#### THE PRESIDENT AS A CITIZEN.

Mr. Harrison's Visit to Indianapolis and How His Predecessors Have Voted.

POLITICS AND THE EXECUTIVE CHAIR.

How Washington Bought Votes with Whisky and Some of Jefferson's Tricks-Slanders on the Father of His Country.

Copyright 1850 by Frank G. Cornenfer. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.- Special to THE BEE. |-President Harrison believes that it is every man's duty to east his vote at the polis, and he thinks that every American citizen should take part in the government. He will, if possible, go to Indianapolis next Tuesday to east his ballot and he has been a regular attendant at the polls on election days since he became of age. He is following the example of the presidents of our latter days and it is now quite the thing for the president to leave Washington for the state and national elections. President Arthur voted regularly in New York city while he was in the white house. Cieveland not only went to Buffalo, but he gave his check for \$10,000 to pay a part of the expenses of one of the elections, and Arthur not only gave liberally to the campaign funds, but he sometimes visited the state to regulate party nominations. This was the case at the time Judge Felger's nomination for governor in 1882 and this act undoubtedly did Arthur's prospects for a renomition considerable injury. The only president who went home to vote back of Arthur was Buchanan, whose home was at Lancaster, not so very far from the capital, and who went there regularly to vote during his administration. President Lincoln never saw his home in Springfield after he was made president. His career in the white house was was such a busy one that he had not time to think of his own ballot, though he undoubtedly kept his fingers on the political wires and manipulated them towards the great ends of preserving the union which his genius targely aided in accomplishing. There was no doubt about Andy Johnson's politics. He was a tempestuous partisan, but he did not go to Tennessue to vote his ticket during is teen. Giver al Grant never voted after 1860, when he was a Beckinridge democrat until 1880, when he voted in New York. He had never voted the republican ticket until sixteen years after he was elected as the republican president, and Chief Justice Carter, who had much to do with getting Grant to accept the republican nomination, said that the matter was pushed because the party feared that the democrats would take up Grant and nominate him.

going home to vote, and there is nothing wrong in his taking part in polities to a hmited extent. All of the presidents of the past have been more or less of politicans. George Washington was a first-class politician, and he did not scruple to use liquor in his elections. When he was a candidate for the house of burgesses in Virginia he kept an account of his election expenses, and among them was a hogshead of whisky and a barrel of wine, which were used at the polls. Jefferson spent something like \$10,000 for wines and liquors while he was president of the United States, and a large amount of this went to conciliate discontented voters. Jefferson was always laying political wires, and he was by no means scrupulous in his means of accomplishing his ends. Even while he was in Washington's cabinet he kept a man in the department under him whose chief duty was to write political articles against Washington. These articles were published in the anti-administration papers, and Jefferson would mark them and send them to Washington. Few people appreciate how Washington was slandered during his administration. The papers then called him the stepfather of his country, and the the American Cæsar. They accused him of wanting to become a king and in 1795 the New York Journal had an article on Washlogton as a thief. This was written by the clerk of the house of representatives and it accused Washington of having overdrawn his salary \$5,150. It was John Randolph of Roa-noke who proposed the toast at a dinner, "George Washington, may be bed-d," and one of the leading writers of the day even

PRESIDENTS AS POLITICIANS.

There is nothing wrong in the president

would not pass complimentary resolutions to him and when he finally left the executive chair the opposition papers were full of re THE TWO ADAMSES.

accused Washington of having committed inurder during the time that he was in Brad-dock's expedition. It was at this time that

the noted scene occurred in Washington's private office which Jefferson records in his

annals, in which he got into a towering rage and said: "He had never repented but once of having slipped the moment of resigning his office and that was every moment since,"

and he went on "by G-d, he had rather be in his grave than in his present situation; he

would rather be on his farm than the emperor

with wanting to be a king." Even congress went back on him during his last days and

The Adams family was made up of born politicians. Old John Adams was a fussy little fellow as fat as butter and as yane as a peaceck. He was very angry when he found he had to leave the white honse and he went away bag and baggage the night before Jeff-erson's inauguration, saying that he would not stay to see his enemics exalted. He was very lealous of Washington, and one day when one of his friends, in speaking of some occurrence that had lately happened referred to George Washington and John Adams as having taken part in it, he interrupted the speaker and said: "Sir, you should not say George Washington and John Adams, but you should say John Adams and George Washington." It was the same with John Quincy Adams. He started out as a politician before he was out of school and at the age of fifteen was drawing a government salary as secretary of our legation at St. Petersburg. He fed off the public pap during the whole of his life and the salaries which he received from Uncle Sam amounted to about half a million of dollars. His election was brought about, it was said, by a political bargain which he made with Henry Clay, and after he left the white house he again entered politics and came back to congress.

During the days of Jackson and Van

Buren the government had no use for any man who was not a democrat. Jackson was one of the most violent partisans who ever sat in the white house and he schemed for the success of his party during the whole of his two administrations. He helped Van Buren to become his successor because he considered him a first class democrat, and it was during his administration that the famous doctrine was brought forth which is embodied in the catch words, "To the victors belong the

OTHER POLITICAL PRESIDENTS. President Harrison's grandfather was politician and he was holding a petty politi-cal office at the time he was nominated for the presidency. Polk stumped the state of Tennessee for candidate for governor several times and was noted as a handshaker and a baby kisser long before he was thought of for the presidency. He never had any idea that he would be nominated at Baltimore, and when he received the news of his nomination when he received the news of his nomination he was trying a ten-dollar justice of the peace case. His brother communicated the fact to him, but he would not believe it, and it was some time before he could be persuaded that the fact was a genuine one. Filmore was a political career before he was nominated for the presidency. Taking the presidents all in the presidency. Taking the presidents all in all they have done their duty in keeping up the politics of the country, and after all it is only the mugwumps who think that such actions are anything to their discredit.

A CHAT WITH GARPIELD'S STEWARD. Another of Garfield's attendants during his last illness is very near to death. Mr. W. T. Crump, who acted as the steward of the white house during the Hayes and Garfield administrations, is the man. During the ill-

err of Garneld he was constantly by his side both day and night, and his nervous

side both day and night, and his herrous system at this time underwent such a strain that he has not been well since them. A part of his duty was the lifting of Garfield about in bed as the doctors suggested, and in doing this he hurt his back so that he has not been able to bend over since then. For a long time he were a wide band of leather around his waist as a back supporter and for the past ten years he has been in such a nervous condition that the least over exertion has made dition that the least over exertion has made him sick. Garfield's illness was a very poor job for him. The committee that revised the bills recommended that he be paid \$5,000 in addition to his salary for his extra work. The treasury cut down this amount to \$300 and this is all he over received. He was getting \$1,80) as steward of the white house but he was not able to fill his position after the death of Garfield and President Arthur had to choose a new steward. He opened a lunch room in Washington for a time but this did succeed and he has not been doing well

GARFIELD AS A PATIENT. Garfield was by no means a mascot to those who were employed about his bedside. He ruined Crump and his sickness was the death blow to Dr. Bliss health and presperity. Bliss had the biggest practice in Washington at the time Garfield was shot. He was making between \$25,000 and \$59,000 a year. He gave up his practice to devote himself to the president and for mouths did nothing but at-tend to him. After the death he asked for \$15,000 as his fee but the auditing board cut \$15,000 as his fee but the auditing board cut him down to \$6,000 and he left the white house with a broken constitution to find that his splendid practice had almost gone and that he had to go to work to build it up. • He had to go to Europe for his health and after months of doing nothing he came back to Washington looking twenty years older than he did before the assassination. His hair was gray and his shoulders were best. After a gray and his shoulders were bent. After a time he began to fall off mentally and he died a year or so ago a disappointed man. I have had many talks with Dr. Bliss as to that terrible sickness and I don't think the that terrible sickness and I don't think the world understands what a strain it was upon his attendants. I chatted with Steward Crump about it not long ago. He tells me that Garfield thought he was going to get well as long as Mrs. Garfield had any hopes of it. As soon as she gave up he felt that all was lost and he begain to fail. He was very quiet and very resigned throughout the whole sickness and he was a trained to the strain of the strain o and he was at times quite facetions in talk-ing about himself and his case. He once said to Crumo that he could not see why Guiteau shot him and thought be might have waited until he returned from his little vacation. Dr. Bliss was not a great friend of Mrs. Gar-field. The two did not get along well together and their views sometimes came into connet with one another.

I talked with Mr. Crump as to Carfield's table. He said: "President Garfield had the dyspepsia when he was inaugurated and I the time, he was in the white house he ould eat nothing but the planest of food. He was very particular about his hours, and he ate breakfast always at half past eight, dinner at three and a light tea at 7 p. m. He was very fond of a good beefsteak and he always had baited potatoes for breakfast. He had a way of his own for fixing these. He would have the venture breakfast, one was seen would have the potatoes broken open as soon as they came upon the table and press the white, mealy mass out upon his plate and poured cream over them. He liked this dish o well that he often made a whole meal out of it, and he once told me that it was far better and more digestible than potatoes with butter. He was also fond of a piece of nice bacon fried to a crisp. He ate beefsteak for dinner but neither he nor Mrs. Garfield ever cared for much of anything and his table was by no means so elaborate as that of President

Hayes. WHAT HAVES LIKED TO EAT. What were President Hayes' favorite dishes I asked: "President Hayes," replied Steward Crump, "had a very tasty stemach. He liked good steak or mutton chops for breakfast and he always are a good breakfast. He began with fruit followed this up with some outmeal or grits and then after his meat he always had some kind of cakes. He was very fond of cakes and In-dian incal and he thought a breakfast was dian meal and he thought a breakfast was not complete without the best of coffee. He used a m xture of fine Mocha and Java. This breakfast usually took place in the private dining room at 8 o'clock. At 1 o'clock I served his nuch. This consisted of cold meats, roast turkey, duck or beef cut down in slices and a salad. This with bread and butter, coffee and tea constituted the noon meal. Our biggest meal was at dinner noon meal. Our biggest meal was at dinner which was served at 6 p. m. It was served in courses, first there were the oysters on the half shell, then a filiet of roast or lamb with some kind of croquettes and vegetable. Following this we usually taid a course of game and then dessert consisting of cakes, fruit, candy and nuts. There was always cake on the table and Mrs. Hayes dearly loved angel's food cake. We finished the dinner with a a cup of afternoon coffee and the first part of it was always washed down with Appolin-aris water. President Hayes was very fond of candy. He dearly doted on duck and he

had a special aversion to pork in any shape.

HAYES WHITE HOUSE LIBERALITY.

I here referred to the charge that Hayes saved a great deal of money while he was in the white house and that he watched every penny. Steward Crump denied that this was true, and said: "I believe that President Hayes spent as much in the white house as any president has ever done. Some of his state dinners cost him \$17 per plate. I was instructed to get the best I could in the mar-ket without regard to price, and Hayes never criticized my accounts. I never found any niceardliness about him and I don't believe he saved a cent of his salary. He always had lots of people to dinner, and during the last part of his term there was an average of thirty-seven every day to dinner and we always had a house full of guests. He did not ways had a house thir of guests. He did not use any wine, it is true, but he made up for it in other ways. He was a much nicer man to work for than Arthur, and he kept decent hours. Arthur never had his dinner before 8 o'clock and his friends often sat at the table as late as 12 or 1. This would run the dishas fate as 13 of 1. This would ron the dish-washing away on into the night, and I found I could not stand the pressure. Garfield al-ways had wine at his meals. He never ate anything but a cracker and a cup of coree for breakfast, and he took this often as late as 10

o'clock in the morning."

President Hayes had wine only once on his table while he was in the white house, and this was when the Grand Duke Alexis was here. Garfield gave no state dinners while he was in the white house, but Arthur's din-

ners were noted for the FINENESS OF THEIR WINES, and Andrew Johnson had a special brand of sherry which was very popular. Johnson was very fond of whisky and kept a jug of old bourbon always near him. He was drunk at his inauguration as vice-president, and he became so from having been on a spree the night before and going to the capitol on an empty stomach. When he get there be found empty stomach. When he got there he found himself very faint and asked John W. Forney if he could not give him a drink. Forney was, I think, the clerk of the senate and he went to one of the cupboards, pulled out a whole bottle of rye whisky and handed it to Andy Johnson. Johnson took a goblet and noured it full of the amber colored liquid and drank the whole off in three swallows. It scared France to off in three swallows. It scared Forney to see him do so and as the burning fluid swashed around in his empty stomach it was no wonder that it made him drunk. About ten minutes after this he stood up to be made vice president and to the horror of all began to make a speech. Every one could see that he was drunker than the traditional boiled owl, and though there was an attempt to hush cost of his wines, and the last nine dinners he gave while in the whitehouse cost him nearly \$50,000. Jefferson always used the finest wines. Washington generally drank two glasses of old Maderia while at dinner, and Jackson, on the night of his inaugural spoiled the East room carpet with the barrels of punch which he had brought in to treat the guests. John Tyler imported his own wines from Madeira and he got his rum at \$4 a gal-ion from Norfolk. Frank Pierce was in the habit of drinking a little too much before he was elected president, and he set a good ta-bie while he was in the white house. Murtin Van Buren liked French wines. Both the Adamses, economical as they were about other matters, served wine at their state dinners. In a cosmopolitan society like that of Washington it is impossible to get along without the use of wine and the president who serves them creates less comment and does quite as much good as he who does not.

Enank G. Carpenter.

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MARRIED FOR SIXTY YEARS

The Long Wedded Life of Mr. and Mrs. Van Anda of Frement.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY

The Aged Husband Tells How They Have Gone Hand-m-Hand for Almost the Alloted Term of Human Life.

The Fremont Neb., correspondence of the Chicago Teibune gives the following account of the celebration there by Mr. and Mrs. Van Anda of the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding, a brief dispatch about which appeared in THE

All the chileren who are alive were present, some coming a thousand miles or more to greet their venerable parents, and hundreds of other relatives and friends came from far and near to commemorate the event and wish Mr. and Mrs. Van Anda many more years of married life.

Presents in abundance were bestowed upon the old people, and the sittingroom, where the man and wife for so many years have spent their evenings in front of the old open fire-place, was almost filled with tokens of love and remembrance. The friends of the old folks in the east who could not attend did not forget them, and vesterday the express office employes were kept busy delivering boxes and parcels at the Van Anda homestend.

James Van Anda was born in 1808 at Williamsport, Pa., and his wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Gutchall, first saw the light of day two years later at Lewisburg, the same state. Catherine and James met and loved, and October 21, 1830, the couple were married at Shamokin, Pa. It was not a runaway match. The parents of both the girl and young man blessed the union, and for sixty years Mr. and Mrs. Vanda together have passed through the vicissitudes of this life and together have enjoyed the sweet part of it.

This evening the old man, whose hair is as white as snow, in a voice that is not vigorous as it used to be, called his chil-

dren about him and said:
"I want to say to you, my children, that I love Catherine—I used to call her Carrie years ago-just as much today as I did when I met her at the aitar, and may your wedded life be as happy as ours has been."

The venerable old white haired man held his wife's withered hand when delivering this affecting little speech, and at the conclusion of his words tears came to his eyes and his devoted companion fell sobbing on his breast.

The old people are in excellent health, and it is not at all unlikely that they will celebrate their diamond wedding. Mr. Van Anda's step is as firm as it was ten years ago, and his wife still attends to some of the household duties. Ten children have blessed the union. and at the fiftieth anniversity of their dinner the entire number sat down to the family dinner. Four have passed away since that time, however, and today six were at their places at the ta-ble. Their names are: The Rev.

Cormi Van Anda, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist church at Indianapolis, Ind.; Joel Van Anda, a Methodist minister at San Francisco, Cal.; John Van Anda, a farmer near Fremont; Apollas Woodward Van Anda, another farmer in Nebraska; Mrs. Carrie Bluet, wife of a cattleman in Texas; and Mrs. Biggers, wife of a merchant in Fremont, Among the other relatives present was Mrs. G. L. Lasher, aged seventy nine, of Oak Park, Ill., a sister of Mr. Van Anda; Mrs. Jennie Betzel, a niece, of No. 3504 Lake avenue, Chicago;

Father Lasher of Oak Park, Ill.; Mrs, J. C. Brockabank, a niece, of No. 228 Dearborn avenue, Chicago; Mrs. George P. Colvin, a niece, of No. 367 La Salle avenue, Chicago; Mrs. W. P. Sweat-man, a niece, New York; G. A. Van Anda, a nephew, of No. 266 Mentor avenue, Cleveland, O.; P. L. Van Anda, a nephew, chief of police of Pawtucket, R. Arthur Van Anda, Grand Rapids

Members of the Van Anda family for several generations have lived to a ripe old age. The grandfather and grand-mother of Mr. Van Auda lived to be over eighty, and the father of Mr. Van Anda, whose name was Peter and who was also born in Pennsylvania, lived until he was ninety-four, and his wife who was from Connecticut, did not die until she was ninety-five years old.

October 21, 1880, was the first time in twenty years all the children had been together. One of the daughters, Mrs. Emma Mitchell, who was the wife of a mine-owner in Idaho, was determined to attend the golden wedding, notwith-standing the perilous journey in those days from Idaho to Nebraska, and she traveled 500 miles by stage in order to reach Fremont. The trip caused the woman's death. She never recovered from the fatigue and hardships of the long stage ride and died in the old homestead here two months after her

The Van Andas are quite wealthy, the couple having come here when the site of the city was nothing but farming land. Mr. Van Anda purchased about three hundred acres, and the property is now the center of Fremont. The land was cut up into lots, and the sale of the property has netted a comfortable

An interesting ceremony took place at the Van Anda residence in the morning in the presence of the old couple and the hundreds present. There were eleven great-grandchildren at the Van Anda residence, with their parents, and Mr. Van Anda expressed a desire to see the little ones baptized. This was done, the ceremony taking place on the large lawn in front of the Van Anda residence.

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Coal, Coke and Iron. Coal, Coke and Iron.

Trinidad, Col., bids fair to become another Pittsburg or Birmingham. Surrounding it are 600 square miles of the finest coal lands in the world, producing an average of 10,000 tons per acre of coking coal, the coke of which is driving all eastern coke out of the western market. The coal is shipped freely all over the country to the cast and the south the Missouri river and the Gulf, and south west almost to the Pacific coast and Old

lie a little back, have been explored and are soon to be brought into market. With the large smelting and iron and steel industries that must soon be established in Trinidad as the outcome of this rare and happy combination of raw materials, it is certain not only that Trinidad will become one of the great manufacturing cities of the country, but also that Colorado will ultimately establish her claim that she is as rich in the more humble but highly valuable minerals of coal and iron as Pennsylvania and Alabama and at the as Pennsylvania and Alabama, and at the same time maintain her high rank as the second greatest precious ore producing state in the union. For full information address, Trinidad Land and Improvement Co., Trin-

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WHEREAS, A joint resolution was adopted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, at the twemty-first session thereof, and approved March 30th, A. D. 1889, proposing an amendment to Section Thirteen (i) of Article Six (6) of the constitution of said state; that said section as amended shall read as follows, towit:

ment 10 Section Thirteen (13 of Article Six 61 of the constitution of said state; that said section as amended shall read as follows, to wit:

Section 1: That section thirteen (13 of article six 61 of the constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 13: The judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars (\$5.500 per annum and the judges of the district court shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars (\$5.000 per annum, and the salary of each shall be payable quarterly. Section 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."

Therefore, 1. John M. Thayer, governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby give notice, in accordance with section one [1] acticle fifteen [15] of the constitution, and the provisions of an actentitled: "An act to provide the manner of proposing all amendments to the constitution and submitting the same to the cleek, rs of the state." Approved February 13th. A. D. 187, that said proposed amendment will be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for approval or rejection, at the general election to the held on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1820.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and raused to be affixed the great scal of the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this Eth day of July, A. D. 1820, and the twenty-fairth year of the state, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred fifteenth.

By the Governor, JOHN M. THAYER, Bestandin R. Cowperty.

[Skal.]

August Idam Secretary of State.

Proposals for oats and corn.

It is indian Service, Rosebud Agency, South Dakota, October 29, 189.—Sealed proposals indersed "Proposals for Oats and Corn", and addressed to the undersigned at Rosebud Agency. South Dakota, will be received at this office until one octock p. m. of November 18th 1890, for furnishing an idelivering at this Agency, 50,000 pounds of Oats, and 150,000 pounds of corn. Oats must be bright and clean, and well sacked, and weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel, corn must be sound and clean; to weigh not less than 55 pounds to the bushel, and to be delivered in sacks of about two and a-half bushels capacity, made of 8 onnee burlap, well sewed. Bidders will be required to state specifically in their bids the proposed price of each article to be offered for delivery under a contract. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid if deemed for the best interest of the service. Certified theeks. Each bid must be accombanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States Depository, made payable to the order of the undersigned, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal, whice abock ordraft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fall to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient surifies, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Each of the Enited States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fall to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient surifies, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. E. R. REYNO! 98, Special U. S. Indian Azent, in charge.

\*\*DEARMSCUKED\*\*Prefix English States in charge of Candidates of Ca

WHEREAS. A joint resolution was adopted by the legislature of the state of Neoraska.at the twenty-first session thereof, and approved March 39th. A. D. 1889, proposing an amendment to section two [2] four [4] and five [5] of Article 81x [6] of the constitution of said state and that said section as amended shall read as follows, to-wit: and that said section as amended shall read as follows, to-wit:
Section 1 That section two 20 of article six 6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska te amended so as to read as follows:
"Section 2: The supreme court shall consist of five 6) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce idecision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamas, and warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellance.

in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamas, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.
Section 2: That section four (4) of stricte six (6), of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:
Section 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.

Section 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:
Section 3: "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 (i) year, one for the term of three (3) 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 repectively elected under the present constitution."

Section 4: That each person voting in favor of this mendment shall have written or

mainder of the term for which they were repectively elected under the present constitution."

Section 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 consitution relating to the number of supreme indexes."

Therefore, I. John M. Thayer, Governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby give notice in accordance with section one (b article of the state of Nebraska, act to provide the manner of proposing all amendments to the constitution and submitting the same to the ciectors of the state." Approved February 13th. A. D. 1877, that said proposed amendment will be presented to the qualified voters of the state for approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1890.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln this 3th day of July, A. B. 1880, and the twenty-fourth year of the state, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred fifteenth.

By the Governor, JOHN M. THAYER.
BESJAMIN R. COWDERY.

[SEAL.] Secretary of State.

FRENCH SPECIFIC. A POSITIVE and permanent CURE for all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS. Cures where other treatmentialies, full directions with each bottle. Price, one dollar, see signature or E. L. STAHL. For Sale By All Druggists. PROCLAMATION.

Wheneas A joint resolution was adopted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, as the twenty-first session thereof, and approved February 13th, A. D. 18sb, proposing an amendment to the constitution of said state, and that said amendment shall read as follows, to-wit:

ment to the constitution of said state, and that said amendment shall read as follows, to-wit:

Section i: That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1890 there shall by sumitted 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 the enforcement of this provision." And there shall also at said election be separately submitted 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 ilection and regulated by law."

Sec. 2: At such election, on the ballot of each elector volting 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."

There shall also be written or printed on the ballot of each elector volting for the 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 volting for the proposed amendment to the constitution the words: "For 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 also state shall be licensed and regulating by law."

Sec. 3: If eliner of the said proposed amendment to the constitution that the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of hotoricating liquors as a beverage shall be heened and regulating by law."

Sec. 3: If eliner of the said proposed amendment is shall constitute section twenty

[27] of article one [1] of the constitution of this state.

Therefore, I. John M. Thayer, Governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby give notice in accordance with section one [1] article [13] of the constitution and the provisions of the act entitled "an act to provide the manner of proposing all amendments to the constitution and submitting the same to the electors of the state." Approved February 13th, A. D. 187, that said proposed amendment will be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for approval or reaction at the general election to be held on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1890. in witness whereof I hereunto set my band, and cause to be affixed the great scal of the

In witness whereof I hereante set my band, and cause to be affixed the great scal of the state of Nebraski. Done at Lincoln this 25th day of July, A. D. 189, and the 25th year of the state, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred fifteenin. By the Governor. JOHN M.THAYER. BENJAMIN R. COWDERY, [SEAL.] Secretary of State.

August Idam

YOU WEAK MAN! CAN'T HOOK HEALTH!