POLITICS IN THE PULPIT

Omaha Preachers Consider the Questions of the Day in the Abstract.

REV. NEWTON MANN ON ELECTION

He Discourses Concerning the Christian Dogma and the Political Function—It Shows Advance in the Line of Public Thought.

"As touching the election," a phrase from Paul's letter to the Christians in Rome, was the text of Rev. Mr. Mann's discourse at Unity church yesterday morning, but any who attended in the hope of hearing something of the preacher's opinions on the election or his advice on how to mark a ballot tomorrow were disappointed.

The first part of Mr. Mann's paper was devoted to an exposition of election as an ecclesiastical dogma. He showed how different the meaning expressed by the word in the writings of the new testament authors from the significance it had in the mouths of modern politicians. Calvinistic "election" was indeed a very different thing from the presidential election.

Speaking of the immediate event in which all the people will be instruments tomorrow, the preacher said the majority of men were overprone to leave to others the moulding of their political opinions. This he deplored and in this tendency of so many men to consider party as their overlord he saw a remnant of the old order of things which a persistent conservatism had been able to bring down to the modern world where it is entirely out of place; in politics as in orthodox religion an election had in it least of actual choice, albeit the theory is still expressed that election is not a matter of faith but of free will.

Event of Vital Interest.

Still, the present presidential election, in Mr. Mann's opinion, has a certain grandeur in it of which every American should be proud. While the event could not be supposed to pass unnoted by the pulpit, an event of such vital interest to all, yet the preacher had no little difficulty in treating it. Public opinion had barred its consideration from the preacher's domain; indeed, time had been when the minister could not cast his vote without giving offense. Yet the voice of the people is the voice of God, and it is the preacher's business to call attention to it. In face of the inevitableness of government by party our country is more fortunate than some others in that all parties here rank together in love of country; yet the ideal condition of politics in this country will not be reached till it will be impossible for any party to safely calculate on 50,000 majority in any state, and the speaker saw signs that gave him reason to hope that the number of people who slavishly obey the party leaders is diminishing. We shall never be delivered from the dominion of the boss in politics till we ourselves show that we cannot bossed. The business of voting is a serious duty, and all the more serious because it hangs so lightly on so many. Only he who deliberates makes a choice. It may be very convenient to have a ticket put into one's hands, and vote it in blind obedience, but that is not the modern idea of election, but the old ecclesiastical idea, and only where the ballot box is turned into a machine to register a predestined vote do we see trouble at the polls.

Denotes National Advance.

Whatever the result of Tuesday's vote, this canvass must ever be regarded as one conducted on a high plane. Both candidates have borne themselves with rare dignity, nor has the country been flooded with personal attacks of a partisan press, and we who thought that presidential elections should be further apart are not now so certain of our position as before. Whatever the outcome, it will stand for the deliberate judgment of the people.

ACTS, NOT CREEDS

What a Man Does and not What He Believes is the Measure.

The large audience at All Saints church last evening listened to an interesting sermon by Rev. T. J. Mackey on "Religion in Politics."

The speaker said in introduction that very few people were able to understand the connection between religion and politics. But religion had something to do with political matters or should have. The mistaken idea of many people arose from the fact that they knew but little of what religion really consisted. Religion was nonsectarian. A man might be a very good Episcopalian or Presbyterian and still not have a particle of religion in his soul. He might be learned in all the axioms of theology and yet not have honesty in his heart.

This country was self-governing. It was a government by the people and for the people and consisted in a mutual compact between every citizen that each should do his part in protecting the interests of all.

People were too apt to bind the sphere of their religion within denominational limits. The speaker referred to the picture of Lincoln and his cabinet as they sat considering the proclamation of emancipation, and then to an ecclesiastical tribunal solemnly endeavoring to sift a charge of heresy against a brother clergyman. The one was a secular tribunal, the other a religious convocation, but there was more religion in the deliberations of the cabinet planning for the liberation of millions of human beings than in all the ecclesiastical tinkers in the world manipulating their petty creeds.

What was was wanted was more religion in politics, not less; an influence that would set officials to considering the good of the people instead of beginning to set up pins for the next election as soon as they were in office. There were too many politicians now and too few legislators and statesmen. Politics had degenerated from statesmanship to mere politics. Some people seemed to think that ministers should take no part in politics. They said that they were prejudiced and feared that the would make their congregation prejudiced also. The church had no right to stir up party strife, but it was emphatically its province to lend its influence to anything which tended to make men better and the government purer.

The newspapers were too tightly bound by party lines to take up the cause of the people and expose the weaknesses and faults of official government. There was no such thing as an independent press. It remained for the pulpit to lift its voice against the robbery of the people by their officials and exercise a purifying influence on the politics of the time. When this was accomplished it would light the way to a better and purer government, in which there would be more attention paid to the interests of the people and less to politics.

IT HONORS GOD.

Rev. John Williamson Tells of the Value of an Honest Ballot.

Yesterday morning at the United Presbyterian church Rev. John Williamson, the pastor, preached a sermon on politics and the election. His purpose was to show elections to be calculated as a means of honoring the Lord, a conscientious ballot being understood as being cast in His name, while the other voted for the mere party's sake and was pictured as reprehensible and unholy. After a short introduction to his sermon the reverend gentleman said:

"It needs no apology for a minister of the gospel to call the attention of Christian people to their responsibility to God and to the direction God has given them on the eve of election. E pecially when officers shall be chosen who shall have charge of our financial and educational affairs, and when they can do much to hinder or help the current of our political life in reaching the heights it should attain. When state and national legislators are to be elected, whose voices and votes shall assist in determining what laws shall be enacted governing 65,000,000 people in the country and 1,000,000 in the state of Nebraska?"

The speaker then went on to say that he thought that every religious man should carry, to a great extent, his religion into the ballot booth and vote for moral, religious men, and shun the demagogue and hypocrite.

In speaking of congressmen, Rev. Mr. Williamson said: "We do not want a man in congress who is incompetent to judge the wisdom or unwisdom of proposed enactments."

He spoke of the unlimited responsibility resting upon the president of a great country like this, and of the power of the chief executive, and said that it was surprising how many went to vote who ignored the importance of the office and voted only for party success. He called the attention of his congregation to the fact that the power is in the people to create officers, and asked why the people of this country did not manifest more interest in the creation.

Partisanship and not the holy cause of justice and good for the people has too strong a hold on the mass of voters at election time. The name of the Lord, the King of Kings, said the speaker, was not taken into consideration when voting for candidates as it should be.

"The poor," continued Mr. Williamson, "are afflicted and have no partisans. There are plenty to talk on protection, many who grow eloquent on tariff reform and the silver question but no party has declared in but general terms for the poor. The man must be seriously lacking in observation who cannot see the great danger impending from conflicts between the extremes of society."

In conclusion the preacher went on to explain that the thing to do was for the voter to commune with his God and to be sure that what he was doing would be pleasing in the sight of the Almighty.

RATHER PESSIMISTIC.

Gloomy View of the Battlefield Taken by a Methodist Minister.

At the Hanscom Park Methodist Episcopal church last evening, Rev. W. P. Murray preached on the subject "Election Day and Religion; or, How the Christian Should Vote." The text of the preacher was Isaiah xxxiii, 22: "The Lord is our judge, the Lord is our law giver, the Lord is our king."

"We live in a time," said the speaker, "when it is said that religion has nothing to do with politics and that ministers of the gospel are lowering their standard of dignity when they mention the subject in their pulpits. On this question I differ with those who make such statements. You well know that the religion of Jesus Christ is a life and not a thing to be put on or off like a Sunday coat. We should carry our religion into the every-day walks of life and a man cannot be a Christian and not carry his religion into politics. I should like to ask you how many men seem to lay aside their religion on election day. Too many, I am afraid."

The speaker then referred to Senator Ingalls of Kansas by mentioning a statement made in the senate in which he said that the decalogue and the golden rule had no place in politics. Rev. Mr. Murray said that he was glad that the people of the state of Kansas had plainly said by their ballots that a man who would make such a remark was not fit for the place, consequently he had been retired to private life.

"It is time," said the preacher, "for every American citizen to hide his face in shame, for as we look over the political situation now we find nothing but chicanery and corruption, and we should feel ashamed at this state of affairs. Religious and moral men have withdrawn their support from the political parties on account of corruption, because, as they say, they do not want to soil their hands by mingling with the people who now run and control the political machines. But I say it is a shame, for when a man sees corruption, bribery and other evils, etc., rampant, he should not refuse his aid and influence to right the wrong and do all he can toward the purification of politics.

"There is need of religion in politics on account of this corruption, and I believe that if we had more religion we would have less corruption. Again, religion should be taken into politics in order to dignify the national government and the daily life of the people."

Once more the preacher quoted his text and then said, "As the eye of God is looking down upon us it is our duty to carry our religious beliefs with us to the polls and to vote for the best interests of humanity, in order that the will of God may be done and that we may vote according to the direction of God Almighty. Furthermore, I consider it the duty of every Christian to take an active part in the political battles of the day in order to help purify and dignify the political world. I met not long since a preacher who boasted that he had not voted in twenty years. When asked his reasons he said that the name of God did not appear in the constitution of the United States and consequently he could not countenance such a government. The preacher and laymen and Christians should work together and force purity, dignity and morality into the political platforms. A Christian must necessarily take a moral view of the situation irrespective of party or questions involved."

Rev. Mr. Murray urged his hearers to be patriots and not partisans, and to go to the polls and vote as patriots the ticket which represented their convictions. He further advocated the election of God-fearing men to office, even if such votes had to be cast at a personal sacrifice.

CHADRON ACADEMY BURNED.

Nothing Saved but a Small Part of the Students' Effects.

CHADRON, Neb., Nov. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Chadron academy was totally destroyed by fire this morning. It is located about a mile from town and has no water supply but wells. About $400 worth of the students effects were saved but the building and fixtures are a total loss. This school was under the auspices of the Congregational church and had about 100 students, one-half of whom room in the building. The loss is $15,000; insurance $4,000, in the Liverpool, London, Globe and North British.

Burglar Summer's Fourth Escape.

AUBURN, Neb., Nov. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Jack Summer again broke jail here this morning. Since his capture with his two brothers about ten days ago the boys have been confined in steel cages to make them doubly secure, but last night Jack tore his bunk to pieces and with one of the rods for a lever succeeded in breaking the lock of his cage and gained entrance to the corridor, where he secreted himself, and when the jailer opened the jail this morning to do his morning work slipped out unseen and made good his escape. This is the third time he has escaped from this jail in the last four months. He is wanted for burglary.

Central City Wedding Bells.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Nov. 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Wednesday evening Miss Eva Vieregg, daughter of Mr. James Vieregg, one of the first settlers of Merrick county, and Mr. Charles Bishop were married. The ceremony took place at the Episcopal church, Rev. A. E. Marsh, rector, officiating. A reception was given at the elegant home of the bride's parents, which was filled to overflowing with guests. The bride is one of the most popular and accomplished young ladies of the city, and Mr. Bishop is a popular young business man. A large number of guests were present from Omaha and other places.

Juniata Personals.

JUNIATA, Neb., Nov. 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mrs. I. G. Dillon of Crete was visiting here last week.

Mrs. A. S. Kinslow of Malta, Ill., was visiting friends here last week.

Mrs. Dr. Koons, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Brown, returned to her home in Chadron last Monday.

Charles Angell of Holdrege was visiting here last Sunday.

Beatrice Store Destroyed.

BEATRICE, Neb., Nov. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The grocery and fruit establishment of T. E. Hines at Ninth and Court streets was destroyed by fire last night at midnight, caused by a lamp explosion. Loss, $400 on stock and $800 on building; insurance, $400.

Work of Flames at Wilber.

WILBER, Neb., Nov. 6.—[Special Telegram o THE BEE.]—Cervany Bros.' general merchandise store was badly burned early this morning. Loss on stock about $3,000; damage to building, $400; fully insured; cause unknown.

Suffered a Broken Limb.

AVOCA, Neb., Nov. 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Gus Johnson suffered a broken leg yesterday by being struck with a piece of timber while at work on the Graham & Wilkinson building.

Salvation Oil has cured many of rheumatism when other remedies fail. Price 25c.

BATTLE OF THE BALLOTS

Quartet of National Tickets Soliciting Popular Support.

ELECTORAL FIGURES PAST AND PRESENT

Instructive Summary of the State Questions to Be Settled and Offices to Be Filled in the West—Statistics of Recent Elections.

The American voter can take his choice of four regularly nominated sets of candidates for president and vice president, as follows:

REPUBLICAN.

For President—Benjamin Harrison of Indiana.

For Vice President—Whitelaw Reid of New York.

DEMOCRATIC.

For President—Grover Cleveland of New York.

For Vice President—Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois.

PEOPLE'S

For President—James B. Weaver of Iowa.

For Vice President—James G. Field of Virginia.

PROHIBITIONIST.

For President—John Bidwell of California.

For Vice President—James B. Cranfill of Texas.

Presidential electors will be chosen by all states on November 8, and all states, except Maine, Vermont and Oregon, will elect congressmen. The electors will be chosen at large in all states, except in Michigan, where one elector will be elected in the eastern half of the state, one by the western half, and one in each of the twelve congressional districts.

Electoral Vote by States.

The following table shows how the electoral vote was divided in 1888, and the number of votes each state has in 1892:

STATES.	1888 Harrison.	1888 Cleveland.	1892 Electors.
Alabama	....	10	11
Arkansas	....	7	8
California	8	....	9
Colorado	3	....	4
Connecticut	....	6	6
Delaware	....	3	3
Florida	....	4	4
Georgia	....	12	13
Idaho	....	....	3
Illinois	22	....	24
Indiana	15	....	15
Iowa	13	....	13
Kansas	9	....	10
Kentucky	....	13	13
Louisiana	....	8	8
Maine	6	....	6
Maryland	....	8	8
Massachusetts	14	....	15
Michigan	13	....	14
Minnesota	7	....	9
Mississippi	....	9	9
Missouri	....	16	17
Montana	3	....	3
Nebraska	8	....	8
Nevada	3	....	3
New Hampshire	4	....	4
New Jersey	....	9	10
New York	36	....	36
North Carolina	....	11	11
North Dakota	3	....	3
Ohio	23	....	23
Oregon	4	....	4
Pennsylvania	30	....	32
Rhode Island	4	....	4
South Carolina	....	9	9
South Dakota	4	....	4
Tennessee	....	12	12
Texas	....	13	15
Vermont	4	....	4
Virginia	....	12	12
Washington	4	....	4
West Virginia	....	6	6
Wisconsin	11	....	12
Wyoming	....	....	3

The Western States.

The following facts concerning western states are taken from the New York Times' election summary:

Colorado will elect presidential electors, congressmen, governor and other state officers and legislature. Candidates for governor: Joseph H. Maupin, democrat; Joseph C. Helm, republican; Davis H. Waite, people's; John Hipp, prohibition. Its vote in recent years has been:

	Dem.	Rep.	L. R.	Proh.
1888—President	37,345	59,831	1,587	2,199
			Ind.	
1890—Congressman	34,757	44,088	5,349	1,689
1890—Governor	35,359	41,827	5,199	1,058

Idaho will elect presidential electors, one congressman, governor and other state officers and legislature. Candidates for governor: John M. Burke, democrat; William J. McConnell, republican; Andrew J. Crook, people's. Its vote in 1890 was:

	Dem.	Rep.
1890—Governor	7,048	10,562
1890—Congressman	8,026	10,130

Illinois will elect presidential electors, congressmen, governor and other state officers, and legislature, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the constitution of the state which gives the legislature power to propose amendments to two articles of the constitution at the same session. Candidates for governor: John P. Altgeld, democrat; Joseph W. Fifer, republican; Nathan M. Barnett, people's; Robert R. Link, prohibitionist. The vote of the state in recent years has been:

	Dem.	Rep.	L. R.
1888—President	348,371	370,475	7,284
1890—Treasurer	331,837	321,993	.....

Iowa will elect presidential electors, congressmen and minor state officers. Candidates for secretary of state: J. H. McConlogue, democrat; W. M. McFarland, republican; Edward H. Gillette, people's; S. H. Taft, prohibition. The vote of the state in recent years has been:

	Dem.	Rep.	L. R.	Proh.
1888—President	179,827	211,538	9,105	3,550
1889—Governor	180,129	173,556	5,773	1,362
			People's.	
1891—Governor	207,575	199,759	11,918	932

Kansas will elect presidential electors, congressmen, governor and other state officers, and legislature, which will elect a United States senator. The candidates for governor are: Lorraine D. Lewelling, people's and democratic fusion; Abraham W. Smith, republican, and I. O. Pickering, prohibitionist. The vote of the state in recent years has been:

	Dem.	Rep.	L. R.	Proh.
1888—President	102,745	182,904	37,778	6,779
			F. A.	
1890—Governor	71,357	115,025	100,672	1,230

Minnesota will elect presidential electors, congressmen, governor and other state officers, and legislature, which will elect a United States senator. The state will also vote upon two proposed amendments to the constitution of the state. Candidates for governor: Daniel W. Lawler, democrat; Knute Nelson, republican; William J. Dean, prohibitionist. The first proposed amendment prohibits special legislation for counties, cities and villages; the other provides for a tax upon the gross earnings of railroad, express and insurance companies doing business in the state and upon the product of mines. The vote of the state in recent years has been:

	Dem.	Rep.	L. R.	Proh.
1888—President	104,385	142,492	1,697	15,311
			F. A.	
1890—Governor	85,844	88,111	58,514	8,424

Montana will elect presidential electors, one congressman, governor and other state officers, and legislature, which will elect a United States senator. It will also decide the permanent location of the state capital by the popular vote, and vote upon a proposed amendment of the constitution of the state, which relates to the terms of county commissioners. Candidates for governor: Timothy E. Collins, democrat; John E. Rickards, republican; William Kennedy, people's; J. M. Waters, prohibitionist. The vote of the state in recent years has been:

	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.
1889—Governor	10,364	18,088	....
1889—Congressman	18,278	19,926	....
1890—Congressman	15,411	15,128	389

Nebraska will elect presidential electors, congressmen, governor and other state officers, and legislature, which will elect a United States senator. It will vote upon two proposed amendments to the constitution of the state. Candidates for governor: J. Sterling Morton, democrat; Lorenzo Crounse, republican; Charles H. Van Wyck, people's; C. E. Bentley, prohibitionist. One of the proposed amendments creates a Board of Railroad commissioners, to be elected by the people, and the other relates to the investment of the school fund. The vote of the state in recent years has been:

	Dem.	Rep.	L. R.	Proh.
1888—President	80,552	108,425	4,226	9,429
			Ind.	
1890—Governor	71,331	68,878	70,187	3,676

Nevada will elect presidential electors, one congressman, judge of the supreme court, and legislature, which will elect a United States senator. For supreme judge the democrats renominated C. H. Belknap. The republican state convention decided to make no nomination against him. The vote of the state in recent years has been:

	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.
1888—President	5,336	7,338	41
1890—Governor	5,739	6,691	....

North Dakota will elect presidential electors, one congressman, governor and other state officers, and legislature, which will elect a United States senator. Candidates for governor: F. C. Collins, democrat; Andrew H. Burke, republican; E. C. D. Shortridge, people's; Roger Allen, prohibitionist. The vote of the state in recent years has been:

	Dem.	Rep.	People's.
1888—Congressman	14,866	28,077	....
1890—Congressman	14,830	21,365	....
1890—Governor	12,604	19,051	4,821

Oregon will elect presidential electors. The vote of the state in recent years has been:

	Dem.	Rep.	U. L.	Proh.
1888—President	26,521	33,291	383	1,677
1890—Governor	18,919	33,786	....	....
			People's.	
1892—Sup. Judge	28,863	31,438	12,239	2,708

South Dakota will elect presidential electors, congressmen, governor and other state officers and legislature. Candidates for governor: Peter Couchman, democrat; C. H. Sheldon, republican; Abraham L. Van Osdel, people's. The vote of the state in recent years has been:

	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.
1888—Governor	24,840	55,064	
1890—Governor	18,484	34,487	23

Washington will elect presidential electors, congressmen, governor and other state officers and legislature, which will elect a United States senator. The people will also vote upon a proposed amendment to the constitution raising the constitutional limit of the state's indebtedness. Candidates for governor: Henry J. Snively, democrat; John H. McGraw, republican; C. W. Young, people's; Roger S. Greene, prohibitionist. The vote of the state in recent years has been:

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
1889—Governor	24,732	33,711	....
1890—Congressman	22,831	29,153	2,819

Wyoming will elect presidential electors, one congressman, governor, judge of the supreme court, and legislature, which will elect a United States senator. Candidates for governor: John E. Osborne, democrat and people's; Edward Ivinson, republican; D. M. Prendergast, prohibitionist. The vote of the state in recent years has been:

	Dem.	Rep.
1888—Congressman	7,557	10,451
1890—Governor	7,153	8,879

If out of order, use Beecham's Pills.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Democrats Have Undertaken to Fuse with the Populists.

Although J. B. Weaver is a diminutive figure in the presidential race and stands as near election as if he were not running as the people's party candidate, his canvass has served to accomplish something which no power on earth has ever brought about in the past, and that was the getting into one room of three factions in the democratic party all at the same time and with the same purpose in view, and no fight followed. For be it known that there are three factions within the party in South Omaha, and the motto of each is, "Never die." There are the Jeffersonian club and the anti-Jeffersonians, who are after Councilman Bulla's political scalp. And then there are the old standbys who are under the leadership of John McMillian.

Yesterday afternoon about thirty of the faithful assembled at Knights of Pythias hall, and each faction was well represented. There was no bloodshed, and, in fact, no wordy battles were fought. They were there with one common object in view, and at the inspiration of another common object. The sole purpose of the meeting was to take steps to deliver up to the Weaver electors, the democratic vote in South Omaha. These leaders of the local democracy may think they will accomplish their purpose, but the democrats who cast the votes will hardly deliver themselves up to the scheme thus hatched. Each democrat who attended the meeting went there feeling very self-important, and was certain he had in store a surprise for the others. When the meeting had been called to order and the chairman had inquired "What is your pleasure, gentlemen," thirty democratic voices in chorus chirped: "Mr. Chairman, I have here—" The chairman was frightened at the unanimity of the answer to his interrogation, and feared that there might be a clash, owing to thirty democrats wanting to be heard at once. Parliamentary rules in democratic meetings permit of not to exceed twenty-two talking at one time and the chairman bravely stated so, and recognized one of the faithful. The "I have here" proved to be a confidential letter—typewritten on a printing press at so much per thousand—from Chairman Rush of the democratic county central committee. The letter in brief stated that there is no hope of taking Nebraska from the republican column unless democrats vote for the people's party electors and that all democrats are urged to so cast their ballots, and that the national committee recommends this. The letter winds up with an underscored warning that "a vote for Weaver is a vote for Cleveland."

When this letter had been read a discussion arose as to the best means to carry out the instructions. Enclosed with the letter was a sample ballot with a cross opposite the names of the people's party electors. The other crosses on the ticket were placed opposite the names of the democratic candidates, from governor to constable. It was agreed that each democratic voter shall be furnished one of these sample ballots, and Uncle Peter Cockrell started out with an armful of the green slips for the edification of the voters.

Piles of people have piles, but DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve will cure them.

THE FACT

That AYER'S Sarsaparilla CURES OTHERS of Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions, Boils, Eczema, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Catarrh should be convincing that the same course of treatment WILL CURE YOU. All that has been said of the wonderful cures effected by the use of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

during the past 60 years, truthfully applies to-day. It is, in every sense, The Superior Medicine. Its curative properties, strength, effect, and flavor are always the same; and for whatever blood diseases AYER'S Sarsaparilla is taken, they yield to this treatment. When you ask for

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

don't be induced to purchase any of the worthless substitutes, which are mostly mixtures of the cheapest ingredients, contain no sarsaparilla, have no uniform standard of appearance, flavor, or effect, are blood-purifiers in name only, and are offered to you because there is more profit in selling them. Take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

Mr. J. G. Anderson

Of Scottdale, Pa., a veteran of the 11th Penn. Vols., says, as a result of war service he

Suffered Every Minute

From liver and kidney troubles, catarrh in the head, rheumatism and distress in his stomach. Everything he ate **seemed like lead.** Sleep was restless, and in the morning he seemed more tired than when he went to bed. He says:

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and Hood's Pills did me more good than everything else put together. All my disagreeable symptoms have gone." Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

Proclamation

And notice to the electors and legal voters o the city of Omaha of an annual city election of the city of Omaha, to be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1892, for the purpose of electing one councilman from each ward:

To the electors and legal voters of the city of Omaha:

I, George P. Bemis, mayor of the city of Omaha, do issue this, my proclamation, and by the authority vested in me as such mayor do hereby give public notice to the electors and legal voters of the city of Omaha that an annual city election of the city of Omaha, will be held in said city on Tuesday, the eighth day of November, 1892, for the purpose of electing one councilman from each ward.

The polls shall be open on the day of said election at eight o'clock in the morning and shall continue open until six o'clock in the evening of the same day, at the respective voting places following, to-wit:

FIRST WARD.

1st District—S E corner 7th and Marcy streets.

2nd District—N W corner 8th and Leavenworth streets.

3rd District—N E corner 12th and Jones streets.

4th District—S E corner 13th and first alley south of Pierce street.

5th District—North side of Pacific street between 6th and 7th streets.

6th District—East side of 6th street near south of Pacific street.

7th District—S E corner of Park Wild avenue and William street.

8th District—S W corner 10th and Hickory streets.

9th District—S W corner 6th and Center streets.

10th District—N W corner 9th and Bancroft streets.

11th District—N E corner 13th and Vinton streets.

SECOND WARD.

1st District—N W corner 14th and Jones streets.

2nd District—N W corner 13th and Pacific streets.

3rd District—S W corner 18th and Leavenworth streets.

4th District—S W corner 20th and Leavenworth streets.

5th District—S E corner 23d and Leavenworth streets.

6th District—East side of South 25th street, opposite Poppleton ave.

7th District—S E corner 16th and Pierce streets.

8th District—S E corner 14th and William streets.

9th District—N E corner Sixteenth and Center streets.

10th District—N W corner 24th and Dorcas streets.

11th District—S E corner 20th and Bancroft streets.

12th District—N E corner 15th and Vinton streets.

13th District—S W corner 13th and Valley streets.

14th District—N E corner 20th and Boulevard avenue.

THIRD WARD.

1st District—S W corner 12th and Chicago streets.

2d District—N W corner 14th and Davenport streets.

3d District—South side of Capitol avenue near (west of) 13th street.

4th District—West side of 12th street, between Douglas and Dodge streets.

5th District—N E corner 19th and Capitol avenue.

6th District—N E corner 9th and Harney streets.

7th District—S E corner 11th and Douglas streets.

8th District—N E corner 15th and Jackson streets.

9th District—S E corner 19th and Howard streets.

FOURTH WARD.

1st District—N W corner 17th and Davenport streets.

2nd District—N W corner 22nd and Davenport streets.

3rd District—N W corner 25th and Dodge streets.

4th District—N E corner 17th and Dodge streets.

5th District—N E corner 17th and Harney streets.

6th District—N W corner 20th and Douglas streets.

7th District—N W corner 26th street and St. Mary's avenue.

8th District—S W corner 20th street and St. Mary's avenue.

9th District—East side of South 19th street, between Harney street and St. Mary's avenue.

10th District—N W corner 18th and Leavenworth streets.

11th District—S W corner 17th street and St. Mary's avenue.

FIFTH WARD.

1st District—East side of Sherman avenue opposite Manderson street.

2nd District—S E corner Sherman avenue and Wirt street.

3rd District—S W corner Sherman avenue and Lake street.

4th District—N W corner Sherman avenue and Grace street.

5th District—S W corner 17th and Charles streets.

6th District—East side of Sherman avenue about 300 feet north of Nicholas street.

7th District—S E corner 16th and Izard streets.

8th District—N W corner 16th and Burt streets.

9th District—N E corner 15th and Cass streets.

10th District—East side North 17th street between California and Cass streets.

11th District—S E corner 18th and Cass streets.

SIXTH WARD.

1st District—S E corner 24th street and Ames avenue.

2nd District—S W corner 36th street and Grand avenue.

3rd District—N E corner 45th and Grant streets.

4th District—S W corner 24th and Manderson streets.

5th District—SE corner 24th and Wirt streets.

6th District—S W corner 33rd and Parker streets.

7th District—N W corner 24th and Corby streets.

8th District—N E corner 27th and Burdette streets.

9th District—N E corner 22nd and Grant streets.

10th District—N W corner 28th and Franklin streets.

11th District—S W corner 24th and Franklin streets.

12th District—S W corner 22nd and Clark streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

1st District—S W corner 28th and Mason streets.

2nd District—N E corner 29th avenue and Poppleton avenue.

3rd District—S W corner 29th street and Woolworth avenue.

4th District—N W corner 29th street and Arbor street.

5th District—South side of Vinton street near (east of) south 32d avenue.

6th District—S E corner 30th avenue and Poppleton avenue.

7th District—N W corner 34th and Francis streets.

EIGHTH WARD.

1st District—East side of 26th street near (south of) Charles street.

2nd District—West side of 23d street near (south of) Paul street.

3rd District—N W corner 29th and Nicholas streets.

4th District—N E corner 29th and Cuming streets.

5th District—West side of North 25th street near (north of) Cuming street.

6th District—S E corner 22d and Burt streets.

7th District—S W corner 29th and Cass streets.

NINTH WARD.

1st District—S W corner 32d and Cuming streets.

2d District—N W corner 40th and Cuming streets.

3d District—N E corner 40th and Farnam streets.

4th District—North side of Davenport street near (west of) North 32d avenue.

5th district—S E corner 31st avenue and Dodge street.

6th District—S W corner 29th avenue and Jackson street.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand as mayor of said city of Omaha, this 17th day of October, 1892.

GEO. P. BEMIS, Mayor.

Attest: JOHN GROVER, City Clerk. o19d21s

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

You are hereby notified that the following described premises, to wit:

APPROX. LENGTH AND FRONT.	LOT.	BLOCK.	ADDITION.
13.5x66	1	109	City
90 x110	4	109	..
31.5x36 e36 of 6	6	109	..
35.5x66	7	109	..
33 x66			
26.5x132	8	109	..
33 x132	1	110	..
35.0x65	7	110	..
11.0x65			
14.0x132	8	110	..
20.0x36			
16.0x65			
14.0x132	1	114	..
9.0x45	8	114	..
32.0x66	1	116	..
17.5x66	2	116	..
15.0x	5	172	..
2.0x	5	196	..
20.0x w ½ of	6	196	..
15.0x	7	255	..
15.0x	8	255	..
18.0x	3	256	..
18.0x	4	256	..
20.0x	7	256	..
20.0x	8	256	..
12.0x	9		Anisfield
12.0x	10		..
12.0x s 15 ft	11		..
	29		
10.0x n ½ of	35		Burr Oak
	37		..
18.0x63			
9.0x50	6	P	Campbell's sub
sub 13 of 9			Capitol
	37	4	Campbell's add
	9	6	
18.0x	8		Cherry Garden
18.0x	9		..
18.0x	10		..
18.0x	11		..
18.0x	12		..
10.0x			A strip of ground in front of
		15	Credit Foncier
20.0x do	3	22	..
20.0x do	4	22	..
18.0x	5	22	..
18.0x	6	22	..
	7	37	..
	8	37	..
15.0x			A strip of land in front of
	w ½ 1	38	Credit Foncier
30.0x do	2	38	..
30.0x do	3	38	..
45.0x do	4	38	..
12.0x119	1	3	Druid Hill
10.0x	1	2	Dupont Place
10.0x	2	2	..
10.0x	3	2	..
10.0x	4	2	..
10.0x	5	2	..
10.0x	6	2	..
10.0x50	16	4	..
19.0x53	18	4	..
18.0x50	19	4	..
15.0x	15	7	..
15.0x	16	7	..
2.0x	18	7	..
20.0x	19	7	..
2.0x	4	8	..
15.0x25	10	8	..
	9	12	Hanscom Place
11.5x15			
9.0x36	24	3	Hillside No. 2
9.0x 0			
15.0x153	7	4	
24. x50	9	4	Hitchcock's 1st add
22.0x50	10	4	Hitchcock's 1st add
16.0x50	11	4	..
10.0x50	12	4	..
14.0x50	16	5	..
18.0x50	17	5	..
22.0x50	18	5	..
			Housels & Stebbin's
14.0x	10		sub of lot 14, Bart-
14.0x	11		lett's add.
14.0x	12		..
14.0x	13		..
14.0x	14		..
			Housels & Stebbin's
			sub of lot 15 Bart-
		12	lett's add.
10.0x	s½ of 38		A. Kountze's add.
10.0x	39		..
10.0x	42		..
20.0x n25 ft of 1		6	Kountze's 3d add.
9.0x	8	14	..
			Kountz & Ruth's
18.0x	14	8	add.
13.5x42.3	5	3	La Vetta Place
15.0x42.3	6	3	..
16.0x42.3	7	3	..
16.0x42.3	8	3	..
15.5x42.3	1	4	..
14.5x42.3	2	4	..
13.0x42.3	3	4	..