[CONTINUED FROM PIRST PAGE.]

correctly, has been made to appear to be—
between a high and a low protective tariff,
both parties expressing some solicitous regard for the wages of our working people
and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. But, under a more courageous
leader-hip, the democratic party has now
practically declared that, if given power, it
will enast a tariff law without any regard
to its effect upon wages or the capital invested in our great industries.

The majority report of the committee on
platform to the democratic national convention at Chicago contained this cause: "That

tion at Chicago contained this crause: "That when custom house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force

upon our farmers and workingmen."
Here we have a distinct admission of the republican contention that American workon are advantaged by a tariff rate equal to men are advantaged by a tarin rate education the difference between home and foreign wages and a declaration only against the alleged additional "impositions" of the exist-

Another Democratic Admission.

Again, this majority report further de-clared: "But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domes-tic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. " " Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regard f the labor and the capital thus in-

Here we have an admission that many of our industries depend upon protective duties, "for their successful continuance," and a deciaration that fariff changes should be regardful of the workmen in such industries and of the invested capital. The overwhelming rejection of these propositions, which had before received the sanction of democratic national conventions, was not more indicative of the new and more courageous leadership to which the party has now committed itself than the substitute which was adopted. The substitute declares that protective duties are anconstitutional-high protection, low protection-all unconstitutional. A democratic congress holding this view cannot enact, nor a democratic president approve, any tar-iff schedule, the purpose or effect of which is to limit importations or to give any advantage to an American workman or producer. A bounty might, I judge, be given to the importors under this view of the constitution in order to increase importations, and so the revenue—for "revenue only" -is the limitation Reciprocity, of course, falls under this denunciation, for its objects are not revenue, but the promotion of commercial exchanges, the profits of which go wholly to our producers.

Destructive Policy of Democracy.

This destructive, unamerican doctrine as not held or thought of by the historic democratic statesmen whose fame as American patriots has reached this gener-ation—certainly not by Jefferson or Jackson, This mad crusade against American shops, the bitter epithets applied to American manufacturers, the persistent disbelief of every report of the opening of a tin plate mill or an increase of our foreign trade by reciprocity, are as surprising as they are discreditable. There is not a thoughtful business man in this country who does not know that the enactment into law of the declaration of the Chicago convention on the subject of the tariff would at once plunge the country into a business corvulsion such as it has never seen, and there is not a thoughtful workingman who does not know that it would enormously reduce the amount of work to be done in this country by the increase of importations that would come in, and would necessitate a reduction of his wages to the European standard. If anyone suggests that European standard. If anyone suggests that this radical policy will not be irangurated after the democratic party assumes control, what shall we think of a party that is capable of thus trifling with great interests? Their threat of such legislation would only be less hurtful than the fact. A distinguished democrat rightfully described this platform as a challers to the protected industries to a fight lenge to the protected industries to a fight of extermination, and another such rightly expressed the logic of the situation when he interpreted the Chicago platform to be an invitation to all democrats holding even the most moderate protective views to go into

And now a few words in regard to the existing tariff law. We are fortunately able to judge of its influence upon prices by the market reports. The day of the prophet of calarity has been succeeded by that of the trade reporter. An examination into the effect of the law upon the prices of pro-tected products and of the cost of such articles as enter into the living of people of small means has been made by a senate com-mittee composed of leading senators of both parties, with the aid of the best statisticians, and a report signed by all the members of the committee has been given to the public. No such careful inquiry has ever before been made. These facts appear from the

First-The cost of articles entering into the use of those earning less than \$1,000 per sumum, has decreased up to May 1, 1892, 3.4 per cent, while in farm products there has been an increase in prices, owing in part to an increased foreign demand and the opening of new markets. In England during the same period, the cost of living has in creased 1.9 per cent. Tested by their power to purchase articles of necessity, the earnings of our working people have never been as creat as they are now.
Second-There has been an average ad-

vance in the rate of wages of .75 of 1 per Third-There has been an advance on the

price of all f. rm products of 18.67 per cent, and of all cereals of 33.59 per cent. The ninth annual report of the chief of the bureau of labor statistics of the state of New York, a democratic official, very recently issued, strongly corronorates as to that state the fasts found by the senate com-mittee. His extended inquiry shows that in the year immediately following the pas-sage of the tariff act of 1830 the aggregate sum paid in wages in that state was \$6,377. 925 in excess, and the aggregate production

Has Not Imposed Burdens, In view of this showing of an increase in wages, of a reduction of the cost of articles of common accessity and of a marked advance in the prices of agricultural products, it is plain that this tariff law his not imposed burders, but has conferred benefits upon the farmer and the workingman.

Some special effects of the act should be

\$31,315,130 in excess of the preceding year.

noticed. It was a courageous attempt to rid our people of a long-maintained foreign monopoly in the production of tin plate, pearl buttons, silk plush, linens, lace, etc. Once or twice in our Listory the production of tin plate had been attempted, but the Welsh makers would not enable our makers to produce it at a profit. They cut prices to a point that drove the American beginner a point that drove the American beginners out of the business, and when this was accomplished again made their own prices.

A correspondent of the Industrial World, the official organ of the Welsh tin plate workers, published in Swansea, in the issue of June 10, 1892, advises a new trial of these methods. He says: "Do not be deceived. The victory of the republicans at the polls means the retention of the Merican description of the Merican description." at the polls means the retention of the Me Kinley bill and means the rapidly accruing loss of 80 per cent of the American trade. loss of 80 per cent of the American trade. Had there been no democratic victory in 1890 the spread of tin plate manufacture in the United States would have been both rapid and bona fide. * * It is not yet too late to do something to reduce the price of the plates. Put them down to 11 shillings per box of 100, 14x20, full weight basis. Let the workmen take half pay for a few months and turn out more, and then let the master forego profits for the same time." And, again, that paper says: "It is clearly the interests of both (employer and foreman) to produce tin plates, tariff or no tariff, at a produce tin plates, tariff or no tariff, at a price that will drive all competitors from the field."

But in spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1860 and of the machinations of foreign producers to maintain their monopoly, the plate industries have been estab-lished in the United States, and the alliance between the producers and the democratic party for its destruction will not succeed, It seemed to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of adjusting our legislation upon absolutely nonpartisan lines might find some effective response. Many times I have had occasion to say that laws and election methods designed to give unfair advantage to a party would some time be used to perpetuate a powerful fac-

Rapid Growth of the Tin Plate Industry. The official returns to the Treasury department of the production of tin and terne plates in the United States during the last iscal year show a total production of 13,240,-30 pounds, and a comparison of the first

quarter (826,922 pounds) with the last (8,000,-000 pounds) shows the rapid development of the industry. Over 5,003,000 pounds since the last quarter were made from American plates, the remainder from foreign charge, estimates, as the result of careful in-quiry, that the production of the current year will be 100,000,000 pounds, and that by the end of the year the production will be at the rate of 200,000,000 pounds per annum. Another industry that has been practically

created by the McKiniay bill, is the making of pearl buttons. Few articles coming to us from abroad were so distinctly the product of starvation wages. But without unduly extending this letter I cannot follow in detail the influences of the tariff law of 1899. It has transplanted several important indus-tries and established, improved or enlarged all others. The act gives to the miners pro-tection against foreign silver bearing lead ore, the free introduction of which threatore, the free introduction of which threatened the great mining industries of the Rocky mountain states; and to the wool growers, protection to their fleece and flocks, which has saved them from further disastrous decline. The house of representatives at its last session passed oils placing these ores and wool on the free list. The people of the west well know how destructive to their prosperity these meas-ures would be. This tariff law has given employment to many thousands of American men and women and will each year give em-ployment to increasing thousands. Its re-peal would throw thousands out of employent and give work to others only at reduced wages.

ers of home and country. They may be

roused by injustice, or what seems to them to be such, or be led for the moment by others into acts of passion; but they will settle the tariff contest in the calm light of their November firesides,

and with sole reference to the prosperity of the country of which they are citizens, and of the homes they have founded for their wives and children. No intelligent advocate of protective tariff claims that it is able of itself to maintain a uniform rate

of wages—without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products

of labor—but it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages, and are the only barriers against a

Added Wealth to the South. The southern states have had a liberal par-ticipation in the benefits of tariff law, al-

though their representatives have generally opposed the protection policy. I rejoice that their surar, rice, coal, ores, iron, fruits, cotton cloths and other products have not been left to the ruin their representatives would

have brought upon them. In the construc-

tion of the Nicaragusn canal, in the new trade with South and Central America, in the es-

tablishment of American steamship lines, the southern states also have special interests,

and all these interests will not always con-

sent to be without representation at Wash-

Shrewdly, but not quite fairly, our adver

shrewdip, but not quite larry, our adver-saries speak only of the increased duties im-posed upon tin, pearl buttons and other ar-ticles by the McKinley bill, and omit alto-gether any reference to the great and bene-licial enlargement of the free list. During

the last fiscal year \$455,000,772 worth of mer-chandise, or 55.50 per cent of our total im-

partotions, came in free (the largest percentage in our history), while in 1889 the

percentage of free importations was only 34.42 per cent. The placing of sugar upon the free list has saved to the consumer in

duties in fifteen months, after paying the bounties provided for, \$87,000,000. This relief has been substantially felt in every

household upon every Saturday's purchase of the workingmen. One of the favorite arguments against a

protective tariff is that it shuts us out from a participation in what is called with swell-

ing emphasis "the markets of the world."

If this view is not a false one how does it

not able to bear with more serenity our sup-posed surrender to them of "the markets

the world," and how does

happen that the partial loss of our market closes foreign tin plate mills and plush fac-

tories that still have all other markets! Our

the reciprocity policy make it possible for us

to have a large participation in the "markets of the world." without opening our own to competition that would destroy the comfort

The Coinage Question.

The resolution of the convention in ' favor

of bimetalism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has

upon these lines my cordial adherence and

support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver at such

a ratio to gold as will main-tain the equality in the com-mercial uses of the two coined dollars, would

conduce to the prosperity of all the great commercial nations of the worln. The one

essential condition is that these dollars shall

have and retain an equal acceptability and

are not only a medium of exchange, but a measure of value, and when un-

by the same name, commerce is unsattled and confused and the unwary and ignorant

are cheated. Dollars of unequal commercial value will not circulate together. The octter dollar is withdrawn and becomes mer-

chandise. The true interest of all our people.

people, who cannot closely observe

and especially of the farmers and working

money market, is that every dollar, paper or coin, issued or authorized by the government, shall at all times and in all its uses, be the exact equivalent, not only in debt paying, but in purchasing power, of any other dollar. I am

quite sure that if we should now act upon this subject, independently of other nations,

we would greatly promote their interests and injure our own. The monetary condi-

and injure our own. The last two years, tions in Europe within the last two years, have, I think, tended very much to dayslop a sentiment in favor of

have, I think, tended very much to develop a sentiment in favor of a larger use of silver, and I was

much pleased and encouraged by the cor-diality, promotness and unanimity with which the initiation of this government for

an international conference upon the sub-ject was accepted by all the powers. We may not only hope for, but expect highly beneficial results from this conference, which will now soon assemble. When the

result of the conference is known, we shall then be able intelligently to readjust our

On the "Force" Bill.

In my last annual message to congress said: "I must yet hope that it is possible to secure a calm patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may te necessary to secure the choice of the

officers of the government to the people by fair apportionments and free elections. I

believe it will be possible to constitute a commission, nonpartisan in its membership and composed of patriotic, wise and impartisal men, to whom a consideration of the questions of the evils connected with our election systems and methods might be committed with a good present of the evil.

mitted with a good prospect of securing unan-imity in some plan for removing or mitigat-ing those evils. The constitution would per-

mit the selection of the commission to be vested in the supreme court, and that method

would give guaranty of impartiality. This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as re-

whole subject of the law of elections as re-lated to the choice of officers of the national government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmoiested exercise of the suffrace and as near an approach to the equality of value in each ballot cast as is at-tainable. * * The demand that limita-tion of suffrage shall be found in law and only there, is a just demand and no just pur-

only there, is a just demand, and no just man

should resent or resist it."

financial legislation to any new conditions.

measures are called in law

value in all commercial transactions.

equal by the

of and independence of our nation.

reduction to the European scale.

mockery, if, when the debate is ended, the judgment of honest majorities is to be re-versed by ballot box frauds and tally sheet manipulations in the interest of the party or party faction in power.

These new political movements in the states and the recent decisions of some of the state courts against unfair apportionment Appeals of Free Traders. The appeals of the free trader to the work-The appeals of the free trader to the work-ingman are addressed to his projudices or to his passions, and not infrequently are pro-nounced communistic. The new democratic leadership rages at the employer and seeks to communicate his rage to the employe. I laws, encourage the hope that the arbitrary partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed may be corrected by the states, the law made equal and nonpartisan, and the elections free and honest. The republican party greatly regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate, and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the ital sometimes takes too large a snare of the profits. But I do not see that these evils will be ameliorated by a tariff policy, the first necessary effect of whic is a severe wage cut, and the second a large diminution of the aggregate would rejoice at such a solution, as a healthy and patriotic local sontiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections. I shall again urge upon congress that provision be made for the appointment of a nonpartisan amount of work to be done in this country.

If the injustice of his employer tempts the commission to consider the subject of appor-tionments and elections in their relation to workman to strike back he should be very sure that his blow does not fall upon his own head or upon his wife and children. The workmen in our great industries are, as a body, remarkably intelligent, and are lovthe choice of federal officers. Civil Service System.

The civil service system has been extended and the law enforced with vigor and impartiality. There has been no partisan jurgling with the law in any of the departments of bureaus, as had before happened—but appointments to the classified service have been made impartially from the eligible lists. The system now in force in all depart-ments has for the first time placed promotions strictly upon the basis of merit as as-certained by a daily record, and the effi-ciency of the force thereby greatly increased.

tion or party against the will of the majority Examples from Alabama

Of this we seem to have an illustration in the recent state election in Alabama. There was no republican ticket in the field. The contest was between white democrats. The

Kolo party say they were refused the repre-

Ballot boxes were thrown out for alleged

irregularities or destroyed; and, it serted on behalf of one half at least

Our Public School System.

The approval so heartily given by the convention to all those agencies which contrib-ute to the education of the children of the land was worthily bestowed, and meets my hearty approval, as does also the declaration as to the liberty of thought and conscience and the separation of church and state. The safety of the republic is on intelligent citizenship, and the increased interest manifested in the states in education, the cheerfulness with which the necessary taxes are paid by all classes, and the re-newed interest manifested by the children in the national flag, are hopeful indications that the coming generation will direct public affairs with increased prudence and patriotism. Our interest in free public schools, open to all children of suitable age, is supreme, and our care for them will be jealous and constant. The public school system, however, was not intended to restrain the natural right of the parent, after con-tributing to the public school fund, to choose other educational agencies for his children. I favored aid by the general government to puolic schools, with a special view to the necessities of some of the southern states, but it is gratifying to notice that many of these states are, with commendable liberality, developing their school systems and in-creasing their school revenues, to the great advantage of the children of both races. State and Agricultural Department Work.

Considerate attention of the farmers of the whole country is invited to work done through the State and Agricultural departments in the interest of agriculture. Our pork products had been for ten years not only excluded by the great continental na-tions of Europe, but their virtue discredited by the reasons given for this ex-ciusion. All previous efforts to secure the removal of these restrictions had failed, but the wise legislation of the Fifty-first congress, providing for the official inspection of our meats and giving to the president power to forbid the introduction into this country of selected products of such countries as should continue to refuse our inspected meats, enabled us to open all the markets of Europe to our products. The result has been not only to sustain prices by providing new markets for our surplus, but to add 50 cents per 100 pounds to the market value of the inspected meats.

Our Cattle and Corn in Europe

Under the reciprocity agreements special favors have been secured for agricultural products, and our exports of such products have been greatly increased, with a sure prospect of further and rapid increase. The Agricultural department has obtained an agent in Europe, whose special duty it is to introduce there the various preparations of corn as an article of food and his work has been very successful. The department has also sent skilled veterinarians to Liverpool to examine, in connection with the British veterinarians, the cattle from the United States landed at that port, and the result in connection with the sanitary methods adopted at home has been that we bear no more about our cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia. Our system of quarantine has prevented the infection of northern cattle with Texas fever.

The tariff bill of 1890 gives better protection to farm products subject to foreign competition than they had ever before, and the home markets for such products have been enlarged by the establishment of new industries and the development of others. We may confidently submit to the intelligent and candid judgment of the American farmer whether in any corresponding period so much has been done to promote his interests, and whether in a continuance and extension of these methods there is not a bet-ter prospect of food to him than in the invitation of the democratic party to give our home market to foreign manufacturers and abandon the reciprocity policy; and better also than the radical and natried methods of relief proposed by other parties which are

The Nicaraugus Canal.

I have often expressed my opinion of the value of the Nicaraugus ship canal to our commerce and to our navy. The project is not one of convenience, but of necessity. It is quite possible, I believe, if the United States will support the enterprise, to secure the speedy completion of the canal without taxing the treasury for any direct contribu tion, and at the same time to secure the influence in its management which is imperative

Our Foreign Relations.

It has been the aim of the administration to make its foreign policy not a matter of partisan politics, but of patriotism and na-tional honor, and I have very great gratifi-cation in being able to state that the demo-cratic members of the committee of foreign affairs responded in a true American spiri I have not besitated to consuit freely wit them about the most confidential and delicate affairs and I frankly confess my obligation for needed co-operation. They did not regard a patient, but firm insistence upon American rights and upon immunity from insult and injury for any other part of the part our citizens and sailors in foreign ports as policy af "irritation and bluster." They di not believe, as some others seem to believe that to be a democrat one must take the for eign side of every international question, i a republican administration is conducting the American side. I do not believe that a tame submission to insuit and outrage by any nation at the hands of any other can ever form the basis of a lasting friendship-the necessary element of mutual respect will

The Chinan incident, now so happily and honorably adjusted, will, I do not doubt, place our relations with that brave people upon a more friendly basis than ever before. This already appears in the agreement since negotiated by Mr. Egan for the settlement by a commission of the long unsettled claims between the two governments. The work of Mr. Egan has been highly advantageous to the United States, and the confidence which prompted me to refuse to withdraw him has been abundtanly justified.

In our relations with the great European powers, the rights of the United States and

of our citizens have been insisted upon with firmness. The atrength of our cause and not the strength of our adversary has given tone to our correspondence. The Samoan question and the Barilg sea question, which came over from the preceding administration, have been, one actiled and the other submitted to arbitration upon a fair basis. Never before, I think in a like period, have so many important treaties and commercial agreements been concluded, and never beagreements been concluded, and never be-fore, I am sure, have the bonor and influ-ence, national and commercial, of the United States been held in higher estimation in both

sentation guaranteed by law upon the elec-tion board, and that, when the courts by mandamus attempted to right this wong, an appeal, that could not be heard until after the election, made the writs ineffectual. Union Veterans of the Late War. seried on behalf of one half at least of the white voters of Alabama, that the officers to whom certificates have been given were not honestly elected. There is no security for personal and political rights in such methods. The power of the states over the question of qualification of electors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or depressed suffices and the demand that The union soldiers and sailors are now veterans of time as well as of war. The parallels of age have approached close to the citadels of life and the end, for each hero of a brave and honorable struggle, is not remote. Increasing infirmity and years give the minor tones of sudness and pathos to the mighty appeal of service and suffering. The ear that does not listen with sympathy, and the beart that does not respond with generosity, are the ear and heart of an alien, and not of an American. Now soon again the surviving veterans are to parade upon the great avenue of the national capital, and every tribute of honor and love should attend the morch. A comrade in the column of the victor's parade in 1865, I am not less a comrade now. The union soldiers and sailors are now deprayed suffrage, and the demand that every man found to be qualified under the law shall be made secure in the right to cast law shall be made secure in the right to cast a free ballot and to have that ballot bonestly counted cannot be abated. Our oid republican battle cry, "A free ballot and fair count," comes back to us, not only from Alabama, but from other states and from men wao differ from us widely in opinions. They have come to see that parties and political debate are but a more tree.

Riot Violence Deprecated. I have used every suitable occasion to urge upon the people of all sections the consideration that no good cause can be promoted upon the lines of lawlessness. Mobs do not discriminate, and the punishments inflicted by them have no repressive or salutatory influence. On the contrary, they beget re-venges and perpetuate fends. It is especially the duty of the educated and influential to see that the weak and ignorant who are accused of crime are fairly tried before lawful tribunals. The moral sentiment of the country should be aroused and brought to bear for suppression of these offenses against the law and social order.

Immigration. The necessity for a careful discrimination among the emigrants seeking our shores be-comes every day more apparent. We do not want and should not receive those, who, by reason of bac character or habit, are not wanted at home. The industrious and selfwanted at home. The industrious and soft-respecting, the lovers of law and liberty, should be discriminated from the pauper, the criminal and the anarchist, who come only to burden and disturb our communities. Every effort has been made to enforce the laws and some convictions have been secured

under the contract labor law. Our Unparalleled Prosperity.

The general condition of our country is one of great prosperity. The blessing of God has rested upon our fields and upon our prohas rested upon our fields and upon our peo-pie. The annual value of our foreign com-merce has increased more than \$400,000,000 over the average for the preceding year, and more than \$210,000,000 over 1890, the last year unaffected by the new tariff. Our exports in 1892 exceeded those of 1890 by more than \$172,000,000, and the annual average for ten years by \$205,000,000. Our exports of bread-stuffs increased over those of 1890 more than stuffs increased over those of 1890 more than \$144,000,000; of provisions over \$4,000,000, and of manufacturers over \$8,000,000. The merchandisc balance of trade in our favor in 1892 was \$302,944,342. No other nation can match the commercial progress which these figures disclose. Our compassion may well go out to those whose party necessities and habits still compel them to declare that our people are oppressed and our trade restricted by a protective tariff.

In Conclusion. It is not possible for me to refer even in the briefest way to many of the topics presented in the resolutions adopted by the convention. Upon all that have not been discussed, I have before publicly expressed my views. A change in the personnel of a national administration is of comparatively little moment. If those exercising public functions are able, honest, diligent and faithful, others possessing all these qualities may be found to take their places. But changes in the laws and in administrative policies are of great moment. When public affairs have been given a direction and business has adjusted itself to those lines, any sudden change involves a stoppage and new business adjustments. If the change of direction is so radical as to bring the commercial turntable into use, the business changes involved are not readjustments, but recon-structions. The democratic party offers a program of demolition. The protective

program of demolition. The protective policy—to which all business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted—the reciprocity policy, the new merchant marine, are all to be demolished, not gradually, not taken down, but blown up. To this program of destruction it has added one constructive feature, the re-establishment of state banks of issue. The policy of the republican party the other hand, distinctively a policy of safe progression and development-of new facsubject business to no permous changes, but offers attractive opportunities for expansion upon familiar lines. Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN HARRISON. Burled Under a Collapsed Building. NAPLES Sept. 5 .- The old palazzo in the

Via Tarvia collapsed vesterday barving many persons in the ruins. One body terribly crushed and mutilated and the bodies of three persons budly injured have already

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla cusa 1838 the bicol LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Good Run of Cattle to Start the Week-Good Run of Cattle to Start the Week—
Hogs Scarce.

OM*HA. Sept. 5.—The week starts out with a
very respectable ran of cattle and sheep and
a light run of bogs. There were 181 cars of
cattle received of which nearly 83 per cent
were direct from the range. The market was
slow and on all but the best fat stock prices
ruled lower. One good-sized bunch of natives
brought \$1.70. and the fair to good wastern
steers crought from \$1.10 to \$1.35. A big string
of Colorado-Texans sold for \$2.55. Trading
was rather dull throughout, but there were
comparatively few decent cattle unsold at
the close.

Offerings of butchers stuff and canners were rather literal and although there was a good demand from all sources prices shaded lower on nearly everything. Poor to good cows and helfers sold at from 55c to \$2.75, the bulk of the useful stuff at from \$1.75 to \$2.20, Bulls were dudl at from \$1.25 to \$1.75. Caives were fairly active and about steady at from \$1.00 to \$4.25.

Stockers and feeders were very dull. Out-

to \$4.25.

Stockers and feeders were very dull. Outside bayers were scarce and local speculators being arready well stocker were not inclined to take hold very freely. Saiss of poor to fair stockers and freeders were at from \$1.75 to \$2.75. Representative select. Representative sales: DRESSED BEEF.

COWS.

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No. Av. Pr. No. Av. Pr. 5 .1098 #3 90 100 . 12.6 #4 70

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New York Live Stock Market.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York, Sept, 5.—Breves—Receipts for two days, 6,941 head, including 70 cars for sale; market steady; native steers, \$1876,22) per 100 los; Texans and Colorados, \$3,1061,23; buils and cows, \$1,962,33; orcssed beef firm at 7,05c per lb. Supments tomorrow, 1,350 beeves.

Calves—Receipts for two days, 2,033 head; market 4g per lb. higher; veries, \$3,006,7,35 per 100 lbs; grassers, \$2,306,25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 19,00 head; sheep firm; lambs 4gc per lb. lower; sheep, \$1,006,124; per 101 lbs; lambs, \$5,006,80; dressed muttons steady at 1,002 per lb; dressed lambs lower at 99,104;c.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 9,443 head, including 2 cars for sale; market firm at \$5,046,540.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, Ill. Sept. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE Bez.]—The Evenin; Journal reports: CATTLE-Receipts, 24,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; natives and westerns 10220c lower; Texans steady; best natives, \$5.00@5.40; others, \$3.00@5.00; Texans, \$1.70@2.75; rangers, \$3.40@6.25; cows, \$1.10@2.75.

HOGS-Receipts, 25.000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market opened weak but steady, and closed 5@10c lower; skips and rough, \$4.50@4.90; packers and mixed, \$5.10@5.30; prime heavy and butchers weights, \$5.40@5.50; light, \$4.90%5.30.

SIEEF-Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 1.100 SIEEF-Heceints, 6,000 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market ste-dy to stron; wethers, \$4.25 d5.124; westerns, \$1,7504.40; fed Texans, \$4.00 d4.35; lambs, \$1.5005.05.

St. Louis Live Stock Market,

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

St. Louis. Mo., Sept. 5.—Cattle-Receipts and shipments not reported; market easier; fair to choice native steers, \$1.554.70; fair to good good Texas steers, \$2.1593.25.

Hoos-Receipts and shipments not reported; market lower: heavy. \$5.465.25; packing, \$4.765.10; light, \$5.00@.20.

SHEEP — Receipts and shipments not reported; market steady; fair to choice natives, \$3.10@4.75.

Financial Notes. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5 .- Clearings \$1,92),-Paris, Sept 5.—Three per cent rentes, 10/f. MEMPHIS, Tenn, Sept. 5.-New York ex-change seiling at \$.50.

Chicago Produce Markets. Chicago Fronce Markets, Chicago, Ith., Sept. 5.—Butres — Steady; reameries, 16625c; dairies, 17623c. EGGS—Firm: 65175c. Chiese—Quiet; cheddars. 85439c; flats, 93 ke; Young Americas, 9446 Ac. H.DES—Un hanged. TALLOW—Unchanged.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

FARMER-That was a stavin' paper you got out last week.
COUNTRY EDITOR-I'm glad to hear that you were pleased with it.

FARMER—Them stories you had in about them fellers bein' cured of long-standin' discases were the entertainingist bit of news I ve read for a long time.—Puck. You'd believe in patent medicines if they didn't profess to cure everything.

And, you can't always tell the prescription

And, you can't aways ten the propers.

So, perhaps, there's no better way to sell a remedy, than to tell the truth about it, and take the risk of its doing just what it professes to do.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not

a "eure-all," but is only adapted to those diseases peculiar to women. It fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a perfect specific in all chronic weaknesses, functional and painful disorders peculiar to the sex. It's a powerful, invigorating tonic, and a soothing and strengthening nervine—purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. For ulcera-tions, displacements, bearing down sensa-tions, unnatural discharges—everything that's known as a "female complaint"—it's a positive remedy.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Union Stock Yards Company SOUTH OMAHA. Best cattle, hog and sheep market in the west

COMMISSION HOUSES.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION, THE LEADERS. S). OMAHA Write to this hours for cor-Wood Brothers, Fouth Omaha-Telephone 11-7. . Chlcago

GEO. BURKE & FRAZIER

J. D. DADISMAN. | Managers. Campbell Commission Co.

Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, South Omahs, Sloux City, Fort Worth, A. D. Boyer & Company, 58 and 50 Exchange Buildin t, South Oman . Correspondence solicited and promptly answer; L. Epecial attention to orders for stockers & feeders.

Established, 1883. Incorporated, 1332 Capital fully paid, \$20,003. Waggoner Birney Company Write or wire us for prompt and reliable market reports.

Perry Brothers & Company, Live Stock Commission. 51 Exchange Building, South Omaha Telephone 1707. **OMAHA**

Manufacturers' and Jobbers' Directory

AWNINGS AND TENTS. Dmaha Teat & Awaing Co | Wolf Bros. & Co. Flags, bammocks, olland lins, covers of all kinds rubber ciotainz. Sent lars, banners, etc. Sent for catalogue, 70: 8. 16th

BAGS AND TWINES.

BICYCLES.

Bemis Omaha Bag Co

M. O. Daxon, Bicycles sold on monthly payments, 120 %, 15th s

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Morse-Coe Shoe Co. 1900 Howard Street.
Factory corner lith and Douglas streets.
We are making close prices to cale barsas, and are solling a class of goods which is very saleable with merchants.

Steven Creedon.

Manufacturer's agent. I causupply you with every-thing in shoes men's wonen's and childs—it lowest factory prices and discounts. Latest styles, 1404 Farnam Street. Room 15. Kirkendall Jones & Co. | Amer. HandSewedShocCo Wholesale Mfrs. Agents Boston Hubber shoeto 1102-1104-1105 Harney-s Harney-st. 1305 1310

CLOTHING.

Blotcky & Cohen

g,notion, furnish-Give us a trial, des propaid by ex-, 1115 Harmay. CORNICE. AL, COKE, Coal Coke Lime Cot Eagle Cornies Works nd soft coal. S. E. Mfrs. galvanized from cornice, window caps, metallic skylights, etc. 1110, 1112 Dodge-st.

DRY GOODS.

E. Smith & Co. | Kilpatrick - Koch Dry goods, notions, fur-nishing goods, Corner lith and Howard ets.

Dry Goods Co. Notions gents furnishing good Cor. lith a cf. Howard

FURNITURE.

Omaha Upholstering Co. | Beebe & Runyan pholstered furniture. Furniture Co., Grace an life 1164 1164 165 1618 a treet Wholesale only. GROCERIES. | DRUGS, ETC.

D. M. Steele & Co. Blake, Brace & Co 1201-1205 Jones street, 10th and Harney str Omaha.

PERMANENT SIDEWALK RESO-

LUTION. Council Chamber, Omaha. Neb., August 19th 1852.

Be it resolved by the city council of the city of Omaha, the Mayor concurring:
That perm ment's dewalks be constructed in the city of Omaha as assignated below, within five days after the publication of this resonation, or the personal service thereof, as by ordinance is authorized and required; such sidewalks to be hald to the permanent grade as established on the paved streets specified herein and to be constructed of stone or artificial stone, according to specifications on file in the office of the board of public works, and under its supervision, to-wit:

West side of 56th street, lots 1 and 2 block 2. Capitol Hill addition, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 17th street, lot 5 block 10, city, preparent grade, 16 feet wide. Council Chamber, Omaha. Neb., August 19t'a

Capitol Hill addition, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 17th street, lot 5 block 140, city, permanent grade, 16 feet wide.

North side of Capitol avenue, lots 8, 7, 6, 5 block 72, city, permanent grade, 20 feet wide.

West side of 11th street, lot 1 block 91, city, permanent grade, 18 feet wide.

West side of 11th street, lot 8 block 91, city, permanent grade, 18 feet wide.

And, be it further resolved:

That the board of public works be, and 18 hereby authorized and directed to cause a copy of this resolution to be published in the official paper of the city for one week, or be served on the owners of said lots and that unless such owners shall within five days after the publication or service of such copy construct said sidewalk as herein required, that the board of public works cause the same to be done, the cost of constructing said sidewalks respectively to be assessed against the real estate, lot or part of lot in front of and abutting such sidewalks.

Passed, August 19th, 1892.

E. P. DAVIS.

President of the Council.

JOHN GROVES.

President of the Council. JOHN GROVES. Approved: GEO. P. BEMIS,
Mayor.

NOTICE TO CONSTRUCT SIDEWALKS.
To the owners of the lots, parts of lots and
real estate described in the above resolution:
You and each of you are hereby notified to construct permanent sidewarks as required by a resolution of the city council and mayor of the city of Omaia, of which the above is a

Omaha, Neb., August 35th, 1897.

Omaha, Neb., August 35th, 1897.

a39-3181-2-3-5-6

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

You are hereby notified that the following described preadses, to-wit:
Lots 8, 9, 10 and 12, Cherry Garden, fronting on Herron street now called 37 h avenue, have been declared by ordinance No. 3231 to be a nu sance by reason of the canks of earth existing thereon. ing thereon.
You are hereby directed to abate said nulsance by sloping and grading down that portion of said lots fronting on lith avenue so as to prevent the falling, wasting or washing of

to prevent the failing, washing of washing of earth on the avenue or on the sidewaiks adjent thereto with n 3) days from the 2ith day of August. 180;, or said nuisance will be abated by the city authorities, and the expense thereof levied as a special tax against the property on which said nuisance exists.

Dated this ist day of September, 1802.

P. W. BIRKHAUSER.

Chairman Board of Public Works.

81-2-3-5-6

WOODEN SIDEWALK RESOLUTION CONSTRUCTION. Council Chamber, Omaha, Neb., August 19th

Council Chamber, Omaha, Neb., August 19th 1892.

Be it resolved by the city council of the city of Omaha, the mayor concurring:

The two Jen sidewalks be constructed in the city of Omaha as designated below within five days after the publication of this resolution, or the personal service thereof, as by ordinance is authorized and required; such sidewalks to be laid to the present grade on the streets specified herein, and to be constructed of pine plank of such width and thickness and be laid upon joists of such dimens one and in such manner as is prescribed by the specifications on fice in the office of the Board of Public Works and under its supervision, to wit:

West side of 28th avenue, lots 1 and 10 block 11. Mayer, Richards & Tilden's add, present grade, 4 feet wide.

West side of 28th avenue, lots 1 and 10 block 14 Mayor, Richards & Tilden's add, present grade, 4 feet wide.

West side of 28th avenue, lots 1 to 24 inclusive block 17, Beaford Place, present grade, 4 feet wide.

West side of 28th avenue, lots 7 to 16 inclusive block 17, Beaford Place, present grade, 4 feet wide.

West side of 28th avenue, lots 7 to 16 inclusive block 16, Bedford Place, present grade, 4 feet wide.

North side of 28th avenue, and 14 of tax lot 5 in sec 9-15-12, present grade, 4 feet wide.

North side of 38th street, north 2015, feet block 11, Smith's add, present grade, 4 feet wide.

East side of 38th street, north 2015, feet block 11, Smith's add, present grade, 4 feet wide.

East side of 38th street, north 2015, feet block 11, Smith's add, present grade, 4 feet wide. Smith's add, present grade, ffect wide.
 East side of 3sth street, lots i to 9 inclusive lock 19, Jerome Park, present grade, 6 feet East side of 38th rost, lots 1 to 10 inclusive block I, Kilby P.ace, present grade, 6 feet

wide.

E st side of 38th street, tax lot 14 sec 2)-15-13, present grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 38th street, lots 21 to 23 inclus ve Creston Annex, present grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 38th street, lots 10 to 18 inclusive block f, Creston, present grade, 6 feet wide.

South side of Izari street, lots 1 to 12 inclusive block f, Wainut Hill, present grade, 6 feet wide.

North side of Mason street, lots 27 and 28

Wholesale liquor dealer 1001 Farnam st.

Frick & Herbert.

Lobeck & Linn.

John A. Wakefield.

MILLINERY.

HARDWARE.

Corner 10th and Jackson Dealers in hardware and mechanics cools.

LUMBER.

Hardwood lumber, wood carpets and parquet flooring.

Pth and loughs.

Hardwood lumber, wood lumported, American Portent Lement. Milwanks hydraulic cament and Quincy white lime.

LIQUORS. .

Rector & Wilhelmy Co. 1

Chas. R. Los.

. Oberfeller & Co. mporters and Jobbers of millinery, notions. Mail orders prompt. 205-12 South 11th st.

PAPER, OILS.

Carpenter Paper Co. | Standard Oil Co. Carry a full stock of printing, wrapping and writing paper, carl pa-per, etc. Refined and Inbricating

OVERALLS, ETC. | OYSTERS. David Cole & Co., king & Smead Mfrs of "K & S" pants shirts and overalls, etc. 614-18 South 11th st. Wholesale oysters, fancy colory, 319 S, 19th street telephone 718.

PRODUCE COMMISSION.

Established 1878. Branch & Co. Whitney & Co. Produce, fruits of all kinds, oysters. Butter, eggs and poultry. 319 South 13th st.

> Jas. A. Clark & Co. Butter, cheese, eggs poultry and game. 317 South 13th st.

STOVE REPAIRS. Omaha Stove Repair Wks

Stove repairs and water attachments for any kind of stove made. 127 Douglas.

TOYS.

M. A. Disbrow & Co. | H. Hardy & Co. Manufacturers of sish, doors, blinds and mouldings. Branch of-fice, 12th and izard sts.

Toys, dolls, albums, fancy goods, house fur-nishing goods, chil-dren'se arringes. 1319 Farnam st.

block 2. Kountze & Rath's add, present grade, 6 feet wide.
East side of 48th street, west ½ of north-west ¼ of south-west ¼ of see 20-15-13, present grade& feet wide.
South side of Lake street, tot 1 block 4, Lake's add, present grade, 5 feet wide.
West side of 51st street, tot 1 block 12. West 8 ide, present grade, 4 feet wide.
West side of 51st street, tax lot 1 block 3, Himsbaugh's add, 4 feet wide.
South side of -Cedar street, lots 1 to 9 inclusive block 469 Grand View, present grade, 4 feet wide. feet wide.

East side of 28th avenue, lots 18 to 3) inclusive block 2 Redick's Para, present grade, 4

sive block 2 feeders fars, present grade, 4 feet wide.

And be it further resolved:
That the Board of Public Works be and hereby is authorized ad directed to cause a copy of this resolution to be published in the official paper of the city for one week, or be served on the owners of said lots and unless such owners shall within five days after the publication of service of such copy construct said sidewalks as herein required, that the Board of Public Works cause the same to be

done, the cost of constructing said sidewalks respectively to be assessed against the real estate. lot or part of lot in front of and abutnr such sidewalks. Passed August 19th, 1892 E. P. DAVIS. Attest: President C. ty Council.
JOHN GROVE:
Cty Clerk,
Approved: GEO. P. BEMIS. Mayor. NOTICE TO CONSTRUCT SIDEWALKS.

Notice to Constitute State Adds.

To the owners of the lots, parts of lots and real estate described in the above resolution:

You and each of you are hereby notified to construct wooden sidewalks as required by a resolution of the city council and mayor of the city of Omaha, of which the above is a copy. Omaha, Neb., August 39th, 1892. Omaha, Neb., August 39th, 1892. 030-31s1-2-3-5-6

PERMANENT SIDEWALK RESOLU TION.

COUNCIL CHAMBER OMARIA, Neb., August 19th, 1832.—Be it resolved by the city council of the city of Omaha, the mayor concurring:
That permanent sidowalks be constructed. That permanent sildowalks be constructed in the city of Om has a designated below, within five days after the publication of this resolution, or the personal service thereof, as by ordinance is authorized and required; such sidewalks to be la d to the permanent grade as established on the payed streets specified herein and to be constructed of stone, artifice all stone, brick or tiling, according to specifications on file in the office of the Board of Public Works, and under its supervision, towit:

South side of Leavenworth street, lots I and

wit:
South side of Leavenworth street, lots I and 2 block 18, West Omnaha, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.
South side of Leavenworth street, lots I to 7 inclusive block I7, Stanton's sob, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.
South side of Leavenworth street, lots I to 7 inclusive, block I7, Billings, sub, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.
South side of Leavenworth street, lot 3 block 6, Leavenworth Business Place, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.
And, be it further resolved:
That the Board of Public Works be, and is hereby authorized and directed to cause a copy of this resolution to be pablished in the official paper of the city for one week, or be served on the owners of said lots, and that unless such owners shall within five days after the publication or service of such copy construct said sidewalks as hereia required, that the Board of Public Works cause the same to be done, the cost of constructing said sidewalks respectively to be assessed against the real estate, lot or part of lot in front of and abutting such sidewalks.

Passed August 19th, 1892.

E. P. DAVIS.

President of the Council,
Attest:
JOHN GROVES.

President of the Council, JOHN GROVES. City Cork, GEO. P. BEMIS, Mayor. Attest: Approved:

NOTICE TO CONSTRUCT SIDEWALKS. NOTICE TO CONSTRUCT SIDEWALKS.

To the owners of the lots, parts of lots and real estate described in the above resolution:
You and each of you are hereby notified to construct permanent sidewalks as required by a resolution of the city council and major of the city of Omaha, of which the above is a copy.

P. W. BIRKHAUSER,
Chairman Board of Public Works.

OMAHA, Neb., August 30th, 1822.

33)-31s1-2-3-5-6

ORDINANCE NO. 8282.

ORDINANCE NO. 3232.

An ordinance to amend section 1 of Ordinance No. 2015.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Omaha:
Section 1. That section 1 of Ordinance No. 2005 he and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:
Section 1. There shall be in the mayor's office one clerk who shall receive a salary of one hundred dollars (810) per month.
Section 2. That said section 1 of said Ordinance No. 2065 as heretofore exist ag, be and the same is hereby repealed.
Section 3. That this ordinance take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passad August 33th, 1897.

City Clerk

Approved August Sist, 1892.

GEO. P. BEMIS.

Mayor.