ARRESTED FOR BRIBERY.

Warrants Served on Three South Omaha Council Boodlers.

A STORY OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

The Bribe-Givers and Bribe-Takers Exposed to Public Condemnation—A Record of High-Handed Villainy.

County Attorney Mahoney, yesterday, commenced the first of the prosecutions against members of the council of South Omaha for alleged boodle transactions in relation to the ordinance granting the right-of-way through South Omaha to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway company.

Only four informations were filed, two against M. D. Roche of Omaha, charging him with attempting to bribe; one against Edward Johnston of South Omaha, charging him with soliciting bribe money in demanding $3,000 of the officials and representatives of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad company and one against Councilman John N. Burke, charging him with bribery and corruption in receiving money corruptly to influence his vote on said ordinance.

As first mentioned exclusively in THE BEE Tuesday of last week, the facts had all been made known to Mr. Mahoney and the proofs put within his reach.

Since the facts were first brought to Mr. Mahoney's official notice, he has made several visits to South Omaha and has confirmed all statements necessary to insure successful prosecutions. From the time of Mr. Mahoney's first visit to look up the matter, his determination to prosecute the cases was made. Prudential reasons and the absence of Councilman Johnston caused prosecution to be deferred until yesterday.

DOUGHERTY'S STORY.

He Ventilates the Boodle Transactions Most Thoroughly.

"Before I give you any facts for publication in regard to the passage of the Rock Island ordinance by the council," said Councilman James J. Dougherty, "I wish to deny the false innendoes and slanderous statements published last Friday morning in an Omaha paper. THE BEE account was correct but the other account was false or wrong in everything.

"In the first place there was not a $200 nor a $225 check given members of the council for their influence in passing that ordinance. Mr. Rowley received a check from M. D. Roche for $250 and a check was given me by Mr. Roche for more than $25. Neither did I ever go or ask to have that check cashed as I am assured Mr. Rowley never did. Neither did I ever place my check into Mr. Mahoney's hands. Neither did M. D. Roche return before the passage of the ordinance and notify the members whom he bribed or tried to bribe, that the Rock Island road would not sanction what he had done. On the contrary Mr. Roche returned with money and wanted to take up the check. This of course I refused.

"Without going into particulars so as to expose or jeopardize the prosecutions to be brought by County Attorney Mahoney, I shall give you enough of the facts to enlighten the public, and sufficient to convince any man who is acquainted with the members of the council that the published statements of THE BEE were substantially true.

"Michael D. Roche came to see me Saturday, July 5, meeting me on the street he accosted me by asking if I had that ordinance with me? Telling him I had he said that he would like to see it. I asked him what he wanted the ordinance for. He replied that some of the members of the council who had not seen the ordinance wanted to see it. I asked him to name the member who had not seen it and I would give it to that member. Mr. Roche then stated that it began to look as if there would be a stick, and the ordinance would not pass, and that he would like to see it accepted or rejected. I frankly and plainly informed him that it would be rejected, because the ordinance was not made out to the satisfaction of citizens, and to protect the interests of the city and citizens. I then made arrangements to meet Mr. Roche at my home at 6 o'clock that evening. He came as he agreed, and in the presence of four men, gave me two checks, one for Mr. Rowley for $250 and the other for myself simply stating that the checks were for our influence in passing the Rock Island ordinance. Mr. Roche requested me not deliver the check to Mr. Rowley until after the ordinance was passed. I then refused to support the ordinance, but promised if it were made right, and to protect our rights, that I would do the best I could for it.

"Carrying out the programme. I left Mr. Rowley's check at his saloon on Saturday evening, and Mr. Rowley says that he sent a gentleman at once to see Mr. Roche, to see what he meant by his check and for Mr. Roche to come and see him.

"Immediately after this Mr. Roche came to see me, excited and mad, asking why I gave Mr. Rowley that check until after the ordinance had passed. Telling him I could get the check, Mr. Roche said he would get the money and lift the checks, and for me to be at home at 3 o'clock that day, Monday, July 7. Mr. Roche came to my house at 3 o'clock as agreed, with the money to lift the checks. As understood, Mr. Rowley refused to give up his check and I refused to accept cash for mine.

"Mr. Roche told me that Councilman Johnston went out in the street and asked Mr. Evans, attorney for the Rock Island road, $3,000 to push the ordinance through. Councilman John N. Burke, said Mr. Roche, was called in by a certain citizen and asked if he would support the Rock Island ordinance for $250. Mr. Burke refused, demanding $500, and stating that he was not here for his health. The gentleman in question stated that Mr. Roche could not give him (Burke) $500 as Mr. Roche had only $1,500 to push the ordinance through. Mr. Burke was left for this man to control at a limit of $250. Mr. Roche also told me of having offered Mr. Burke $250, which was refused, the Third ward councilman demanding $500.

"Mr. Roche further stated that he had gone to certain packing houses and was assured that Towland Connelly would vote for the ordinance, but anyway he gave them $300 each as he didn't want to see them left out in the cold."

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE ROWLEY.

Pat Says He Wouldn't Accept the Polluted Coin.

Councilman Patrick Rowley was equally positive and vigorous in his denunciation of the false statements made in the publication referred to by Mr. Dougherty.

"Mr. Roche is off when he intimates that I ever wanted to have that check cashed that he made out and sent to me," said Mr. Rowley. "Ask him if I did not at once send a man to see him to know what he wanted and what he meant by that check. Ask Mr. Roche if he did not repeatedly say that he could not get me to support that ordinance. Ask him about that meeting in the Murray hotel, Omaha, and about Mr. Johnston asking $3,000 to support the ordinance.

"No sir, I never received a cent, directly nor indirectly, in this transaction, and when Mr. Roche sent to get my check to pay it in money I refused to surrender it or accept the money."

CAREY'S DILEMMA.

How a Lot Owner was Cajoled, Threatened and Sued.

Thomas Carey, of Cheyene, Wyo., has had an unfortunate experience in this matter. Mr. Carey owns lots nine and ten, block one, Kendis & Lewis' addition to South Omaha, located south of the city in Sarpy county. Mr. Roche telegraphed to know the least price Mr. Carey would take for his lots. After some correspondence by telegraph and mail Mr. Carey consented to come here provided a pass be sent him. Arriving here July 8, on a pass sent by Mr. Roche, negotiations begun for the purchase of the lots. After threats of condemnation by Mr. Roche, offers to buy at less than half their value and half what he had paid for other adjoining lots for the railroad company, and deceiving him in every statement made, Mr. Carey met Mr. Roche in the latter's office to close the negotiations. Mr. Roche refused Mr. Carey's offer and Mr. Carey refused Mr. Roche's bid. As Mr. Carey left the office a waiting constable served a summons on him for $35, the value of the pass from Cheyenne and return. Then Mr. Roche took a continuance and yesterday, when the matter came up, sued him for $110 commission on the sale of the lots. Mr. Carey thinks it passing strange that the South Omaha council can close streets and by ordinance confiscate property located away down in Sarpy county.

ROCHE TALKS BACK.

He Throws Another Flash Light on Dark Transactions.

Mr. D. Roche, one of the accused parties, made the following statement last night:

"For the past two months I have been employed assisting the Rock Island in purchasing the right of way from South Omaha south through Sarpy county. After having purchased the land, the contract was let for the grading, and the next step was to secure the right of way from the council, crossing certain streets and alleys in South Omaha. The attorney for the Rock Island drew up an ordinance showing what was needed and necessary, and of course I went to see the different councilmen and asked them how they felt about the matter. They informed me that they would have to see what the ordinance contained and would have to study it a little. The ordinance was referred to the ordinance committee, of which Dougherty was chairman.

"The council, on the evening when the ordinance was first introduced, adjourned for two days to consider it. Just before the meeting I understand that Mr. Dougherty was not going to appear at the council meeting and make a report, but paid no attention to this. The meeting was summoned to order and the ordinance called for. It could not be found, Mr. Dougherty having pocketed the document. The council authorized the mayor to send an officer after the paper. The officer returned, saying that Dougherty refused to give it up. The chief of police also went after him, but Mr. Dougherty maintained his first position. The council then adjourned until the following evening. I met Mr. Dougherty the next day and asked him what he meant by taking the ordinance away, as he should be manly. If he didn't want to vote for the ordinance he could vote against it, and that he had no business with the ordinance in his pocket, as the proper place for it was with the city clerk, who is the proper custodian for such papers. I also told him that there was a resolution to that effect on the records. I stated that the reason I wanted the ordinance left with the clerk was that I desired the other councilmen to see and examine it, as they claimed that they had never been able to do so before.

"Mr. Johnson nor Mr. Burke were never offered one dollar by me, and I never paid them one cent. The only ones that wanted money are the ones that are now kicking. They told me time and again that they knew that I had given from $3,000 to $6,000 to other councilmen and had ignored them. Why did they send a particular friend of theirs to me asking 'a little' for their trouble, and threatening that unless they received something they would make a kick on other members of the council whom they suspected of having received money. My answer to them was to kick, that I would bet them $500 to a cent that they could not prove where I had offered a cent to a councilman; that I did not intend to bribe the council; that it was not necessary.

"The great trouble with these men was that after the council had fully understood the ordinance they could plainly see, as their friends told them, and also the heads of the different packing houses, that the railroad was asking nothing unreasonable, and it was a big thing for South Omaha, and that they wanted to see it through. After a careful study by the council, the ordinance was passed. Then commenced the howl. Such rumors as one councilman getting $3,000 and others so and so and so and so were spread. I shall, upon the stand tomorrow, take an oath that I never tendered a dollar to any member of the council of South Omaha."

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

WILES OF THE CITY.

The Effect They Have Had Upon Jessie Bosworth.

Detective Vaughn is engaged in investigating a case of mysterious disappearance which may evolve into a sensation.

Six weeks ago, Jessie Bosworth, a young girl of seventeen, pretty and innocent, left the old homestead at Bradish, Neb., and came to Omaha to live.

Her parents in the old home are eminently respectable but poor, and the young girl thought it would be possible for her to secure some light employment here, which would enable her not only to support herself but to assist the old folks also. She thought probably she could find employment in some millinery establishment.

After she had been in the city a few days, she wrote home that she had been unable to procure such employment as she desired and had been forced to take a position as chambermaid in a boarding house, which, she said, was located at 1312 Chicago street.

She wrote home every few days and letters were written to her here, but addressed to the general delivery.

Last week she wrote her mother and told her that she was sick and that the work she was doing was too hard for her. The mother immediately answered, telling her daughter to come home at once. This was ten days ago, and hearing nothing from her daughter the mother became very much alarmed, and finally the girl's brother-in-law, William Baker, decided to come to the city and look for her.

He arrived here yesterday and at once went to 1312 Chicago street. The house is occupied by Frank Coffman, the engineer at Boyd's opera house.

Baker inquired for the girl and was struck dumb with astonishment when told that such girl as Jessie Bosworth was not only not a member of the household, but that she never had been. Baker became greatly alarmed and searched all through that neighborhood and enquired at every house for the girl, but his search was fruitless and he at last reported the matter to the police.

Baker says that the girl was not wild, but there are fears that she became sick, tired, worn out and discouraged and did some desperate deed.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy.

This is the most successful preparation yet discovered for bowel complaints. It acts quick, can always be depended upon, even in in the most severe and dangerous cases and when reduced with water is pleasant to take. One dose will promptly relieve a pain in the stomach. Colic in its various forms seldom requires more than one or two doses. Cholera morbus, which is one of the most painful and dangerous diseases that afflicts mankind, yields readily to it, although in the most severe cases several doses are sometimes required, but it has never yet been known to fail, which is saying a great deal when it is remembered that over 200,000 bottles of the remedy have been sold during the past year and many of them used for cholera morbus.

Dysentery is another disease for which this remedy is especially adapted. Even in its worst form, and when epidemic, it has completely controlled the disease and cured cases after cases, without a single failure.

Diarrhœa is promptly and effectually checked by it. It is the only remedy, we believe, that will cure chronic diarrhœa. We could fill this page with testimonials from persons who have been cured of chronic diarrhœa by this remedy; many of them had lost all hope of ever recovering from the disease, and felt that life at best was only a burden.

For cholera infantum, no other remedy has met with so much success, especially in the hands of physicians. It is always best to call a physician in cases of cholera infantum, many of whom use Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhœa remedy, and always with the best results.

Dr. Sussdorff treats successfully all diseases of the kidneys, bladder and rectum. 1504 Farnam st.

DEMAND EIGHT HOURS.

Why the Smelting Works Men Insist on a Reduction of Labor.

On August 1 the men at the smelting works will make a formal demand for an eight-hour shift with the same pay which they are now receiving. In the event their demand is not granted they will walk out.

The feeling is very strong among the men that there must be a change, and they have united and will make the demand as stated.

If the men walk out it will seriously cripple, it is thought, the smelter, as it will be necessary to import men to take their places. Most of the work requires considerable skill and is of a peculiar nature.

One of the most intelligent of the men said that it was a question of life or death with them. If the continued working thirteen hours at night they would soon be dead.

He was asked if they were not allowed four days lay off each month with full pay.

"We are allowed four days lay off with half pay," he replied. "If we could have an eight-hour shift we would not ask for any lay off. As the work is now, a man, no matter how strong he is, cannot stand it a full month. We do not get any allowance for lost time unless we work over fifteen days in a the month. Some of the men are so far gone from exhaustion that they cannot do the work, and in order to keep them from losing time when they cannot afford to do so, the stronger help them in their work.

"They say there are no fumes from the works," he continued, "here in the roaster. When the wind is from the west or southwest the fumes and smoke are suffocating, and the men are soon knocked out. The fumes act on the bowels, producing the most severe constipation, and then a man has to remain off until he recovers.

"Look at that man," he continued, pointing to one in the roaster who seemed scarcely able to stand. "He is nearly played out, but he has to work just the same. For the past two weeks he, as well as the rest of us, worked thirteen hours every night, and he is pretty nearly dead. It is a common sight to see men stagger out of here scarcely able to stand.

"We are going to demand a change on the first of the month and we must have it. If the company would give us eight hours we would not ask for any pay when we lay off. This would nearly make up the difference."

The smelting company has put on a night and day watchman since the articles on this subject have appeared in the papers and have given the watchmen and all the foremen orders to allow no one to stop and talk to the men.

A Tried Remedy for Biliousness.

Those who suffer from disorder or inaction of the liver will never get the upper hand of the unruly organ so long as they use such irrational remedies as blue pills, calomel and podophyllin. But from the tried and popular medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they may expect relief with a certainty of obtaining it. The influence of the Bitters upon the great biliary gland is direct, powerful and speedily felt. The relief afforded is not spasmodic, but complete and permanent. The sallowness of the skin, furred appearance of the tongue, indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, pains through the right side and shoulder, in fact every accompaniment of the obstinate complaint are entirely and promptly removed by a course of this inestimable medicine, in behalf of which testimony is constantly emanating from every quarter, and from all classes of society.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

The City Council.

Vehicle licenses were granted to A. Stewart, N. Johnson and M. P. Smothers, and drain-laying licenses to M. Wheedon, Briggs & Dare, C. M. Brown and J. F. Burt.

The finance committee recommended paying Eggers & Bock $89.40, in full on their claim for $120, and returned the following approved bills: Charles Split, $28.50; Oliver Davis, $45.15; H. Pierce, $3; E. J. Davis, $2, and Richard Harrigan, $2.

Complaint was made that the Pacific railroad company had built a section house under L street viaduct.

Councilman Towl's request to have the Rock Island boodle question investigated, was granted and the city attorney was instructed accordingly.

Ordinance No. 225 calling a special election to vote on giving the Omaha & Southwestern street railway company the right to lay tracks, was referred.

Ordinances creating paving district No. 3, for paving Twenty-fourth street, and for establishing the grade of Missouri avenue, were referred; the ordinonce for paving Twenty-fifth street from M to N street will be drawn.

Reeves & Stanley's bid on the Q street sewer was lower than Hannon & McDonal's or Brennan & Fleming's.

For the sloping of banks John O'Brien bid 19 4-5 cents, John Condon 25 cents, A. Roland 24¾ cents and Samuel W. Dennis 27 cents. The contract was awarded to Mr. O'Brien.

Twenty-fifth street will be paved with Colorado sandstone

Bernard McDermott's petition to be appointed sewer inspector was referred to the mayor; G. W. Lewis' for liquor license was referred.

Edward O'Connor and Thomas Bermingham asked to withdraw from Thomas Kensella's license bond. The city attorney was asked for an opinion on the matter.

Bids will be received for grading the alley between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets from L to M streets.

An estimate will be made for grading Twenty-eighth street from Q to Eggers streets, and R street from Twenty-seventh to Thirty-third streets. An estimate of $1,447.60 for the boulevard sewer was made and bids for its construction will be received.

Notes About the City.

James Carey of Cheyenne, Wyo., is in the city looking after property interests.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cornish have returned from Tekamah.

Andrew Haas, stock buyer at the yards, has gone to Chicago.

S. J. Smiley, who has been traveling through the southwest of the state, has returned and reports poor crops in that section.

Mr. and Mrs. David L. Campbell, who took the remains of their infant to Kansas City for interment, have returned.

The committees of the Bohemian lodges to build a temple, will meet in National hall next Monday evening.

County Clerk H. Jamison, of Osceola, Ia., is visiting Frank E. Scott of the Drovers Journal.

Robert T. Maxwell has removed to Twentieth and I streets.

The Rev. Belno A. Brown, pastor of St. Savior's Episcopal church, announces services at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The church has been painted and papered. The public is cordially invited to attend the services.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Caughey have gone to Spirit Lake, Ia., for an outing.

At the bride's residence in Albright Sunday evening Rev. Mark C. Hancock officiated at the marriage of Frank Holden and Miss Georgia Hammit.

The Christian church, Albright, will be dedicated at 11 o'clock Sunday. Prof. D. R. Dungan, D.D., of Drake's university, Des Moines, will preach the sermon both morning and evening. The Rev. Robert L. Wheeler will preach at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. An ox will be roasted Saturday night. Sunday morning at 9 o'clock a special excursion train will leave the Union Pacific depot for Albright, returning at 9 o'clock in the evening. Fare for the round trip 25c. The Excelsior band of Omaha will accompany the excursion and furnish music.

At the last meeting of South Omaha Camp No. 1,695, M. W. of A., Messrs. Charles H. Dannel, Samuel Hendra, Albert Jacobs, William A. Bennett, A. N. Shriver and Charles L. Armstrong were appointed pallbearers and Eli H. Doud master of ceremonies at the funeral of the late L. W. Miller. The camp will meet at its hall, Twenty-fifth and N streets, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and will march to the residence of Benjamin Miller, and after the religious services the ritualistic services of the camp will follow. Omaha camps and visiting brethren are invited to attend.

To Nervous Debilitated Men

If you will send us your address we will send you Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt and Appliances on trial. They will quickly restore you to vigor, manhood and health. Pamphlet free. VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

1602 Sixteenth and Farnam streets is the new Rock Island ticket office. Tickets to all points east at lowest rates

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Full Text of Propositions to Amend the State Constitution.

MEMORIALS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Acts Submitting Prohibition, License Regulation, Providing for Five Supreme Judges and Increasing Salaries Thereof, Etc.

Following is presented a full text of the acts submitting to the voters of Nebraska the propositions to amend the state constitution:

PROHIBITION—HIGH LICENSE.

An act to submit to the electors of the state for rejection or approval an amendment to the constitution of the state to prohibit the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale, of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and providing for the manner of voting on such proposed amendment, and an amendment to the constitution of this state to license and regulate the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale, of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and providing for the manner of voting on such proposed amendment.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1890, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of this state in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage are forever prohibited in this state, and the legislature shall provide by law for enforcement of this provision." And there shall also at such election be separately submited to the electors of this state for their approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of the state in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

Section 2. At such election, on the ballot of each elector voting for the proposed amendment to the constitution, shall be written or printed the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage," or "against said proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

There shall also be written or printed on the ballot of each elector voting for the proposed amendment to the constitution, the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution that the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in this state, shall be licensed and regulated by law," or "against said proposed amendment to the constitution that the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

Sec. 3. If either of the said proposed amendments shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting at said election, then it shall constitute section twenty-seven (27), of article one (1) of the constitution of the state.

This bill having remained with the governor five (5) days Sundays excepted, the legislature being in session, the governor having failed to return this bill to the legislature during its session, and having failed to file it in my office with his objections within five (5) days after the adjournment of the legislature, it has thereby become a law.

Witness my hand this 18th day of February A. D. 1889.

G. L. LAWS,
Secretary of State.

FOR FIVE SUPREME JUDGES.

To amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of article (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, entitled "Judicial Department," and providing for five (5) judges of the supreme court, and to repeal said original sections.

Be it resolved and enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Sec. 2. "That section four (4) of article six (6), of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large and their terms of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of five (5) years."

Sec. 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 5. "At the first general election to be held in the year 1891, and after the adoption of this amendment to the constitution, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the supreme court, one of whom shall be elected for the term of one (1) year, one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years. Provided, that the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1891 shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively elected under the present constitution."

Sec. 4. That each person voting in favor of this amendment shall have written or printed upon his ballot the following:

"For the proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the number of supreme judges."

Approved March 30, 1889.

TO INCREASE SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, and fixing the salary of judges of the supreme and district courts in this state.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars ($3,500) per annum, and the judges of the district court shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars ($3,000) per annum, and the salary of each shall be payable quarterly.

Sec. 2. Each person voting in favor of this amendment shall have written or printed upon his ballot the following:

"For the proposed amendment to the constitution, relating to the salary of judges of the supreme and district court."

Approved March 30 1889.

The Platform.

The republicans of Nebraska reiterate and cordially endorse the fundamental principles of the republican party, as enunciated by a succession of national republican conventions from 1856 to 1888, and we believe the republican party capable of dealing with every vital issue that concerns the American people, whenever the rank and file of the republican party are entrusted in the exercise of their political rights.

We heartily endorse the wise and conservative administration of President Harrison. We also fully approve the wise action of the republican members of both houses of congress in fulfilling the pledges of the party in legislation upon the coinage of silver and other measures of national importance, and congratulate the country upon the continued reduction of the national debt.

We most heartily endorse the action of the republican congress in passing the disability pension bill and the republican president who approved the same, and regard it as an act of justice too long delayed, because of the opposition to all just pension legislation by a democratic president and a democratic congress; yet we do not regard it as the full recognition of the great debt of obligation which the government and the people owe to those heroic men by reason of whose sacrifices and devotion the union was saved and the government restored.

We hold an honest, popular ballot and a just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure integrity and purity of elections, which are the foundation of all public authority.

We favor such a revision of the election laws of the state as will guarantee to every voter the greatest possible secrecy in the cast-ing of his ballot, and secure the punishment of any who may attempt the corruption or intimidation of voters; and we favor the Australian ballot system for all incorporated towns and cities, applicable both to primary and regular elections, so far as it conforms to our organic law.

We oppose land monopoly in every form, demand the forfeiture of unearned land grants and the reservation of the public domain for homesteaders only.

We recognize the right of labor to organize for its protection, and by all lawful means to secure to itself the greatest reward for its thrift and industry.

We are in favor of laws compelling railroads and manufacturers to use appliances which science supplies for the protection of laborers against accidents. We demand the enactment of a law defining the liability of employers for injuries sustained by employes in such cases where proper safeguards have not been used in occupations dangerous to life, limb or health. Railroad and other public corporations should be subject to control through the legislative power that created them. Their undue influence in legislation and courts, and of unnecessary burdens upon the people and the illegitimate increase of stock or capital, should be prohibited by stringent laws. We demand of the state that the property of corporations shall be taxed the same as that of individuals; that the provisions of our constitution requiring the assessment of franchises shall be enforced by suitable legislation.

We do further repeat our declaration in favor of a just and fair service pension, graded according to length of service, for every soldier and sailor who fought in behalf of the union, and by reason of whose services, sacrifices and devotion the government now exists.

We demand the reduction of freight and passenger rates on railroads to correspond with rates now prevailing in the adjacent states to the Mississippi, and we further demand that taking about a dollar in change, they helped themselves to several choice steaks and left.

We demand the establishment of a system of postal telegraphy, and request our members in congress to vote for government control of the telegraph.

Owners of public elevators that receive and handle grain for storage should be declared public warehousemen, and compelled under penalty to receive, store, ship and handle the grain of all persons alike, without discrimination, the state regulating charges for storage and inspection. All railroad companies should be required to switch, haul, handle, receive and ship the grain of all persons, without discrimination.

We favor the enactment of more stringent usury laws and their enforcement under severe penalties. The republican party has given the American people a stable and elastic currency of gold, silver and paper, and has raised the credit of the nation to one of the highest of any country of the world, and their efforts to fully remonetize silver should be continued until it is on a perfect equality, as a money metal, with gold.

We favor the modification of the statutes of our state in such manner as shall prevent the taxing of judgments secured for work and labor and the enactment of such laws as shall provide for the speedy collection of the wages of our laborers.

We favor a revision of the tariff in the interests of the producer and laborer. The import duties on articles of common use should be placed as low as is consistent with a protection of American industries.

We endorse the action of the interstate commission in ordering a reduction of the grain rates between the Missouri river and lake ports.

We denounce all organizations of capitalists to limit production, control supplies of the necessaries of life and to advance prices detrimental to the best interests of society, and an unjustifiable interference with the natural laws of competition and trade, and ask their prompt suppression by law.

Sudden change of temperature and humidity of the atmosphere often produce disorders of the kidneys and bladder. Use Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm to check these troubles in their incipiency.

MORTUARY.

Death of Mr. Edward McCreary After a Short Illness.

The announcement of the death of Edward McCreary, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McCreary of 3624 North Twenty-fourth street will occasion surprise to hundreds of his friends and inspire deep regret among those who had been intimately acquainted with him in life.

The announcement will be more painful because the young man had scarcely been missed from the circles of his friends. He died Sunday night about 9 o'clock of lung trouble superinduced by a severe cold contracted some time ago.

The deceased was born in Page county, Ia., June 23, 1860. He came with his parents to this city in 1861 and attended the old parochial school on Eighth street. He then went to the high school, later to Rathburn's college, still later to the celebrated college at Toronto, Canada, where he bore off the gold medal in the studies of rhetoric and the classics. He then attended the college at Mount Hoye, Md., and since his return has remained in this city.

Mr. McCreary was a young man of generous impulses and until shortly before his death, was blessed with a manly strength which was considered remarkable. He was endowed with not less great mental qualities which enabled him to excel in all his studies as they also perfected him in the various accomplishments which distinguished him. He was an excellent pianist and a superb vocalist, his sweet, robust tenor voice frequently being heard in concert and choral music in this city.

Mr. McCreary was the eldest son of a family which deeply mourns his death. The funeral will take place today at 9 o'clock from the church of the Holy Family. Interment will be in Holy Sepulchre.

Van Houton's Cocoa—Largest sale in the world.

Drs. Betts & Betts
Physicians, Surgeons and Specialists.
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OMAHA, NEB.

The most widely and favorably known specialists in the United States. Their long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the treatment and cure of Nervous, Chronic and Surgical Diseases, entitle these eminent physicians to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere. They guarantee:

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield readily to their skillful treatment.

FILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS guaranteed cured without pain or detention from business.

HYDROCELE AND VARICOCELE permanently and successfully cured in every case.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex positively cured, as well as all functional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

STRICTURE Guaranteed permanently cured, removal complete, without cutting, caustic or dilatation. Cures affected at home by patient without a moment's pain or annoyance.

TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A SURE CURE The awful effects of early vice which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreaded ills, permanently cured.

DRS. BETTS Address those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or marriage.

MARRIED MEN or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

OUR SUCCESS

Is based upon facts. First—Practical experience. Second—Every case is specially studied, thus starting right. Third—Medicines are prepared in our laboratory exactly to suit each case, thus effecting cures without injury.

Drs. Betts & Betts,
1409 DOUGLAS STREET, - - OMAHA, NEB.

BETTER THAN GOLD.
RESTORED HER HEALTH.

For 25 years I suffered from boils, erysipelas and other blood affections, taking during that time great quantities of different medicines without giving me any perceptible relief. Friends induced me to try S. S. S. It improved me from the start, and after taking several bottles, restored my health as far as I could hope for at my age, which is now seventy-five years.

MRS. S. M. LUCAS, Bowling Green, Ky.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"GRAN LOTERIA JUAREZ"

BENITO JUAREZ.

Under the Management of the
Mexican International Banking Co., Concessionaries.
Incorporated By the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, for Charitable Purposes.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,

will take place in public at the city of Juarez (formerly Paso del Norte) Mexico.

Wednesday, Aug. 20th, 1890,

under the personal supervision of Gen. JOHN S. MOSBY, and Mr. CAMILO ARGUELLES, both gentlemen of high standing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $60,000.

Only 60,000 Tickets! Only 60,000 Tickets!

WHOLE TICKETS $4, HALF TICKETS $2, QUARTER TICKETS, $1.

1 Prize of $60,000	.....	$60,000
1 Prize of 10,000	.....	10,000
1 Prize of 5,000	.....	5,000
3 Prizes of 1,000 each	.....	3,000
10 Prizes of 200 each	.....	2,000
50 Prizes of 100 each	.....	5,000
100 Prizes of 50 each	.....	5,000
250 Prizes of 30 each	.....	7,500
Approximation Prizes.		
100 Prizes of $50 each	.....	$5,000
100 Prizes of 30 each	.....	3,000
100 Prizes of 25 each	.....	2,500
Terminal Prizes.		
599 Terminals to $60,000 Prize of $20 each.		$11,980
599 Terminals to $10,000 Prize of $10 each.		5,990
1914 Prizes amounting to	.....	$125,970

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Banco Nacional de Mexico, in Chihuahua has on deposit from the Mexican International Banking Co., the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn in the Gran Loteria Juarez.

We further certify that we will supervise all the arrangements, and in person manage and control all the drawings of this Lottery, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith towards all parties.

JOHN S. MOSBY, Commissioner.
CAMILO ARGUELLES,
Supervisor for the Government.

If any ticket drawing a prize is sent to the undersigned, its face value will be collected and remitted to the owner thereof, free of charge.

EMORY H. BROWSON,
Pres. El Paso National Bank, El Paso, Tex.

AGENTS WANTED.

For club rates or any other information, write to the undersigned, stating your address clearly, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,
City of Juarez, Mexico.

NOTICE.

Send remittances for tickets by ordinary letter, containing Money Order, issued by all express companies, New York Exchange, bank draft or postal note. Address all registered letters to

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,
City of Juarez, Mexico, via El Paso, Tex.

COURSING.

Greyhounds and Jack Rabbits at Omaha Fair grounds Thursday, July 31st, and Friday, Aug 1st. Also at Council Bluffs Driving Park, Sunday, Aug. 3rd. Races begin at 3:30 p. m. Entries close day before the races. Headquarters at Barker Hotel, Omaha.

M. E. ALLISON,
MANAGER.

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary permanently cured in 30 to 90 days. We eliminate all poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease in any form. Parties can be treated at home, for the same price and under the same guarantee, that those who go to Chicago for to come here, we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills. We challenge the world for a case we can not cure. Mention this paper. Address, COOK REMEDY CO., Omaha, Nebraska.

SYPHILIS

FOR LADIES ONLY—Dr. Leduc's Periodical Pill the French remedy, act on the menstrual system and cure suppression from whatever cause. Promote menstruation. These pills should not be taken during pregnancy. Am. Pill Co., Royalty Props., Spencer, Clay Co., Ia. Genuine by Sherman & McConnell, Dodge st., near P. O., Omaha; C. A. Melcher, South Omaha; M. P. Ellis, Council Bluffs, $2. or 3 for $5.

BABY CARRIAGES DELIVERED FREE in any place in the United States. Also, Baby Carriages, Buggies, Safeties and Gent's Tricycles. One or more at wholesale price sent C. O. D. direct from L. G. Spencer's Factory, 221 W. Madison St., Chicago. $5 to $10 saved. Send 2c. stamp for new catalogue. The largest factory in the world.

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New buildings, new furniture, new apparatus. The latest methods of mental and physical culture. Everything up to the time. Home comforts and home care for every pupil. REV. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, D. D. Rector and Founder.

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