in the house of representatives August 28, the eight-hour bill of Congressman Connell came up for discussion under aspecial order. The important features of the debate upon the bill are given below:

Mr. Connell. I call up for present consideration the bill (H. R. 979) constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States, or by contractors during work or furnishing mater

contractors during work or furnishing material for the government, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, work-nen and mechanics now employed, or who may hereafter be employed, by or on behalf of the government of the United States, except to cases of extraordinary emergency which may arise in time of war, or in cases where it may be necessary to work more than eight hours per calendar day for the protection of property or human life: Provided, Thatin all auch cases the laborers, workmen or mechanios soemployed and working to exceed eight hours per calendar day shall be paid on the basis of eight hours constituting a day's work.

Sec. 2. That all contracts hereafter male by

hours per calcular day shallow paid on the basis of eight hours constituting a day's work.

Sec.2. That all contracts hereafter made by cronbehalf of the government of the United States with any corporation, person or persons for the performance of any work or the furnishing of any material manufactured within the United States shall be deemed and considered as made on the basis of eight considered as made on the basis of eight hours constituting a day's work; and itshall be unlawful for any such corporation, person or persons to require or permit any laborer, workman or mechanic to work more thaneight hours percalendar day in doing such work or manufacturing such material, except in the cases and about the conditions provided in section 1 of this act.

Sec.3. That any officer of the government of the United States, or any person acting under or for such officer, or any contractor with the United States or other person violating any of the provisions of this act, shall for each offense be punished by a fine not less than 30 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment but more than \$1,000, or imprisonment the adoption of the following amendments:

In line 3 of the title after the word "States," insert the words "covernment," insert the word "States," insert the words "states," insert the words settlen I, after the word "States," insert the word "states or the District of Columbia."

In line 5 of section I, after the word "States," insert the following words: "or by or on behalf of the district of Columbia."

At the close of section I, insert the following words:

Provides further, that not less than the cur-

At the close of section I, insert the following words:

Provided further, that not less than the current rate of perdiem wages in the locality where the work is performed shall be paid to laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States or the district of Columbia, and laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by emtractors or sub-contractors in the execution of a contract or contracts with the United States or the district of Columbia shall be deemed to be employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States.

In line 2 of section 2, after the word

States."
In line 2 of section 2, after the word "States." inscribbe words "or by or on behalf of the district of Columbia."
Add section 4 as follows:
"That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed."
The speaker pro tempore. In the absence of objection the amendment will be considered as pending.

of objection the amendment will be considered as pending.

There was no objection.

Mr. Council said: Every true friend of labor will rejoke that an opportunity is now given for the consideration of this bill, which has for its purpose the improvement of the condition of the wage-workers of America. It is a bill that ought to receive and true. condition of the wage-workers of America. It is a bill that ought to receive, and I trust with receive, the support of every member of this house. The committee on labor, of which I have the honor to be a member, has most thoroughly and carefully considered its provisions, and has unanimously reported in favor of its passage. It is endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and by many assemblies of the Knightsof Labor. It is supported by the great array of wage. many assembles of the Knightsof Labor.
It is supported by the great army of wageworkers, who justly demand that eight hours
shall constitute a day's work, and who will
hail with delight its passage as a substantial
and proper recognition of the reasonableness
of their demand.

Mr. Speaker, the workmen and mechanics of this country do not seek to escape from toil. They recognize the accessity of working. They cheerfully submit to the divine decree promulgated almost six thousand years ago that "in the sweat of thy face shall thou cat bread." They believe labor is honorable and bread." They believe labor is honorable and that with it comes contentment and happiness. They recognize, as all thinking men must do, that idleness is a curse. It is with a full appreciation of these self-evident principles that they now demand a reduction of the hours of toil. The demand that eight hours shall constitute a day's work is a reasonable demand. It is a demand which, sooner or later, must be conceded. For the welfare and prosperity of our country! hope it may be conceded without untry I hope it may be conceded without us

try I hope it may be conceded without unnecessary delay. The agitation at present existing will never cease until this is done. The strikes of the past are certain to be repeated in the future unless justice prevails. No question or controversy is ever settled until it is settled right. The breach between capital and labor which is constantly widening should be closed. The chasm between the masses and the favored few which is rapidly becoming a yawning gulf should be bridged. The layer yawning gulf should be bridged. The level-ing process is sure to come sooner or later, and it is far the people of this country to say whether it shall come peaceably and quietly, by increasing wages and reducing the hours of tall or common state. toll, or comeas athunderbolt of anarchy bringing with it destruction of property and oss of human life.

Mr speaker, it is to the honor and credit of

the workingmen of America that in their efforts for the improvement of their condition forts for the improvement of their condition they have been moderate, reasonable and law-abiding. With but few exceptions the strikes which have occurred have been attended by a strict observance of law and good order. The great strike for the eight hour system which occurred at Chicago in May last, was a splendid vindication of the peaceable, law-abiding character of American workingmen. It was also a demonstration of their intelligence and loyalty. In a procession of 20,000 men, the utmost good order was maintained, while the stars and stripes waved along the antice line. It may safely be asserted that among no class in this country can be found a greater degree of patient endurance, intelligence and patriotism than among the laborers, workmen and mechanics, who except the laborers, workmen and mechanics, who except the laborers, workmen and mechanics, who except the laborers. ab the stars and stripes—waved along the fire line. It may safely be asserted this or line is in this country can be found reater degree of patient endurance, interactions of a patient of the country can be found reater degree of patient endurance, interactions of the provisions of the provision of the provisio a greater degree of patient endurance, intelligence and patriotism than among the laborers, workmen and mechanics, who constitute the great army of wage-workers. It is by fair argument and organized effort that they hope to secure their rights and to obtain for hope to secure their r: labor its just reward. hope to seemetheir rights and to obtain for labor its just reward. These means have already proved potent in moulding public opinion. The tide has commenced to turn. The great majority of business men of the country are already awakened to the true condition of affairs and now realize, as never before, the necessity of legislative action and conceding to wage-workers some of their reasonable demands. They view with alarm the danger that threatens the business and commerce of the country, not from organized commerce of the country, not from organized labor, but from the tyranny of organized capital which seeks toenslave labor and rob the wage-worker of the fruits of histoil. They see, as all who step to think must do, that our free institutions and industrial progress are today in jeopardy from the concentration of power in corporations, trusts and syndicates, and the arbitrary exercise of such power in the interest of capital.

Mr. Speaker, I have referred to the great May day strike at Chicago and throughout

Mr. Speaker, I have referred to the great May day strike at Chicago and throughout the civilized world in behalf of the eight-hour system. I now wish, within the brief time I shall occupy, to make a passing reference to the recent strike along the line of the New York Central. I am not an advocate of strikes. I deploy their cristence. tral. I am not an advocate of strikes. I de-plore their existence. I much regret their frequent occurrence. As evils, they seem unavoidable. As evils they will continue to exist until preper legislation is had and jus-tice shall prevail. Until them organized labor must protect itself by demanding what it is fairly enabled to receive, and when this shall fail, enforce such demand as best it can by all lawful and nenceful means scaling to by all lawful and penceful means within is command. Organized labor means organized peace. Under exalted leadership the advance from serfdom and chattel slavery is being made. We are living in a progressive age. The workmen and mechanics of the leavery were slaves; those of to

CONNELL'S EIGHT-HOUR BILL

day are free men, and as such have the rights both to organize and to act for their self protection. This is a proposition to which Mr. Webb, the present manager of the New York Central, evidently does not yield assent. He seems to consider that "might makes right," and that if he has the power to crush the men who have had the hardhood to ask a consideration of what they deemed their rights, it is his duty to do so, regardless of the rights of the public. He has proclaimed that the great corporation which he represents proposed to vindicate its right to employ and discharge wheever it wished, whenever it pleased and generally to "min its own business in its own way." Now, this sounds very fine and as a general proposition may seem correct, but carried to its natural and legitimate result, it means an absolute ignoring of the rights of employes. absolute ignoring of the rights of employes, which rights I contend, run parallel with the road itself. Is capital a dictator and labor a slave! Surely the employes engaged in the operation of a great railway have some right as well as the officers of the corporation to determine what is proper and reasonable respecting that part of the management which directly affects their personal safety, inde-pendence and manhood. Without laborthe locomotive would remain stationary, the cars would be siletracked and the switches would remain locked. It is labor that created the read; it is labor that runsthe read; and labor as well as capital should have the right to be heard regarding its management and operation.

on. While this proposition may be controverted, While this proposition may be controverted, no one will dispute that the demands of labor should at least be considered. This has practically been denied by the management of the New York Control, while all propositions to arbitrate have been absolutely ignored. What has recently occurred, unquestionably will be repeated, and it is not out of place here to predict with greater losses to the combany and many serious consequences to company and incre serious consequences to the public. The situation is one which properly demands the attention of congress. As repre-sentatives of the people we'will be derelied in our duty, if we fall to take action to prevent future repetitions of what has recently been witnessed. The vindication of a policy or the enforcement of a claim of right should not be made at the express of the people and to the enforcement of a claim of right should not be made at the expense of the people and to the injury of the public. Some plan of arbitration should be devised and enforced. The management of these great interstate lines of travel and commerce should be required by law to submit to arbitration. That the New York Central refused to listen to any proposition of this nature is another evidence of the foolbanky and reflect discovers of the other way. tion of this nature is another evidence of the foolhardy and reckless disregards of the rights of employes by railway corporations. The time is not far distant when serious consideration will be given to the demands of the people, that inter-state lines of railway, as well as telegraph lines, shall be operated by the government. For one, I stand ready to advocate and favor this being done. I believe the plan is entirely practicable. I believe it would result in great good to the masses. I believe it is only a question of time when it would result in great good to the masses. It believe it is only a question of time when it will be perfected and put in operation. But my time will not admit of a discussion in detail of government ownership and control of railways. The bill now being considered relates to another matter. It is one with which publicsentiment has already so crystalized that there can now scarcely be a difference of complex as to either its models are received. opinion as to either its merits or necessities.

While it may be denied that the "world owes everyman a living," it will be universally admitted that every man has a right to "carn his daily bread by the sweat of his "carn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow." 'The present wage system denies this to many thousand willing workers. In America, which should be the workingmen's Eldorado, there are apwards of a million out of employment. "Enforced idleness," says Carlyle, "is the Englishman's hell." This applies with double force to American workingmen. No system can be defended which will then will never be the held. will turn willing workers into this hell and lock the doors against them. Shall we be now forced to confess that all laborsaving inven-tions have proved a curse instead of a blesstions have proved a curse instead of a diessing! This we must do, unless the hours of tell are so reduced as to give employment to those who are willing to work. The inventions, which have been largely made by workmen and mechanics, were not designed as a blessing to the rich and a curse to the poor. Steam and electricity were intended by God. Steam and electricity were intended by God for the benefit of all alike. With the aid of these most powerful agencies more can now be accomplished in the brief space of eight hours than formerly could be done in a week's

Mr. Speaker, of all the nations of the earth, America is the greatest grandest and best. Nowhere else in the great universe that God has given to man, are the conditions so favorable for peace, prosperity and plenty. We have enough for all and to spare. Our agricultural and mineral resources are without limit. Enough is produced each year, if justly distributed, to relieve from poverty and want all who are in distress, and bring contentment and happiness to everyhome. What becomes of the wealth created by labor! Is it not unfairly diverted to the pockets of a few, while the many are to the pockets of a few, while the many are left testruggie in want and misery! These are questions which are being asked and to which we must make response. This is the problem to be solved, and upon the members of this hease does the responsibility of its true solution largely rest. Of all the dangers to this great and glorious republic, the greatest is the concentration of enermous wealth in the hands of a few. The rich are growing richer while the poor are becoming poorer. It is merely a question of a little time, at the present rate of accumulation and absorption. present rate of accumulation and absorption, when the Goulds, Vanderbilts, Astors and a few favored ones, will own all that is worth possessing. What is true of the rich in New York and Boston is also true of Chicago and other western cities. A few are absorbing the entire product of labor, which alone creates wealth, while the masses are struggling for mere existence. In view of this condition of affairs, can we do less than declare that eighthours shall constitute a day's clare that eighthours shall constitute a my s work, and so perfect existing law as to re-quire a strict and honest observance of the eighthoursystem by all officials of thegov-ernment! By doing this, we render a most substantial service to the cause of labor and greatly aid the wage-workers of the country in their struggle for a general recognition of a system which will give to them greater opportunities for rest, recreation and enjoy-ment. Since this bill was reported, I have received from various assemblies and labor organizations, many resolutions endorsing its provisions. As indicating the character of such resolutions, I now make special reference to those recently received from the trades and labor assembly of Topeka, Kan.,

which are as follows:

Whereas on April 20, 1820, a bill was introduced by lepresentative Connell of Nebraska anown as house roll 2,971, and which was referred to the committee on labor and ordered to be printed, and on July 8, 1820, was reported with amendments and committee of the committee of the whole house on the state of the union and ordered printed, the title of said bill being as follows: "A bill constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States or by contractors doing work or furnishing material for the government, and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof." which are as follows:

and the mechanic understands his side of the case and is able to express his views. Under these electronstances there must be a revolution. That is to say, the relations between capital and isbor must be changed, and the time must come that they who do the work, they who make the money, will insist on having some of the profits. I do not expect this remedy to come entirely from the government or from government by the first of the same of the profits. I do not expect this remedy to come entirely from the government or from government thereference. I think the government can aid in passing good and wholesome inwa: laws fixing the length of a labor day; have preventing the employment of children; have for the safety and, security of workingmen in mines and other dangerous pinees. But the laboring people must rely upon themselves, on their intelligence, and especially on their political power. They are in the majority in his country.

Dr. De Witt Talmage—I resolve in any movement which can make toll easier for the working people. The improvements in machinery will, I have no doubt, have the effect of embling work men todo as much is eight hours as they would have done in tenmany years and. I believe however, that arbitration is the proper means by which a movement like this is to be carried out. There is no material antagonism between capital and labor, and it is necessary that both sides should remember the words of our Savior. "Dounte others asyou would they should do unto you." This is theonly basis on which a labor strangle like the present one should be conducted. There should be mutual confidence, and one side should respect the rights of the other. The golden rule, in fact, is a guide.

I also quote from a waye-worker and citi-

Taise quote from a wage-worker and citizen of my own city a portion of an interview published by the Omata Bas during the Chicago strike, which I think well worth a place in the Record. It is as follows:

When God created this universe He, in his infailte wisdom, divided time in such a manner that the day consists of twenty-four hours, eight hours of which were intended for work, eight for sloep, and eight for rest. Now, why should we mortals of His creation, attempt to undo this law by working tenand twelve hours, and allow our minds to become as barron of intelligent ideas as a desert.

Mr. Speaker, on one occasion, many years age, in the coasideration of a great financial problem by this house, the brilliant but eccentric Randelph of Roanoke, tragically exclaimed: "Thave found it I have discovered the philosopher's stone; it is—pay as I also quote from a waste-worker and citi-

ered the philosopher's stone; it is—pay as you go," I do not claim to be a Randolph or to be possessed of the remarkable gifts which made him such a striking and pictaresque character in the history of our country. I do claim, however, that the philosopher's stone has again been discovered, and that are medy for the evils of the present labor system has been found which will bring happiness to the wage-worker and peace and prosperity to been found which will bring happiness to the wage-worker and peace and prosperity to capital. It is to so raise wages and reduce the hours of toil as will make life worth living and give work to the unemployed. Why should not the wage worker have some of the sunshine and leisure of life to enjoy the beauties of nature and the conferra of his beauties of nature and the conferra of his seauties of nature and the comforts of his

The poet Goethe has truly said: "Every mun should hear a little music, read a little poetry, and see a fine picture every day of his life in order that the worldly cares of life may not blot out the sense of the beautiful implanted by God in the soul." As the tired laborer drags himself homeward after tenor twelve hours of weary tell, what are these words of the poet to him but hollow mockery! Where is his opportunity for recreation and enjoyment! Where the time for cultivating his sense of the beautiful! The sky may be an azere blue; the heavens may sky may be an azare blue; the heavens may be studded with countless sparkling gems; all nature may rejoice, but the weary wageworker trudges along his way unconscious of it all; the sense of the beautiful has well night

it all; the sense of the beautiful has well night been blotted out of his soul.

Althall the dawn of a new day breaking.

When a strong amed nation shall take away. The weary burdens from backs that are aching with maximum laborand minimum pay.

Mr. Hill—I would like to ask the gentleman from Nebraska if it is the purpose of the proviso at the end of section I to make the government of the United States liable for the nayment of workgreen and contractors emthe payment of the United States liable for the payment of workmen and contractors em-ployed by subcontractors? Mr. Connell—No, sir; I do not think that is the purpose or effect of the provision re-ferred to.

Mr. Hill—The gentleman will observe that it provides at the end that they shall be deemed to be employed by and on behalf of the government of the United States. If they are employed by and on behalf of the government of the United States, the United States would certainly be liable for their payment.

Mr. Connell—That refers only to laborers, workmen, or mechanics actually employed by the government. The second section relates

the government. The second section relates to contractors.

Mr. Tracey—But the gentleman from llinois [Mr. Hill] refers to the proviso.

Mr. Hill—I have reference to the proviso. If you will pardon me, you will see that the proviso relates exclusively to laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors, and provides that they shall be deemed to be employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States.

Now, if they are employed by or on behalf of Now, if they are employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States, the United States would certually be liable for their payment. Ido not suppose it was the intention of the committee to make that the

Mr. Connell—No. Mr. Hill—And I have firsughted here an amendment which I wish to submit, covering that subject.

Mr. Connell—I am safe in stating that it was not the purpose of the provision to make the government liable to the employes of contractors, but liable only to the workmen and mechanics directly employed by the govern-

Mr. Hill-With that explanation, Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer an amendment to come in at the end of this section.

Mr. Connell—The amendment may be offered and may be considered as pending.

Mr. Hill—lask that it may be read and considered as pending at this time.

The Speaker pro tempore—The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Hill], in the time of the gentlemen from Nebraska [Mr. Connell], proposes the following amendment to be considered as reading idered as pending.

Mr. Connell—I think there is no objection

Mr. Conneil—I think there is no objection to that, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker pro tempore—The gentleman in charge of the bill states that the amendment may be considered as pending. The clerk will report it.

The clerk read as follows:
After the word "States," at the end of line 22, page2, insert:
"But the government of the United States shall not be liable for the payment of such laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors."

In another issue of The Ber will apper the continuation of the debate upon Mr. Conneil's continuation of the debate upon Mr. Connell's eight-hour bill, with amendments tacked on, showing the bill as the house left it.

Soap Will

H. R. H. as a Landlord.

In Bath, as in many other towns, some of the leasehold property is held on the life of the Prince of Wales. The favor in which his royal highness is regarded in this respect has, rather late in the day, aroused the apprehension of the insurance companies. Not only are they refusing to take any more insurance on the life of the prince, but fearing a run on their resources to meet the claims of leaseholders who have insured against loss, they are creating a reserve fund against the death of the prince, and also of the queen, whose life has likewise been identified with many leases.

Announcem nt.

C. B. Moore & Co. have been appointed wholesale agents for the celebrated waters of Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

Statesmen as Directors. The statistician has been at work again, and finds that out of the 508 members of the house of lords no less than eighty-seven are directors of public companies, says the London Figure. Out of these eighty-seven there are twentytwo peers who share in the direction of 122 companies, eighty-five being divi-dend-paying concerns. The "most numerous director," if I may use the expression, is the marquis of Tweedale, who is on the board of no less than fourteen companies, twelve of which pay divi-dends. Peers' sons' close connections do not come so well out of this new statistical ordeal, for I notice that out of 103 companies with which sixteen scions of noble houses are connected only fifty-

one are at present paying dividends. The Ladies Delighted. The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit inative. Symp of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels. B. & M. CAME OF FREEZE-OUT.

Impels the C. M. & St. Paul to Look for a Depot Site.

EXACTIONS OF THE BURLINGTON.

Milwaukee Officials Visit the Company's Grounds and Promise a Speedy Settlement of The Difficulties.

A. J. Earling, general manager of the Milraukee, arrived in the city Monday from Chicago, and remained here until yesterday noon, when heleft for the east. He spent Monday with General Agent Nash in the vicinity of Seventeenth and Mason streets, where the company owas about four acres of land. Nothing could be learned at the company's office as to the object or probable result of the general manager's visit, but it is understood that it was occasioned by the mosted question

that it was occasioned by the mosted question of depot grounds.

Now that the Milwaukee has secured a ninety-nine years lease of right-of-way across the Union Pacific bridge and over the tracks of the latter company to South Omaha, it wants depot facilities in this city. It will be entitled to go into the new union depot on the same terms as the other roads, but that structure will not be completed for two years. the same terms as the other roads, but that structure will not be completed for two years. It, therefore, wants accommodations of some kind in the meantime. The Union Pacific is accupying temporary quarters with the H. & M. on ground owned by the latter company, and the Milwaukee wanted to rent allttle slice of the same quarters, but the B. & M. folks would not permit it. They refused to let the Milwaukee folks come in except at what the latter considered an exerbitant figure, and as they have full control of the laten string, the Milwaukee is still out in the cold.

This being the case, it is necessary for This being the case, it is necessary

them to do some active hastling, and it is understood that General Manager Earling came here for that very purpose. The fact that he put in nearly all of his time while here at the company's vacant grounds at Seventeenth and Musen, which is just beside the leased tracks of the company, gives rise to the belief that the latter intends erecting a depot at that point provided the B. M. continues to play its exclusive

game of freeze-out.

Officials of the company have little to say about the matter, but youchsafe the information that if a depot is crected there it will be a combined passenger and freight structure, and they also say that if the company invests a large sum of money in a depot there they will hardly be ready to throw it away in two years for the sake of going into the union depot. If they can secure temporary accomodations until the union depot is ready, the Union Pacific's new freight depot will take care of all the freight on the lines game of freeze-out. ready, the Union Pacific's new freight depot will take care of all the freight on the lines

will take care of all the freight on the lines crossing the bridge.

The Milwaukee officials express the belief that the B. & M. does not want them in the temporary depot at all and will not let them in unless they come to the stiff terms demanded. They charge that the B. & M. is trying to freeze them out of the city for two years lower. years longer.
What the result of General Manager Earling's visit will be cannot be determined, but the impression prevails that it will lead to a

speedy sattlement of the question whether the B. & M. will come to satisfactory terms or whether the Milwaukee must erectits own days of the satisfactory terms or whether the Milwaukee must erectits own depot at Seventeenth and Mason.
Several others of the Milwaukee officials were in the city, but did not visit the proposed depot site. The party included E. P. Ripley of Chicago, first vice president; J. H. Highland of Chicago, general freight agent; George H. Heafford of Chicago, general passenger agent, and C. A. Goodenough of Marion, superintendent of the Chicago and Council Bluffs lines.

They came in vesterday morning in Vice.

They came in yesterday morning in Vice President Ripley's special car. They inspected the lines and left last evening for The St. Paul and Omaha will run a parior car between Omaha and Sloux City on their trains Nos. I and 2 in about ten days.

In Praise of St. Patrick's Pills. St Patrick's Pills have given me better satisfaction than any other. M. H. Proud-foot, druggist, Granada, Colorado. foot, druggist, Granada, Colorado.
Our customors all spoak highly in praise of
St. Patrick's Pills. They are the best.
Berry Bros., Carroll, Nebraska.
St. Patrick's Pills give entire satisfaction.
I have used them in my family. They are
the best I ever used for the purpose. Frank
Cornelious, Parcell, Indian Ter.
We find St. Patrick's Pills to be very extra
and to give swended. and to give splendid satisfaction. They are now about the only kind called for. W.A. Wallace, Oasis, 1a. For sale by druggists.

Tickets at lowest rates and superior accommodations via the great Rock Island route. Ticket office, 1602-Sixteenth and Farnam streets, Omaha.

Anti-Probibition Literature. Louis Heimrod has returned from Lincoln, where he attended a meeting of the officers of the state personal rights league. Several matters of business pertaining to the work of the organization were disposed of and arrangements were made for erecting a tent on the fair grounds during the state fair.

Two representatives of the league will be claced in charge and will superintend the distribution of a large number of copies of The Bar containing the full report of the Beatricedebate, as well as a lot of the documents of the business men's and bankers as-sociation together with other anti-prohibition literature.



Do not be imposed on by any of the numerous imitations, substitutes, etc., which are fooding the world. There is only one Swift's Specific, and here is nothing like it. Our remedy contains no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or any poisonous substance whatever. It builds up the general health from the first dose, and has never falled to eradicate contagious blood poison and its offects from the system. Be sure to get the genniae. Send your address for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, which will be mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Mint Ga.

"There goes my corset-lace again!"

And it generally happens at an inconvenient time. Do you know why it breaks? The eyelet cuta it.

Eyelets at going to cut no more; for the two best corsets are eyeleted with loops of corset lace, which neither cut nor show through a thin dress.

The Ball is the easy corset that has soft eyelets; the Kabo has them also. The Kabo may be called the corset that stays where you put it. Wear them two or three

weeks; and then, if not satisfactory, take them back and get your money. CHICLEO CORSET CO., Chicago and New York.

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"Best & Goes Farthest-Largest Sale in the World-Once Tried, Always Used '

are household words all over Europe. Now that the manufacturers are drawing the attention of the American public to this first and, ever since its invention, the best of all cocoas, it will soon be appreciated here as well as elsewhere all over the world. All that the manufacturers request is simply one trial, or still better a comparative test with whatever other cocoa it may be; then VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA itself will convince every one of its great superiority in strength, flavor and economy. The English high-class paper Health says : "None of the numerous cocoas have as yet equalled this inventor's in solubility, agreeable taste and nutritive qualities." It is a strengthener of the nerves, and a refreshing beverage. - Superior to tea and coffee and having no injurious effects. Ask for Van Houten's and take no other.



THE GREAT LIVER and STOMACH REMEDY Cures all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Piles, Etc., and readers the system less liable to contract disease.

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RADWAYS PILLS are acure for this complaint. They tone up the internal secretions to healthy action, restore strength to the stomach, and enable it to perform its functions. Price 25c abox. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO. 22 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of price.

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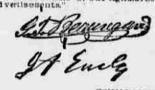


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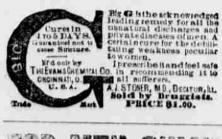
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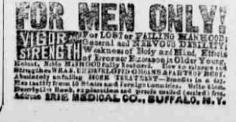
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The Legislature of Louisians which adjourned on the bith of July of this year, has ordered an AMEND-MENT to the Constitution of the state to be submitted to the people at an election in 1822, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIANASTATE LOTTERY COMPANY upto the year NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.





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Prize of \$60.000 \$6	0.000
1 Prize of 10,000	10,000
1 Prize of 5,000	E 000
3 Prizes of 1 000 each	28 (000)
10 Prizes of 200 each	2.000
DUPTIZES OF HU each	F- (000
100 Prizes Of 50 each	E,000
250 Prizes of 30 each	7,500
Approximation Prizes.	
100 Prizes of & 50 each	8 5,000
100 Prizes of 30 each	33,000
100 Prizes of 25 each	2,500
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