THE POWERS-BOYD CONTEST.

A Prohibition Plan of Retalliation and Agitation.

THE INDEPENDENTS PLAYING CATSPAW.

An Eye-Opener for the Dupes Who are Importuned for Contributions to Pay Hungry Prohib. Lawyers.

Although the prohibition amendment received only 82,000 of the more than 216,000 votes cast at the late state election, and therefore fell over 49,000 below the vote necessary to make the amendment valid, the professionals who make a living out of agitation of compulsory temperance are still keeping up their end of the war. The contest over the governorship and other state offices, in which testimony will begin to be taken at Lincoln next Thursday is nothing more nor less than an attempt of the prohibitionists to retaliate upon Omaha for the heavy vote given in this city against prohibition.

From its inception to the present day the Powers-Boyd contest has not only been inspired by prohibition agitators and hungry prohibition lawyers who scent a fat fee in the muddle which they are trying to bring about, but it becomes more apparent every day that the independent leaders are simply being used as catspaws to pull out chestnuts for the prohibition monkey.

The campaign plan of the prohibitionists was an open secret. They expected to carry the state outside of Douglas county by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority, and they plotted and schemed night and day to create an intense prejudice against Omaha and get up such a contest as would enable them by a concentrated howl all along the line to throw out the entire vote of Douglas county, count the amendment in and have it declared carried by a legislature which they expected would be decidedly prohibition. The key note of this plan of campaign was to ring the changes on the wickedness of Omaha at every school house meeting, from every pulpit and from every stage from which any prohibitionist, man or woman, was allowed to talk. This was doubtless the object of the Gougar woman when she brazenly represented Omaha as the wickedest city in America, with a brothel and assignation house attached to every saloon. And this sort of malignant libel and slander has been dealt out everywhere for more than six months.

The next step was to create the impression that a great conspiracy had been set on foot to pad out the census of Omaha with a view to gigantic election frauds. To this end the Lincoln bureau sent out bogus reports to several hundred county weeklies and the mercenaries ransacked Omaha for evidence of census and registration frauds.

A forger by the name of Johnson, with several aliases was sent to this city for this nefarious work. Column after column of his alleged investigation was sent broadcast to the prohibition organs in New York, Chicago and Lincoln, and telegraphed by him to the St. Paul and Kansas City papers, which he knew were only too anxious to receive them. The damage thus done to the city of Omaha can never be repaired.

Meanwhile the leading prohibitionists of Omaha and Lincoln were flooding the census office in Washington with anonymous charges of wholesale census padding. Promises were made to the Washington office that formal charges would be preferred when the parties well knew that there was absolutely no grounds for such charges, and, of course, none were made in due form at the census office.

Following this the charge was made that there was to be an organized raid on the ballot boxes in Omaha on November 4 and that wage-workers and prohibitionists would be intimidated at the polls. On election day hundreds of telegrams were sent out of this city by the prohibitionists to the effect that a reign of terror prevailed; that the town had been given over to mob rule and that Chief of Police Seavey had declared himself absolutely helpless to quell the bloody election riots.

The following is a sample of some of these telegrams:

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4.—W. M. Moore, David City: For God sake strike Omaha saloons a death blow. Omaha is trading off Richards, Powers, everything for Boyd and whisky votes. Amendment workers are stoned and egged from polls. Infamous outrages prevailing. SAM D. COX.

Wolfenbarger, the Lincoln prohibition leader, perpetrated the following in the New York Voice:

"The whole city is given entirely over to the whisky mob. There is riot and bloodshed in nearly every ward. Men, ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, are being insulted, mobbed and driven from the polls by the drunken rabble. Ministers of the gospel are slugged, beaten and dragged from the polls and compelled to flee for their lives."

"In Omaha the prostitutes turned out in the tough wards and assisted the republicans and democrats in 'rescuing Nebraska from the blight of prohibition.' There has unquestionably been fraud in the count as well as treachery and deceit in the pre-election manipulations. It is positively known that two different methods of count, one clearly illegal, were employed by election boards in different precincts of the same ward. There should be a recount of the vote, and a legislature that has any touch of fairness will throw out Douglas county entire. The legislature has power to do this, and the crimes that have been committed against the election law will clearly justify such action. The legislature elect will be controlled by men inclined to teach Omaha a lesson in civil government."

Another prohibitionist of Lincoln delivers himself of the following, which he imposed upon the Chicago Lever, a rabid but impotent prohib sheet:

"The vote of Omaha, the Sodom of the northwest, may be thrown out by the legislature. The workers are all up in arms demanding a recount of the votes. This will have to be done by the legislature, which is composed of the sterling men who for the sake of their dear ones and their friends cut loose from all party ties and stood by the farmers' alliance movement. It will be remembered that a precedent was established regarding 'the recount of the ballots cast for and against the legislative amendment,' voted upon November 2, 1886. This affords relief from fraudulent counting. No good man can refuse to vote favorably upon such a bill. It will settle the question in a way to satisfy all. The taking of evidence of intimidation, false counting and general ballot box corruption, such as existed in Nebraska during the election, has begun and will be continued, and able preparations made for crowding to the finish and overthrowing the dastardly plot of thwarting the will of the people. There is excitement in the movement. Good workers and good men of all parties stand ready to give assistance. It is believed that fully twenty thousand people who favored the present license law have changed since the election to prohibitionists. The Omaha riot and intimidation, and the recklessness of election boards in other parts of the state opened the eyes of many as never before to the power of the saloon in politics."

The damage done by these false reports is incalculable. There are thousands of people in the east today who believe the statements made in the New York Voice and other prohibition papers, and enquiries are being received up to this time from people in the east who want to know the true state of facts. THE BEE recently printed statements made by the police commissioners of Omaha, who made it their business on election day to go to the polling places to see for themselves whether there was any unusual demonstrations, and to satisfy themselves that no interference with voters was being tolerated. Each one of them emphatically denounced the reports which had been circulated by the prohibitionists and asserted that no quieter election was ever held in the history of this city. Chief of Police Seavey in his official report to the police commission verifies this fact. He had previously detailed policemen for each polling place in the city, and the records of his office will bear out his report.

Considering the universal interest taken by the citizens of Omaha in the issues at stake November 4, the election here was a remarkably quiet one. Every saloon was closed and the saloonkeepers without exception cheerfully co-operated with the general sentiment that drunkenness and disturbances must not be permitted during election day. Not a single instance of riotus disturbance was recorded, nor do the prohibitionists assert, that any voters were interfered with in casting their ballots. In three or four wards there was trouble with some of the prohibitionists who were peddling tickets. Some of these workers had tickets which were illegal, or mixed; others persisted in electioneering voters in line. When the officers and special policemen insisted that these workers go out into the crowd some very loud talk was usually the result. In some of the wards non-residents who were peddling prohibition tickets, were trying to challenge legal voters, and this created more or less loud talk and quarreling.

Troubles of no more serious nature than these furnished all the foundation there was for the blood and thunder telegrams sent out of the city by the prohibitionists. The telegrams were sent out to the committee men of the prohibition party in every county in the state, the object of which, of course, was to rouse country people who believed the reports of mob violence and bloodshed to vote for prohibition.

Strickler of Omaha and Cox of Lincoln conducted the special telegraphic bureau in Omaha; while Wolfenbarger, Robbins and Wilson of Lincoln, took up the refrain from the Lincoln end. Their highly colored fabrications form the groundwork upon which Burrows, Dech and other independent leaders have based their contest against the governor-elect and state officers-elect. It is fair to presume that when the time comes for taking the testimony in these cases these leaders will realize that they have been used as cat's paws by the defeated prohibitionists, who are willing to go to any length to smirch and slander Omaha.

It will be borne in mind, however, that the prohibitionists, instead of protecting the ballot box by showing fraudulent registration when the boards were in session, or protesting against the registration of any man known or suspected not a legal elector, were scheming and conspiring to make the whole election fraudulent, so that the entire vote of Douglas county might be thrown out if possible. They never protested before the registration boards against the registration of foreigners who had their first papers, and yet they have represented to the independents that thousands of foreigners were illegally voted in Omaha, and led the alliance leaders to believe that this alleged fraud will enable them to throw out the entire vote of this county. Under the pretense of contesting the election in Omaha of the candidates for state officers, the prohibitionists have succeeded in inducing the independents to employ prohibition lawyers and will bring on all the prohibition witnesses, who are expected to be trained and drilled into testifying that they were trying to peddle Powers tickets, and that they were obstructed in voting and working for the independent ticket. Behind all this there is also a scheme to bleed Omaha and blackmail her citizens, as has been the case before at every session of the legislature, when prohibition bills were introduced.

But the conduct of a contest such as the one about to be made involves the expenditure of a large amount of money, and the funds have not been coming in as rapidly as desired. Something had to be done. So the prohibition lawyers in Lincoln and Omaha have succeeded in getting up a few soul-stirring affidavits from men in Omaha. These affidavits will be printed in the prohibition papers, and through sympathetic appeals they expect to secure more money from the credulous. These affidavits are worded in a very sensational and colored to as high a pitch as the men who are expected to sign them will stand; especially in view of the fact that there is no penalty attached to fictitious affidavit making. It is also expected that the publication of these affidavits will help to prejudice members-elect of the legislature by whom the contest is to be decided. Their publication is to be followed by a grand conference of alliance men at Lincoln about the middle of December, when Burrows expects to dictate the policy of the alliance in the legislature through the close corporation circle, of which he is the head. Every member is then and there to be instructed and pledged to vote for a man whom the conference may select as speaker. An executive committee is to be formed whose orders every alliance member is expected to obey, whatever his private judgment may be. The executive committee will, to all intents and purposes, be the legislature, with the members as mere puppets to ratify its orders.

Among the affidavits which the prohibition lawyers have gotten up in Omaha, will be that of Walter D. Prugh, who affirms that on election day he went to the First district of the Second ward, and was there assaulted by the mob; that he was stoned and bruised in the back of the head seriously; that he went to the chief of police personally and made complaint; that the chief of police detailed three policemen and a sergeant, who went back with Prugh to the scene of the alleged disturbance in the Second ward, and that when they reached there the mob continued to make such a disturbance that the affiant was in terror of his life; that while the police saw this state of affairs they absolutely refused to protect him. Affiant further says that the police ostensibly gave orders for his protection and that the mob paid no attention to these orders. Affiant claims that he was peddling tickets for Powers.

He does not affirm, however, that he was a prohibitionist and was peddling tickets of all parties with the amendment clause attached.

J. Phipps Roe has also made an affidavit. Roe is a bucket shop speculator who has made himself very prominent and promiscuous in the late campaign. He affirms that Henry Voss, an architect, assaulted him in the First district of the First ward on election day; that he was surrounded by a mob that tossed him about; that his life was threatened, and that he was finally driven away from the polls.

L. L. Abbott, who boards at 212 North Seventeenth street, a professional temperance lecturer, makes another affidavit. He affirms that in the First precinct of the Fourth ward he was assaulted and pushed and jostled about by the mob; that he appealed to the police for protection; that his appeals were in vain.

He does not affirm that bodily injury was done him, but simply contents himself with the statement that he was pushed about in the crowd.

Attorney Strikler, who prepared these affidavits, is said by our Lincoln correspondent to have sent them to Lincoln parties with a request that their best judgment be used with reference to their publication in the alliance and prohibition organs of that city. He suggested, however, that they would make excellent capital for the contest cases if sent broadcast over the state.

A reporter was detailed to get the facts in regard to these complaints. The records of the police department were consulted and Chief Seavey was interviewed upon the charges made. That official states that Prugh made his complaint regarding the Second instead of the First district of the Second ward, and that Sergeant Ormsby commanded the detail sent to protect him.

Sergeant Ormsby states that he took three special policemen and, with Prugh, hurried in the patrol wagon to the polling place at Fifteenth and Williams streets, in the Second district of the Second ward.

Prugh could not point out any one who had interfered with him, and Ormsby scattered his men through the crowd. Prugh remained by his side and suddenly called to him that some one had taken his tickets from him again. Prugh could not indicate the guilty party and no arrest could be made. There was no demonstration and the officers withdrew, leaving two specials and one regular policeman on duty there. About an hour afterwards a telephone call conveyed the information to the station that prohibitionists were being rotten-egged in that precinct. The patrol wagon was again sent out, but when it arrived everything was quiet, and the regular policeman on duty there said that Prugh became frightened and asked him to escort him away. He did so, taking Prugh as far as Thirteenth street. Parties in the crowd said that a woman who was going home from a grocery store with a basket of provisions took two eggs from her basket and threw in the direction of the retreating Prugh. One of them struck an officer. No other eggs were thrown.

Chief Seavey stated that although Prugh claimed to have been rotten-egged he showed no signs of it, and the chief was satisfied that the policeman suffered more than Prugh.

Regarding the statements of L. L. Abbott, who claims that he was jostled and pushed about at the First district of the Fourth ward polling place, and appealed in vain to the police protection, Officer Dooley, who was on duty there, offers the following:

Abbott was around the polling place, and engaged in arguments with everyone who would talk with him. He talked very loud and attracted much attention. Whenever he was arguing with anyone a crowd naturally gathered around to hear what was said. In the swaying and jamming of the crowd several parties were pushed off the curbstone. Abbott might have been one of these, but he was not selected by the crowd as a target for malicious pushing and jostling.

Whatever crowding he experienced was due to his loud voice attracting people. Abbott did not appeal to the police for protection. Of the three officers on duty there, Dooley, O'Gorman and Poole, he only spoke to O'Gorman, and merely stated to him that he did not think it was right for the crowd to use him so unfairly. The officer told him that he should have all the protection that he required, and asked him to point out anyone who interfered with him. Abbott did not know who pushed him over the curbstone, and as the officers did not see it no one was arrested. Abbott was not pushed more than once, and in that respect fared much better than dozens of others.

Regarding his alleged assault upon J. Phipps Roe in the First ward, Mr. Voss said: "When I went to the ward I found Roe there. He was peddling what I considered an illegal ticket such as the man Clark peddled in the Fifth. They had a democratic head and a prohibition tail. I told him the ticket ought not to be peddled and he wanted to know why I troubled myself about it. I told him that I did not want people to be deceived by such a trick, but I could not convince him. There was no assault, you may believe that.

Close the Saloons.

To the Chief of Police, Liquor Dealers and Others: Next Tuesday, December 2, is election day. The laws of the state and ordinances of the city make it unlawful for anyone to "sell or give away any malt, spirituous and vinous liquors on the day of any general or special election," and the law provides that the mayor "shall be active and vigilant in enforcing all laws and ordinances of the city."

Now, therefore, in the spirit and in pursuance of the law, I, R. C. Cushing, mayor, hereby notify and order all saloonkeepers and others engaged in the liquor traffic to close their respective places of business and cease said traffic on said day from 8 o'clock a. m. until 6 o'clock p. m., and the chief of police is instructed to see that the law and this order are complied with and to report any violations thereof to me. R. C. CUSHING, Mayor.

Sailed for New York.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The steamer La Gascogne sailed from Havre for New York today.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEP'T.

In the basement is rapidly winning its way, housekeepers can buy anything here they want for their dining room or kitchen.

China

At Morses.

After - Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers. Bowls. Butter Pails. Butter Dishes. Bird Baths. Bon-Bon Trays. Celery Trays. Chocolate Sets. Cracker Jars. Croton Sets. Comportiers. Covered Dishes. Cream Pitchers. Coffee Pots. Dessert Baskets. Dinner Services. Ewers and Basins. Fruit Baskets. Fruit Trays. Flower Pots. Hot Water Jugs. Ice Cream Services. Ind'ual Butter Dishes. Ice Bucket. Ice Jugs. Jugs. Mouth Ewers. Mustard Pots. Nappies. Oatmeal Bowls. Pie Plates. Pickle Dishes. Salad Sets. Sugar Bowls. Sugar Shakers. Scrap Disher. Scalloped Nappies. Sauce Ladles. Sauce Tureens. Slop Jars. Soap Slabs. Tete-a-Tete Sets. Umbrella Stands.

Bread & Butter Plat Bakers. Brush Vases. Butter Pots. Bed Pans. Bone Dishes. Chocolate Pots. Coffee Sets. Candlesticks. Cake Plates. Cassoroles. Chambers. Cuspidores. Dessert Trays. Fruit Services. Fruit Plates. Fruit Saucers. Game Service. Hanging Soap Dishes. Ice Cream Dishes. Individual Sugars. Individual Egg Cups. Jelly Moulds. Jardinieres. Mugs. Nut Trays. Oatmeal Sets. Olive trays. Pipkins. Salad Bowls. Salad Plates. Shaving Mugs. Salt Shakers. Sugars and Creams. Sauce Boats. Soup Ladles. Soup Tureens. Soap Dishes. Tea Services. Tea Pots. Toilet Sets.

Glassware

At Morses.

Berry Sets. Butter Dishes. Celery Glasses. Cologne Bottles. Cream Pitchers. Cheese Dishes. Candle Sticks. Egg Classes. Fruit Stands. Fancy Flower Vases. Fairy Lights. Glass Tea Sets. Ice Cream Dishes. Jelly Dishes. Lemonade Pitchers. Lemonade Cups. Mustard Cups. Oil Bottles. Preserves. Punch Bowls. Punch Cups. Plateaux. Rhine Wine Glasses. Salts. Syrup Jugs. Salts, Individual. Tumblers. Tankard Pitchers. Vases. Water Goblets. Water Bottles.

Butter Plates. Bouquet Holders. Comportiers. Cocktale Glasses. Cake Stands. Custard Cups. Decanters. Egg Timers. Finger Bowls. Fancy Baskets. Goblets. Ice Cream Sets. Ice Tubs. Lemonade Tumblers. Lemonade Sets. Match Holders. Nappies. Pepper Shakers. Pitchers. Punch Sets. Pressed Tumblers. Rose Bowls. Sherries. Sugar Lifters. Spoon Holders. Salad Bowls. Toothpick Holders. Vinegar Bottles. Wines. Water Tumblers.

Tin Ware.

At Morses.

Asparagus Boilers. Apple Corers. American Steamers. Angel Cake Pans. Ash Cans. Ale Measures. Boilers, Square Range. Boilers, Oval Range. Boilers, Round Copper Bottom. Boilers, Tin Bottom. Boilers, Oval Stove. Boilers, Philadelphia. Bread Boxes. Basins. Butter Pails. Buckets. Brown Bread Moulds. Bed Foot Warmers. Baths, Japanned. Baths, Zinc. Baths, Hip. Baths, Hat. Baths, Plunge. Baths, Foot. Biggins, Coffee. Biscuit Cutters. Bond Boxes. Bowl Strainers. Bread Mixers. Bread Pans. Basting Spoons. Biscuit Pans. Bread Trays. Coal Hods. Cake Moulds. Cake Pans. Cake Turners. Candle Sticks. Chafing Dishes. Chamber Pails. Charlotte Russe Pans. Children's Mugs. Chinese Strainers. Chocolate Pots. Cocoa-shape Dippers. Coffee Pots and Boilers. Cooky Pans. Cooking Pots. Cookers. Confectionery Moulds. Corncake Pans. Crumb Pans & Brushes. Colanders. Cuspidores. Cake Boxes. Cake Closets. Cash Boxes. Chamber Sets. Children's Toys. Cloth Sprinklers. Covered Roasting Pans. Coffee Canisters. Coffee Strainers. Coffee Urns. Coffee Cases. Cooking Forks. Covers. Croquet Moulds. Cup Strainers. Carriage Foot Warmers. Copper Boilers. Cheese Boxes. Cracker Boxes. Chambermaids' Pails. Dairy Pans. Dippers. Dish Covers. Dredgers. Dust Pans. Dairy Pails. Dish Kettles. Dinner Pails. Dish Drainers. Dish Pans. Doughnut Kettles. Egg Beaters. Egg Slicers. Egg Poachers. Egg Fry Pans. Emason Stand. Egg Whips. Flour Dredgers. Fish Kettles. Fruit Cake Pans. Flasks. Farina Sauce Pans. Farina Boilers. Filters. Funnels. Fire Pails. Fire Tongs. Fire Shovels. Fire Sets. Flesh Forks. Graduated Measures. Gas Kettles. Graters. Larding Needles. Lemonade Shakers. Letter Boxes. Lipped Pails. Milk Boilers. Milk Kettles. Milk Strainers. Milk Pails. Milk Dippers. Muffin Pans. Measures. Match Safes. Meat Dishes. Milk Pans. Milk Skimmers. Muffin Cups. Mugs. Mountain Cake Pans. Melon Moulds. Meat Presses. Meat Saws. Muffin Rings. Mouse Traps. Moulds. Mincing Knives. Nursery Refrigerators. Nursery Lamps. Napkin Rings. Nut Crackers. Nutmeg Graters. Night Latches. Oyster Stew Pans. Omelet Pans. Oyster Chafers. Oyster Dilhes, Planished. Oyster Patties. Oval Hot Water Carriers. Oilers. Oil Stoves. Oyster Broilers. Oil Stove Kettles. Potato Steamers. Pudding Moulds. Pepper Boxes. Picture Hooks. Padlocks. Pie Plates. Plate Warmers. Pinking Irons. Pie Crimpers. Picture Wire. Pokers. Polishing Irons. Pot Chains. Potato Mashers. Preserve Kettles. Pudding Pans. Range Tea Kettles. Rice Moulds. Roll Pans. Rubber Tubbing. Rat Traps. Sauce Pans. Sauce Pots. Scoops. Sieves. Skewers. Skimmers. Slop Buckets. Soap Dishes. Soup Boilers. Soup Ladles. Soup Tureens. Spoons. Steamers. Stew Pans. Strainers. Sugar Sifters. Syllabub Churns. Sprinklers. Sugar Boxes. Stomach Warmers. Sardine Scissors. Scales. Screw Eyes. Self-Basting Broilers. Soap Savers. Sponge Cake Pans. Tea Kettles. Tea Pots. Trays. Toddy Kettles. Toilet Bowls & Pitchers. Toilet Sets. Toilet Stands. Gravy Strainers. Griddle Cake Drips. Gridirons. Garbage Pails. Garden Hose. Garden Tools. Gas Irons. Gas Pliers. Gas Shades. Gas Lighters. Gas Stoves. Gem Pans. Galvanized Trays. Hotel Colanders. Hotel Graters. Hotel Sauce Pans. Hotel Stock Pots. Hotel Copper Ware. Ice Cream Brick Moulds. Iron Bread Pans. Iron Holders. Iron Stands. Jelly Moulds. Jelly Plates. Jelly Strainers. Jaggers for Pastry. Tureens. Tumbler Drainers. Tinable Cups. Tacks. Tea Pot Stands. Tea Canisters. Toast Racks. Toasters. Tooth Brush Racks. Troy Irons. Thermometers. Umbrella Stands. Urns. Universal Cooking Crocks. Vegetable Dishes. Vegetable Boilers. Vegetable Cutters. Water Coolers. Water Filters. Water Basins. Water Buckets. Water Dippers. Water Pitchers. Water Coolers. Water Carriers (oval). Water Kettles.

Wooden Ware.

At Morses.

Boards, Bosom. Boards, Skirt. Boards, Meat. Boards, Ham. Boards, Pastry. Boards, Press. Boards, Sleeve. Boards, Lap. Boards, Wash Tub. Boards, Laundry. Boards, Knife Cleaning. Boards, Bread. Boot Jacks. Benches, Wash. Benches, Foot. Boxes, Salt. Boxes, Nested. Boxes, Spice. Boxes, Knife. Boxes, Window. Clothes Sticks. Clothes Lines. Commodes, Child's. Churn Cylinders. Combination Step and Chair. Clothes Pins. Dish Drainers. Dress and Skirt Forms. Fibre Pails. Fibre Keelers. Fibre Milch Pails. Fibre Chamber Pails. Fibre Spittoons. Freezers, Ice Cream. Frames, Embroidery. Hair or Oil Cloth Brooms. Ladders, Step. Mob Wringers. Meat Safes, Single. Pails, Wooden. Pails, Fire. Pails, Jelly. Papier Mache Pitchers. Potato Mashers. Pulleys, Galvanized. Refrigerators Upright. Rustic Goods. Spice Chests. Stands, Sad Iron. Spoons. Sieves, Flour. Steps, Library. Screen Frames. Soap Dishes. Tables, Kitchen. Tables, Settee. Tables, Sewing. Tables, Invalid. Tubs, Cedar. Tubs, Pine. Trays, Butlers'. Tray Stands. Boxes, Oleander. Bowls, Round Chop. Bowls, Square. Bowls, Oval. Butter Ladles. Butter Moulds. Butter Hands. Bidets, Square & Oval. Blacking Cases. Barrel Covers. Bread Cutters. Brooms, Parlor. Brooms, Starch. Brooms, Stable. Book Shelves. Brackets, Corner. Brackets, Side. Brush & Comb Cases. Bath Tub Stands. Clothes Horses. Clothes Wringers. Comodoes, Adult. Cold Slaw Cutters. Carpet Sweepers. Curtain Stretchers. Coffee Mills. Clothes Racks. Dry Measures. Egg Stands. Fibre Tubs. Fibre Foot Tubs. Fibre Slop Jars. Fibre Dish Pans. Fibre Basins. Frames, Quilting. Flower Stands. Keelers. Lemon Squeezers. Medicine Cabinets. Meat Safes, Hanging. Meat Safes, Double. Pails, Fibre. Pails, Flour. Papier Mache Basins. Potato Slicers. Pulleys, Wooden. Pulleys, Porcelaine. Refrigerators, Chests. Spice Cabinets. Stands, Ironing Board. Squilgees. Sieves, Ash. Steps, Pantry. Steak Beaters. Trays, Nursery. Towel Rollers. Towel Racks. Towel Arms. Trellis. Wash Bench & Wringers. Well Buckets. Wheelbarrows.

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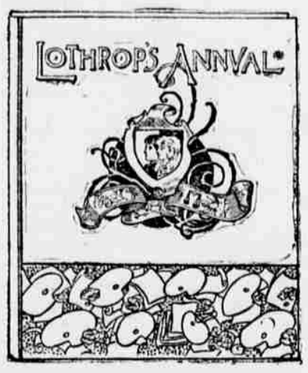

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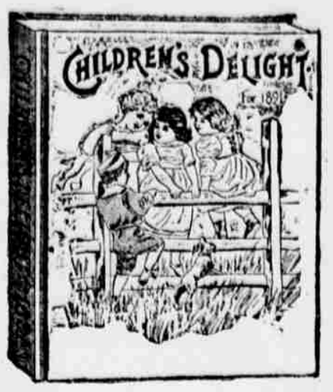

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—For 1891.—

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PLANS FOR THE STRUCTURE ACCEPTED.

Particulars of the Proposed Project —The Week's Business in Real Estate, Building and Bank Business.

With Thanksgiving and its attendant festivities and two primary election contests of absorbing interest it was hardly to be expected that there would be any great activity in the real estate market during the past week.

Business was fairly good, however, and none of the brokers have found any reason to complain of a lack of work.

The demand for property has been greater than at any other time within the past two years, and a broker with a bargain has not had to seek a customer. During the week one dealer alone lost four sales of goodly dimensions solely by the refusal of property owners to part with their holdings at prices formerly offered. While this condition of affairs is unfortunate for the dealer who loses such sales, it is an encouraging indication of future activity in the market, and dealers do not grumble very much over sales lost under such circumstances. A rising market makes business more active and is generally satisfactory to the owner, dealer and purchaser.

The demand for property is not confined to any special class. Business corners are held firm, yet a number of deals involving large sums have been made and others are being negotiated. A number of manufacturing establishments are negotiating for sites and holders of acre property are offering the most liberal inducements that the present buoyant state of the market will warrant. In residence property owners and agents are holding at firm prices. Almost every available addition has been able to secure street car service, and most of them are supplied with gas and water and sidewalk facilities, so that the day of very cheap home sites within any reasonable distance from the business center has passed. Homeseekers have become convinced of this fact, and large numbers are buying now in anticipation of a sharp advance in desirable sites as soon as another building season opens.

The open weather, which continues very favorable for building operations, has enabled the contractors to get the jobs in hand well under way, and has encouraged others to begin work on improvements that will be completed in the spring.

The following figures show the totals of real estate transfers, building permits and bank clearings for the week:

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday	$ 30,945
Tuesday	20,016
Wednesday	26,308
Thursday	.....
Friday	45,261
Saturday	23,469
Total	$145,899

BUILDING PERMITS.

Monday	$ 14,075
Tuesday	1,100
Wednesday	27,375
Thursday	.....
Friday	4,750
Saturday	8,275
Total	$ 55,575

BANK CLEARINGS.

Monday	$1,030,606.86
Tuesday	619,491.11
Wednesday	648,549.95
Thursday	.....
Friday	1,024,290.49
Saturday	911,507.06
Total	$4,243,039.47

An increase of 7.6 per cent over the corresponding week of last year.

Another Bridge Project.

There is hardly anything in the public improvement line that the East Omaha land company would not dare attempt, with its financial backing and with its magnificent property all ready for development.

The latest project of the company is a mammoth one and, if carried out, would prove of immense benefit to the company and to the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs. The project contemplates the expenditure of more than a million dollars in the construction of a bridge between the company's land and Council Bluffs, and the material improvement of the thoroughfares connecting East Omaha with this city.

The East Omaha land company has ample financial resources to successfully carry out the plans in prospect and it is understood that the enterprise will not be allowed to fall through. The company has already expended many thousands of dollars in the improvement of its property, and proposes to make still greater outlays in the near future Plans for the proposed bridge have already been drawn and accepted and the company will now make an effort to secure a charter. The plans that have been accepted call for a combination railway and wagon bridge of sufficient capacity to accommodate all of the railroad, motor railway and wagon traffic between the two cities. The bridge will cost at least $1,200,000. It is proposed to begin work as soon as a charter can be secured, an ordinance has already been introduced into the Council Bluffs council granting the company terminal facilities on the Iowa side of the river.

President Cushing of the land company states that the bridge will be a mammoth affair, constructed of steel and heavy masonry. It will have two decks. The lower deck will be double tracked for railroad purposes and the upper will have double tracks for motor cars, a roadway for teams and a pathway for foot passengers. The bridge will be a low one, with a draw to enable steamers to get through, provided the river is ever made navigable. In conjunction with the bridge will be built an electric motor railroad, extending from the center of Council Bluffs to the center of Omaha. Railroad yards will also be built on each end of the bridge, making it a very desirable means for crossing the river, and for handling trains and cars with dispatch.

It is generally believed that the Winona & Southwestern railway company is interested in the improvement. This company is building towards Omaha rapidly, and has been figuring for some time to secure entrance into this city without being compelled to patronize the Union Pacific bridge, which, when the union depot shall have been completed, will be taxed to its capacity to accommodate the other roads that have agreed to reach Omaha by that route.

The Twin City Railway Company.

The Omaha capitalists who have been planning the building of another motor line in Council Bluffs, have not been able to come to any reasonable terms with the Council Bluffs city council in regard to the charter. The company asked for a right-of-way along nearly every street in the Bluffs city, and the council granted the request, coupling with it the requirement that the company would give a bond to have a line in operation on every street named within five years. This was of course an impossible requirement, and the charter was returned John W. Paul, the secretary of the corporation says that his company could not afford to invest the amount of money which the enterprise would require under the conditions prescribed by the Council Bluffs authorities. He thinks that much of the opposition to his project comes from the present Council Bluffs and Omaha bridge company that has a monopoly of the transportation facilities between the two cities. Another effort will be made to get a reasonable charter from the Bluffs council. In the event of getting this, the company will begin its proposed improvements at once.

Improvement Notes.

Mark Upton says the Omaha Stove manufacturing company will be put in operation yet this year.

A six-story fire proof warehouse and cold storage building, to be located at Twelfth and Nicholas streets, is to be put up in the spring. The warehouse will be built of stone, iron, brick and terra cotta, and will be six stories high with basement. The trackage will be excellent, the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and Missouri Pacific tracks passing the site. The estimated cost of this building is placed at $140,000.

Ernest Stuht is building a three-story hotel at the corner of Eleventh and Mason streets.

A hotel at the corner of Tenth and Harney streets is talked of.

Mr. W. F. Sweesey has decided to build a nine-story stone and brick block on his property on the south side of Farnam street just east of Seventeenth. It was Mr. Sweesey's intention to wait and build his structure to correspond with any improvement that might be placed on the corner of Seventeenth and Farnam. He has finally decided to go ahead with his improvement.

The building will be 66x123 feet and eight stories high with a basement floor. The building will be of steel construction, absolutely fire proof, Brown stone, carved and worked into fantastic designs, will compose the front wall and pressed brick will be used in the rear. The first three stories will be for store purposes and the upper five stories for office purposes.

The Equitable company has not yet decided upon a location for its Omaha office building.

The Nebraska clothing company is seeking a location on which to build a fine clothing house.

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

Albright's Choice, payments to suit.

California Excursions.

Pullman tourist sleeping car excursions to California and Pacific coast points leave Chicago every Thursday, Kansas City every Friday via the Santa Fe route. Ticket rate from Chicago $47.50, from Sioux City, Omaha, Lincoln or Kansas City $35, sleeping car rate from Chicago $4 per double berth, from Kansas City $3 per double berth. Everything furnished except meals. These excursions are personally conducted by experienced excursion managers who accompany parties to destination. For excursion folder containing full particulars and map folder and time table of Santa Fe route and reserving of sleeping car berths, address S. M. Osgood, general agent, E. L. Palmer, freight and passenger agent, A., T. & S. F. railroad, 1308 Farnam street, Omaha, Nebraska.

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