that he has no reason to fear enough opposition from Broatch to defeat him.

The indications are that an immense vote will be polled today.

Points to Be Contested.

The city election takes place today, and the voting precincts will be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 6 p. m. A list of the officers to be voted for as also, in detail, the various bond propositions which are to come before the people, will be found on another page of this issue of THE BEE. In brief, however, the officers to be elected are: A mayor, city treasurer, city comptroller, police judge and nine councilmen at large. These councilmen may be voted for in any ward of the city.

The first proposition is as regards the issuing of $250,000 bonds to the Nebraska Central railroad in aid of the construction of a steel bridge over the Missouri to cost $1,000,000.

Another is the issuing of $215,000 bonds for the purchase of sites and the erection thereon of schools.

The third proposition relates to the issuing of bonds for $65,000 for the purchase of the exposition building and the conversion of the same into a market house.

All of these bond propositions to be successful must receive two-thirds of the votes cast on the same.

The candidates' names and each of the propositions will be printed on separate tickets.

VOTING PRECINCTS.

The polls will be held at the following places:

OMAHA PRECINCT NO. 1.

District No. 1—Southwest corner Tenth and Jones streets.

District No. 2—No. 1117 South Sixth street, Viney's barber shop.

District No 3—Southeast corner Eleventh and Dorcas streets, engine house.

OMAHA PRECINCT NO. 2.

District No. 1.—No. 1248 South Sixteenth street.

District No. 2—No. 1871 South Sixteenth street.

OMAHA PRECINCT NO. 3.

District No. 1—City jail.

District No. 2—No. 1022 Harney street.

OMAHA PRECINCT NO 4.

District No. 1—1607 Capitol avenue.

District No. 2—No. 1712 St. Mary's avenue.

OMAHA PRECINCT NO. 5.

District No. 1—No. 504 North Sixteenth street.

OMAHA PRECINCT NO. 6.

District No. 1—No. 2530 Lake street.

District No. 2—Lyceum hall, on Twenty-fourth street, on south side of M. E. & M. V. railroad track.

District No. 3—Stevens' store, on Parker street, west of Twenty-third street.

OMAHA PRECINCT NO. 7.

District No. 1—Corner Twenty-ninth and Woolworth avenue, school house.

District No. 2—H. G. Clark's building, on Twenty-ninth street, between Dupont and Rice streets.

OMAHA PRECINCT NO. 8.

District No. 1—South side Cuming, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, harness shop.

District No. 2.—Cuming street between Twenty-fourth street and Twenty-fifth avenue, Furay's barn.

OMAHA PRECINCT NO. 9.

District No. 1.—Corner Twenty-ninth and Farnam streets, C. J. Johnson's store.

District No. 2—Corner Mercer and Lowe avenues, C. J. Ryan's store.

SOUTH OMAHA PRECINCT.

District No. 1—F. Pivonka's N street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

District No. 2—J. Levi's, Twenty sixth street, between N and O streets.

District No. 3—Little house back of Keller's hotel, O street.

District No. 4—Exchange hotel.

COUNTY PRECINCTS.

Florence Precinct—At school house at Florence.

Union Precinct—At George L. Redmond's house.

Jefferson Precinct—At A. P. Deidrichson's office, Bennington.

Elkhorn Precinct—At town hall, Elkhorn city.

Valley Precinct—At school house at Valley station.

Waterloo Precinct—At Masonic hall building.

Chicago Precinct—At Van Alf's office.

Millard Precinct—At school house at Millard station.

McArdle Precinct—At McArdle's school house.

Douglas Precinct—At Henry Ruser's place, southwest quarter, section 30, township 14, range 13.

West Omaha—At school house, district No. 9.

The judges and clerks of the Third ward, First district, will assemble at 1008 Davenport street and adjourn immediately to the city jail.

The officers of the Second district of the Fifth ward will meet at the engine house corner Sixteenth and Izard and then adjourn to another place which has not yet been announced.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.

There will be two sets of clerks at the polling places, but the same judges will preside over the ballot boxes.

The judges and clerks appointed by Mayor Broatch to serve at the election are as follows:

First Ward—First district: Judges, Robert Gleon, M. Shriker, J. D. Tooker; clerks, C. P. Birkett, Scott Butler. Second district: Judges, James Henderson, E. P. Flagg, Pat McJaffrey; clerks, E. K. Long, W. Mathers. Third district: Judges, C. E. Goodman, P. H. Mahon, C. M. Smith; clerks, J. M. Brandt, Mat P. English.

Second Ward—First district: Judges, William Abbott, David Farquhar, R. W. Hartos; clerks, Clif Rosser, Shay Warner. Second district: Judges, Dan O'Keefe, William Gatewood, L. D. Prichard; clerks, Dan Shelly, Dan O'Connor.

Third Ward—First district, judges, O. A. Decker, P. Williams, T. Crosby; clerks, H. Edmonds, P. McAndrews. Second district, judges, J. A. Fogarty, W. S. Jones, Ed Hartley; clerks, Henry Richard, John Brandt.

Fourth Ward—First district, judges, P. E. Rabinson, C. H. Lester, C. A. Ellis; clerks, J. H. Merenant, Frank Colley. Second district, judges, A. McIntosh, E. J. Parrotte, C. V. Harmon; clerks, Bernard Gordon, Cæsar F. Stephens.

Fifth Ward—First district, judges, John Wallace, Alexander Gray, Frank Prieday; clerks, Bernard Morgan, Thomas Mullin. Second district, judges, Charles Wilkins, E. C. Erling, K. O. Backus; clerks, Joseph Keimey, Thomas Birmingham.

Sixth Ward—First district; judges, W. A. Grant, H. J. Wells, E. R. Wiggs; clerks, Tom Golden, H. E. Cooper. Second district, judges, W. E. Henshaw, T. E. Boyd, John Pake; clerks, A. F. Mayne, Fred Lessenbine. Third district, judges, W. A. Messick, George W. Stovey, William Hodges; clerks, G. A. Ostrom, J. P. Bacon.

Seventh Ward—First district, judges, Charles N. Thomas, N. W. Nelson, George L. Dennis; clerks, —. Sabine, E. T. Shelby; Second district, judges, P. J. Quonley, Frank Crawford, Henry Green; clerks, J. M. Walters, Charles Inskeep.

Eighth Ward—First district, judges, J. E. Small, J. R. Moore, William Anderson; clerks, Martin Bailey, John P. Worsham. Second district, judges, A. W. Parker, Thomas H. Doyle, Joseph H. Schmidt; clerks, Fred J. Baker, James O'Connor.

Ninth Ward—First district: Judges, W. F. Heims, John W. Patterson, S. S. Van Buren; clerks, James Brophey, Henry Borchert. Second district: Judges, A. G. Edwards, Frank P. Zimmer, C. H. Webster; clerks, H. L. Seward, William P. Durkee.

The following is a list of the election officials for the polling places outside of the city:

Valley—Judges, V. H. Thomas, P. Harrison, Edward Burk; clerks, William Mitchell, Frank Whitmore.

Waterloo—Judges, D. R. Jordan, John Nason, J. R. Watts; clerks, H. B. Hennigen, L. L. Stephens.

Chicago—Judges, A. J. Notte, T. Vanalst, John Rolfe; clerks, J. B. Sievers, Dan Cannan.

Elkhorn—Judges, Frank Golston, Eugene Whitney, J. J. Eberhart; clerks, M. O. Walcott, Fred Malton.

Jefferson—Judges, Benjamin Ebenor, Herman Timme, Henry Wilke; clerks, C. J. Klaninger, J. R. McCosh.

Union—Judges, J. S. Phader, Christ Fedde, George W. Ransom; clerks, M. L. Crosby, Edward Knight.

Florence—Judges, Henry Hall, Hugh G. Clarke, F. L. Ransom; clerks, Charles Brunn, Herbert Hunt.

West Omaha- Judges, A. Clemens, James Petersen, Michael Weure; clerks, Henry McGinness, Henry Eby.

McArdle—Judges, John McArdle, C. S. Avery, E. Allen; clerks, J. C. McArdle, F. A. McArdle.

Following are the election clerks appointed by the county commissioners to sit with the judges appointed by the mayor, at the various polling places:

First ward—First district, Charles Conoyer. Second district, Joe Graff, P. Turkelson. Third district, William Braun and Fred Hecke.

Second ward—First district, John Scroeder, Otto Boehme. Second district, J. J. Sweeney and John McMiellen.

Third ward—First district, F. W. Solen and A. Green. Second district, Sol Prince and A. French.

Fourth ward—First district, Lucian Stevens, E. B. Chapman. Second district, C. Crary and O. F. Stephens.

Fifth Ward, First District—William McDevitt and James Wallace. Second district, Fred A. Gordon and Ed Dalton.

Sixth Ward, First District—E. Glenn, J. R. Bean. Second district, W. T. Sievers and W. F. Flinn. Third district, M. Stevens and George Smith.

Seventh Ward, First District—Arthur Joiffe and J. J. Points. Second district, J. J. Evans and E. Buleb.

Eighth Ward, First District—J. H. Winspear and J. A. Young. Second district, L. F. McGinn and A. Smith.

Ninth Ward, First District—C. J. Johnson, Second district, Howard Clayton. McArdle precinct—Judges, John McArdle, C. S. Avery and E. Allen; clerks, J. C. McArdle F. A. McArdle.

Lying About Rush.

The Nebraska Tribune, the German daily, published a communication on Friday evening charging John Rush with being an enemy of the German people. In it the writer makes the assertion that City Treasurer Rush declared he would spend $500 to convict Charles Vollmer, the slayer of Dennis Quinlan. Mr. Rush is charged with applying epithets to the Germans never used by a gentleman.

John Rush had no connection whatever with the prosecution of Charles Vollmer other than to contribute $25 to a purse presented M. V. Gannon after the trial was over. The assistance rendered the state in the Vollmer trial arose from the circumstance that M. V. Gannon stopped over in Omaha on his way east from Montana for a few hours on a day or two following Quinlan's killing. While here he called on Dan C. Shelley, an old friend. Gannon was then practicing law in Davenport, Ia., but was on the eve of removing to Omaha. Shelley suggested that he tender his services to assist in the prosecution of Vollmer, as Quinlan was an orphan without funds. He agreed to it and the matter was arranged. Quinlan was unknown to Shelley; the same was true of Vollmer. The only motive in arranging the matter for Gannon was to secure him an introduction to Omaha in view of his intended location here for the practice of his profession.

John Rush had nothing whatever to do with it.

Questions for Andres.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 1.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Will you please answer a few questions propounded below that a democratic wage-worker may vote intelligently on the office of police judge.

Did Phillip Andres, while a member of the legislature of 1887, vote to extend the convict labor contract for the period of ten years to Hoss Stout or his assignees?

Did the same gentleman sign a memorial to congress recommending the abolition of the office of president of the United States?

Did he on the night of December 21, 1883, have a seat on the platform in Metz hall, at which place and time Lucy Parsons, of anarchist notoriety, addressed a meeting of those in sympathy with the men who at that date were in jail in Chicago for destroying life and property by means of dynamite? Did he at the same meeting arise and announce to the assembling people the arrival of Mrs. Parsons and ask the indulgence of those present until she could make her appearance in the hall.

Did not Mr. Andres at the late county election openly work against John F. Boyd for sheriff. Yours Truly,

A DEMOCRAT.

Ervin's Veracity.

A lively scene was enacted in front of the New York life building in which the man Ervin, with the iron jaw and concealed pate, became the laughing stock of a crowd of about fifty people.

Ervin was a delegate to the late republican city convention. He was a Broachite from away back and, when his idol was defeated, shared the disappointment of some of the others of the solid twenty-eight, who thus saw their hopes of official patronage blasted.

He was asked by Attorney Eller if he was going to support the republican ticket, meaning of course the nominees whom Broatch was opposed to and whom he and his hirelings propose to boycott.

His answer was an evasive one. "I am for the republican party."

He was then upbraided for his treachery in knifing candidates whom he had helped to nominate and, by way of excuse, said, speaking of John Rush, that any man who would say on the floor of the convention that he would rather go on a ticket with a yellow dog than with Mayor Broach ought to be knifed.

"If you say that John Rush said that, you are a liar, and John Rush will tell you so too."

Several other gentlemen took part in the talk and three of them applied the epithet of "liar" to Ervin, but the latter had not the spirit to resent it and slunk away amid the jeers of the crowd.

"My Son John's" Treachery.

That John Clarke is the father of the "citizens" and "Law and Order" ticket that will be worked at the polls today there isn't a question of doubt. The tickets were in the hands of different parties in the streets yesterday. One man who is to work the tickets at the Second ward polls was seen who exhibited an order written and signed by Clarke for the pay for the dirty labor.

Another was found who admitted he was at the caucus held on Friday night when the ticket was sprung.

"Who was there?" he was asked.

"Nineteen Broatch men. The caucus was held in an office in the business center of town."

"Who is at the head of the bolt?"

"John Clarke is the man you want to see if you want any more information," and he closed up like a clam.

"But he won't talk," said the reporter.

"Well, then see Mayor Broatch; he knows something about it."

Previously Clarke was seen and asked about his connection with the bolting tickets.

"I have had nothing to do with it," he said. "I have heard this morning that Rosewater was going to get out a ticket with Cushing and McShane on in place of Lininger and Rush."

The adolescent politician looked ashamed of the ridiculous assertion he had made, while his face bespoke his own guilt.

Councilmen Chaffee and Davis talked in the same way about Rosewater. They had heard, they said, that Rosewater was going to spring a bolters' ticket in the interest of Cushing and McShane. The bolters' meetings are said to have been held at Chaffee's office.

Mayor Broatch was in a poutish mind when asked about his connections with the affair.

"THE BEE won't tell the truth about me and I decline to be quoted in its columns."

He relented, though, and said:

"I am going to support Lininger and the whole ticket with the exception of one man. That man is John Rush. I propose to fight him and defeat him. But I have had nothing to do with the bolters' tickets and have not encouraged others."

"John Clarke is one of your lieutenants, mayor, and he is at the head of the bolt. People suspect, therefore, that you are encouraging him."

"I am not responsible for the acts of my friends," he testily answered and walked away.

"It seems ridiculous for Broatch to disclaim cognizance of or connection with this infamous knifing of the republican ticket," said a prominent republican this afternoon. "The city employes are into the scheme almost to a man, and it is unquestionably true they do nothing except at Broatch's bidding. Ed Cone, of the city clerk's office, is working the bolter's ticket, so is Jim Gilbert, the gas inspector. There is H. L. Seward, who is one of Broatch's strikers, who is working the bolt too. And talking about Seward, Mayor Broatch has appointed him clerk to the street commissioner. What authority has Broatch for making such an appointment. The charter or the city ordinances do not provide for such an office. Seward was appointed by Broatch without authority to do some of his dirty work, and the taxpayers must pay for it."

The "Citizens" and "Law and Order" tickets are made up of the following candidates.

For Mayor—R. C. Cushing.
For Comptroller—Robert Armstrong.
For Treasurer—James H. McShane.
For Police Judge—Lee Helsley.

The aldermanic ticket is made up by leaving off the names of Stunt, O'Keefe, Bechel and Bachr, the republican nominees from the First, Second, Fourth and Seventh wards and substituting the names of democrats. The other republican nominees are left on the ticket.

"Does your mother know you're out," said a boy to his little brother. "Yes she does," was the answer, "for one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has knocked my cold into a cocked hat, you bet."

A few applications of Salvation Oil will instantly relieve stiffness in the neck or joints. 25 cents.

MARKET HOUSE BONDS.

Why They Should Be Voted for Tomorrow

A. Hospe, Jr.—The sooner we have a market house the better. There is no living without it. That's what is holding the city back. I am from Cincinnati and always enjoyed the benefits of a market house until I came to Omaha. A market house is always a success. Butter for which we now pay 30 cents and for which the producer gets only 20 cents, we will get at the market house for 25 cents, and the producer will sell it for about 25 cents. I don't know how the lease of the exposition building is, but I should recommend that it be in such shape that the city cannot be ousted.

N. H. Falconer—I am in favor of a market house. When I was president of the board of trade, I fought long for the market house. It will be a great benefit to the working people. The wealthiest people don't patronize them. Market houses are a good thing and we can't have them too soon.

John Little, of Little & Williams—I am in favor of a market house.

William Fleming—Yes, I favor a market house. I would be glad for my part to see one as soon as possible. We would get rid of handling a perishable class of goods.

A. H. Gladstone—I would favor a market house very much. It is a good scheme. There is no question about it. The exposition building is a good location. There is none better. A market house will not hurt grocers, but peddlers who are selling rotten vevetables.

N. Levy, of the Nebraska clothing store—Market houses are a good thing for a city. But I think a city like Omaha ought to buy land instead of leasing it, and enjoy thereby the rise in value.

W. J. Mount—A market is a good thing and we should have one.

Henry Yates is a strong advocate of the market house, and says he will support the bond proposition with all his energy and influence. "I have lived where they had institutions of this kind," said he, "and know something about their value to a city. The exposition building is well adapted to market house purposes, and at $65,000 in bonds comes in my opinion dirt cheap. It would be a great saving to the city in many ways, but chiefly by bringing the people who sell produce close together, make competition lively and afford purchasers an opportunity to secure just what they want, at reasonable rates.

Charles Dewey is also an enthusiast on the subject. When asked for an expression he replied: "You may quote me as saying that I am heartily in favor of the bonds, and will celebrate the day Omaha opens her market house. On general principles, it will be a good thing for the city and make business lively."

Fred Davis—I want to see a market house and will support the proposition with my vote and influence to purchase the exposition building for that purpose.

Frank Murphy—Yes, I favor the bonds and then we need a marketehouse. Other large cities maintain such institutions and receive great benefit from them. What is good for other cities certainly cannot do Omaha any harm.

S. P. Morse expressed himself most enthusiastically in favor of the scheme to secure a marketehouse, declaring that such an institution, in his opinion, stood in the same relation to the family that the dry goods store did.

Harry Hall—No city of the size and importance of Omaha is or can be complete without a marketehouse, consequently I am in favor of voting bonds to purchase the Exposition building.

J. H. Millard—I never lived in a city that had a market house, but I think these bonds should be voted and a market house established. My information is to the effect that such concerns and materially to the importance of a city. Therefore, I favor any enterprise that will help Omaha.

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new principle. They speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles and constipation. Splendid for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 30 doses for 25 cents. Samples free at Kuhn & Co.'s, 15th and Douglas.

THE CAPITAL CITY GRIST.

An Important Meeting of the State Banking Department.

LEESE DEFINES "BRANCH BANKS"

No Such Institutions Known to the Law—Lincoln's Street Railways Branching Out—An Accidental Shooting.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 2.

The state banking department held an important meeting this morning, commencing at 9:30 o'clock. It appears that the Commercial State bank of Benedict has made a false statement of its business and, therefore, jeopardized the interests of depositors. Proper showing having been made to this effect, a motion was made and entertained for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the business of the concern.

During the meeting Attorney General Leese submitted an opinion defining "branch banks" and the province of loan and trust companies. The board accepted and adopted it as the proper construction of the law. It is as follows:

To the Board of Bank Examiners, Lincoln, Neb.

Gentlemen: In answer to your inquiry relating to what you term a branch bank, I will say that there is no such an institution known to our law. Every corporation, firm or individual that receives money on deposit, buying or selling exchange, is a bank under our law, and must have property of a cash value to the amount specified in section 1 of the banking act, and this property must be of such value over and above all incumbrances and in excess of all liabilities owing by such bank. This, I understand, means that every bank must stand upon its own merits, and not have its property subject to the liabilities of some other bank. The property of each bank must be isolated from all others and disconnected in its existence. If a corporation, firm or individual can start several banks in various parts of the state, and one of these banks should be so mismanaged that it would be necessary to apply for a receiver then in winding up the business of such bank every bank that the company owned would be effected notwithstanding the fact that the other banks have fully complied with the law in every particular. Then, if this is true, the only reason upon which this result is attended is because the failing bank did not have property of the cash value required by law above all incumbrances and in excess of all liabilities. And I am of the opinion that the very object of the law was to prevent such transactions. If a corporation desires to start a second bank they must form a new corporation, and go through the same procedure as was followed in organizing the original bank, by subscription to stock and issuing stock, etc., and if it is necessary to take a part of the capital stock of the original corporation for such purpose, then the reduction must be made in accordance with the bylaws of the original corporation, and this will apply as well to all commercial banks that have a savings bank attachment. The capital stock must be so placed that those who deposit their little earnings will not lose the same through the mismanagement of some other bank in a different part of the state, because if one firm or corporation can be permitted to carry on a double business in the same or adjoining rooms, then they can under the same authority carry on the same although in a different part of the state, and again if one corporation can carry on a second bank they can carry on a bank in every city and village in the state, and I am of the opinion that such a transaction is in violation of the law. The exception made in favor of savings banks is that of the amount of capital required under section 1 of the act. In the specific case you speak of, I would require the corporation to incorporate for the second bank and form a separate and distinct corporation, because, as now constructed, every transaction of one bank effects the second bank in a greater or less degree. I do not see any objection to the individual stockholders of one bank subscribing for shares of stock in the second bank, but I would insist on the above rule in every instance where one bank attempts to start a second bank. This will insure safety to all persons who transact business with a bank against dangers that might arise through some other bank with which they have no dealings, and may be wholly unknown to them.

2. I do not understand that a loan and trust company must make a report. It is only such corporations as receive deposits, buy and sell exchange, pay out money on checks, etc., that are subject to the law. If a loan and trust company does receive deposits, etc., as above, it loses its charter as such and is subject to all of the provisions of the law regarding banks. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LEESE, Attorney General.

State House Jottings.

The board of public lands and buildings met today to pass upon the reports and accounts of the state institutions.

The case of Stephen Roberts vs M. V. Moody, on error from the district court of Nance county, was filed for trial in the supreme court today.

The Farmers' Union insurance company, with its principal place of business at Grand Island, Hall county, filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state today. It is a mutual concern and will insure property against fire, lightning, cyclones and tornadoes. Capital stock, $25,000. Incorporators: C. L. Elvin, F. J. Rosenburg, T. J. Brownfield, George R. Dorr and H. M. St. Clair.

The National bank building company of Omaha also filed articles of incorporation. Its purpose is to erect, maintain, hold, control and lease in Omaha and elsewhere buildings for banks, stores, shops, dwellings and offices. Authorized capital stock, $125,000. Incorporators: James Lawrence, John L. McCague and William L. McCague.

Governor Thayer went to Aurora, Hamilton county, today to consult with citizens and attorneys there regarding the successor of Judge Norval of the Sixth judicial district, supreme judge-elect.

The new county of Rock, which was cut out of Brown, in the northern part of the state, is anxious to get all of the machinery for self-government. It appears that the officials of the two counties have been at loggerheads for some time and today mandamus proceedings were commenced in the supreme court by the officials of Rock county to compel the officials of Brown county to turn over certified copies of certain records to be used in the collection of taxes from both real and personal property.

New Notaries Public.

The governor today made the following notarial appointments: Anson A. Welch, Wayne, Wayne county; F. J. Hendershot, Hebron, Thayer county; Brad Ringer, Lincoln, Lancaster county; Jessie F. Rose, Wilcox, Kearney county; Edwin G. Cook, Fullerton, Nance county; Harvey W. Newell, Kimball, Kimball county; William F. Happech, Omaha, Douglas county; Dwight Prentiss, Sutton, Clay county; W. W. Keysor, Omaha, Douglas county; Eugene L. Dimick, Heartington, Cedar county; Charles L. Jaynes, Omaha, Douglas county; Daniel W. McNamara, Hemingford, Box Butte county; Thomas F. Michael, Broken Bow, Custer county; R. C. Patterson, Omaha, Douglas county.

The Rock Island Coming.

A gentleman who has just returned from Des Moines authorizes the statement that the railway recently chartered in Iowa as the Iowa & Nebraska is but another name for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and that the gap between Council Bluffs and Beatrice, which is between eighty and ninety miles, will be closed next season as rapidly as men and money can push the work. The proposed new railroad bridge to span the Missouri river between Council Bluffs and Omaha is in that interest. The recent deal between the Union Pacific and Northwestern has forwarded this matter, which has been in contemplation for some time. This gentleman says that the Rock Island people find that they are losing Denver business by reason of the length of this route, which at present is by the way of St. Joseph. This cut-off will shorten the distance materially, and when completed all through passenger and freight trains will be sent by the way of Omaha, Lincoln and Beatrice.

City News and Notes.

Attorney General Leese went to Omaha this afternoon on important business.

Diphtheria is prevalent in Lincoln. Another case is reported in the family of J. W. Taut, at the corner of Forty-fifth and W streets. In all there are four cases.

Samuel Baker, the seventeen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker, who resides at 2929 S street, accidentally shot himself yesterday evening, near Malcolm, while on a hunting expedition. His injuries are supposed to be fatal.

Three cases of scarlet fever are reported in the city. One at Fortieth and Vine streets, one on S, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and one at the corner of Nineteenth and Q. All cases have been rigidly quarantined and the utmost precautions taken to prevent the further spread of the disease.

Work will begin in a few days on the North Lincoln street railway. For the present the company is content with a line from the Rapid Transit to Belmont and Lincoln Heights. The company promises next season to extend its lines to the depot, the court house, the capitol building and other important places in the city.

The Standard street railway company, whose present line runs from Twenty-seventh and T streets to the Wesleyan university, commenced work on its down town extension this morning. Work begun at Sixteenth and P streets and will run westward. The terminus of this line has not yet been announced, but it is presumed that it will be at the Burlington depot.

An Absolute Cure.

The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT is only put up in large two-ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands, and all skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT. Sold by Goodman Drug company at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cents.

Train Town Line.

The tracks of the abandoned Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth street motor line are being torn up at Twenty-fifth and Burdette streets, as there is to be a four or five-foot cut in the grade of the street at that place. The tracks will not be replaced.

The rails of the new street car line extending from Ninth and Leavenworth to Sixth and ence are completed with the exception of the frog and curve at Ninth street. These will probably be here some time this week. This line runs into that portion of the city known as Train Town, one of the earliest settled portions of the metropolis, which has always heretofore been neglected by the street railway companies.

All the rage, Red Cross Cough Drops, five cents per box, sold everywhere.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE WORTH A GUINEA A BOX
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Skin Eruption Cured.
One of my customers, a highly respected and influential citizen, but who is now absent from the city, has used Swift's Specific with excellent result. He says it cured him of a skin eruption that he had been tormented with for thirty years, and had resisted the curative qualities of many other medicines.
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THE FIGURE "9".
The figure "9" in our dates is with us and has come to stay. No man or woman now living will ever date a document without using the figure 9. It now stands on the extreme right—1889. Next year it will be in the third place, where it will remain ten years. It will then move up to the second place—1900—and there it will rest one hundred years.
There is another "9" which has also come to stay: it is called the No. "9." It is not like the figure "9" in our dates in the respect that it will have to wait until next year for third place, or ten years for second place, as it has this year stood in first place, and it will not move from there; it is the new "No. 9" High Arm Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.
The "No. 9" is not an old style of machine having some slight change made in it and then called "new improved," but it is an entirely new machine. It was invented by the best mechanical experts of the age. What better proof is wanted of that fact than the following cablegram direct from the Paris Exposition, which was published in all the Chicago newspapers of October 2nd?
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, October 1.—(Special.)—The highest possible premium and the only grand prize for sewing machines was awarded the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company.
The "No. 9" has taken the first premium this year at the State fairs of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and the first premium at every county fair where it has been exhibited.
No woman, if she desires to be happy should be without a "No. 9." No man should be happy until he has purchased the lightest running lock stitch machine in the world, the "No. 9" for his home. No agent is happy unless he sells the "No. 9." No dealer will be happy and prosperous in this age of progress unless he furnishes his customers with the only perfect sewing machine mechanism for family use, the "No. 9." We are happy, for our trade has more than doubled since the birth of the "No. 9."
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