THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1892.

WILLING BUT DON' F KNOW HOW City Officials Don't See Funds in Sight for Cleaning the City. WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY OF THE OUTLOOK from day to day. Cholera is Almost Sure to Come and in Cleanliness is the Only Safety-Plans for Raising Lunds for the Work, The prevailing sentiment in all branches of uld

the municipal government is that the city needs a general cleaning up, and that if the money necessary to accomplish it cannot be raised in one way it should be in another. The amount required is variously estimated at from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and the general fund is so depicted at the present time that it is said to be out of the question to secure it there.

That, however, does not change the existing state of affairs about the city, but only demonstrates the necessity for raising the money some other way.

Mayor Bemis said yesterday that there was no room for doubt that a thorough general cleaning of the city was the only thing that would put it in shupe to undergo a siege of the cholera with any degree of public safety, as the present condition of certain quarters would insure a frighttui mortality rate. He thought that it would require from \$5,000 to \$10,000 to do the work as it should he done. How the money was to be raised he could not say. He did not know whether the council had a legal right to make an appropriation for the purpose or not. It had made an appropriation for a proper observance of the Fourth of July, and the people had not kicked about it, and he was inclined to think that popular demand might perhaps make similar action all right in this case. It had been suggested to him that the wealthy men of the city might solve the question if they chose to do so, by guaranteeing the necessary amount and trusting to Providence and the next legislature to reimburse them Popular subscription might be the means of securing the accomplishment of the work, but he could not see how it was to be done in any other way.

Legal Aspects of the Case.

Judge Ferguson said that he could not express an opinion as to the legality of any act of the council in making an appropriation for this purpose, as he was not familiar with the city charter, and furthermore was unwilling to express an opinion in advance on a matter that might come before him at some future time in his judicial capacity. While he knew nothing of the legal aspect of the case, and therefore could not express himself on that point, he said that he was very much in favor of taking all steps possible to prevent disease. He had cleaned up his own premises and thought that the health matter had been looked after very generally in his neighborhood, and he hoped that a public

cicaning would not be overlooked. City Attorney Connell expressed the opinion that the council could make an ap-propriation if they had anything to appro-priate, but said that unfortunately the condition of the general fund precluded the possibility of securing any assistance from that source. His idea was that the best way of cleaning up the city was to have every man and woman self-constituted a committee of one to see that their own premises were put in good condition, and if that was done the city would be put in tip-top shape. He believed that the police should arrest all property owners who did not clean up their premises, and see that they were prosecuted and fined.

Dr. Clarke Gapen, ex-commissioner of bealth, said that it would require \$10,000 to clean the city as it should be done. It would require that amount if the money was placed where it should be and expended judiciously, but not if a day's wages was paid for half a day's work.

to five feet above the embankment for a period of from fourteen to eighteen days before removal; a lot of old barrels, crates, ASK NOTHING FROM THE CITY and refuse, rotten lumber, a swillbarrel, and a cesspool that has not been cleaned for six a cosspon that has not occur conserved to a years; and a lot of dirty wagons kent day and night when not in use upon the very space set aside for sidewalk purposes; and you have a proture of what the residents of South Thirty-first street have to look upon

Ignored by the Authorities.

"Complaints have been made from time to time," said Mr. Jean Schons of 532 South Thirtleth street, who was discussing the nuisance referred to, a parn at 532 South Twenty-ninth street, "out the health depart-ment has paid no attention to the complaints; in fact, I am informed that one of the inspectors has appounced that the department

not interfere in the matter at all. Other steps have been taken to stop the nuisance but without avail, as the owner of the property seems to have sufficient influence to stop all proceedings having in view the cleaning up or grading down or embankment, "A resolution for the laying of a sidewalk

"A resolution for the laying of a sidewalk and an ordinance for the sloping of the em-bankment, prepared by the city engineer and Councilman Specht early in the spring, have been spirited away and no trace can be found of the cocuments. This shows what influence will do. The laying of the walk and the grading down of the embankment would have, in a great measure, abated the nuisance. The handling of the wagons over the sidewalk space has completely obliterated the guttering and in any rain the water can-not flow freely, but, forcing its way across the street, seeks an outlet by sinking the sewer ditch, which has already been repaired three times by the city and is now open again, showing that the entire length of the ditch is undermined and will doubtless cause a serious accident unless speedily repaired.

People Won't Live There.

"For the past few years it has been almost impossible to induce respectable people to live in such a neighborhood and especially ow as another family has taken it upor themselves to use the street for a cow pasture by tying the cow to the grade stakes or to the barn windows directly under the noses of the respectable families in the neighborhood. The property is my charge, located near there and in other parts of the city, belongs to army officers and represents an aggregate value of \$50,000. The property was show. purchased and parily improved with the expectation that about 6 to 8 per cent could be realized on the investment, but during the

last six years it has been demonstrated that this could not be done. The general and special taxes have so reduced the revenue that under the most favorable circumstances that amount could not berealized. Improvements have been made such as grading, seworage, paving, etc., with an expectation that it would change the condition of affairs, but on the contrary it has been hurtful to the property owners on account of the mactivity of our city officials in seeing that the improvements are properly kept after we have made them. Their recalessness and utter disregard for the interests of the taxbayers is proverbial and so long as the shifting of re-sponsibility cannot be averted property will ecome reduced in value, and in the best residence districts undesirable Some Queer Proceedings.

"Some time ago I paid for filling a lot on Hawthorne, under contract by the city, 22 cents per square yard, and, by engineering skill, had to yay \$174, the total for filling the lot being \$783.07, while a year afterwards my neighbor's lot was assessed with but \$120 for filing and the price was but 17 cents per square yard. It took me almost a year of hard labor to in-duce the council to refund me the \$174 un-

justly assessed against eie. "The property on South Thirketh street had been damaged by grading through recklessness only and after some heroic efforts on my part the sum of $\xi31$ was paid me for the damage only a few months ago. I lost last vear at least \$400 in rents on account of the bara nuisance, and at present, with the rent below what it should be, it is almost impossible to keep respectable people in the houses in that locality.

"I am now preparing a correct and truth-ful statement of the facts in the case and will forward them to the owners of the property and also to the eastern newspapers for the purpose of warning innocent purchasers of the disastrous effects of making pur-chases in Omaha at the present time and to wait for reforms that may prove beneficial and may make investments more desirable in

Omaha. "Thanks to Providence a heavy load of Union Pacific Officials Very Indifferent About Union Depot Matters.

WANT FURTHER CONCESSIONS MADE rests. Mr. Thurston Says the Company Will Build

a Depot for Its Own Use if the City Does Not Come to Time.

Representatives of the city and the Union Pocific officials met yesterday at the city engineer's office in conference upon points of difference between the municipality and the railroad looking to a completion of the union depot. There were present President Kimball of the union denot company, General Solicitor Thurston of the Union Pacific, City Attorney Connell, City Engineer Rosewater, ex-Mayor Charles H. Brown, Councilmen Sol Prince, Peter Eisasser and Ed Howell, City Attorney Connell contended that the railroad had on many past occasions violated

the ordinances under which they hold lands in the city of Omaha, to which Mr. Thurston entered a general denial. He stated that the courts were open and had been open for years to test the matters at issue and he had no hesitancy in saying that the railroad had performed every contract which it had agreed to. Then came up the Old Man of the Sea-the

bridge question and the attitude of the Union Pacific company toward the other roads attempting to enter the city of Omaha via the Upion Pacific bridge. Mr. Connell then read from the grant giving to the Union Pacific the right of terminals provided the company would bring other trains of other roads across the bridge, at compensation mutually agreed upon. This Mr. Thurston said had been done oy his road as the papers in the Rock Island and Milwaukee would

Thurston States the Issue.

Mr. Thurston said in a running talk: "The situation about the union depot is this. arranged to allow all roads desiring admisston to come in on the ground floor for com-pensation, and we gave the building of this depot to an independent company. At the outset we were met by the proposition that we could not convey the depot grounds to an independent company. Of course we were willing to allow the Burlington company to build a depot on our grounds, but they were not inclined to do so. If the city of Omaha wants a union depot the title to the ground will have to be cleared up. We can go ahead and fix up a depot there that will be commensurate with our needs. We can shut the Burlington out under our franchise We do not ask anything at the hands of the

city, but if the city is desirous to have the deput completed the course to be pursued is very plain." Mr. Connell stated that while he was not authorized to make any proposition he had made a proposition to Mr. Kelley in order to get at some basis to work upon : The city to waive its call for the bridge toll

arbitration bond*. The city to waive its call for the depot maintaining ponds.

The city to convey the union depot grounds to the proper company. The ratiroads to waive the \$150,000 depot bonds voted by the city.

The railroads to reimquish claim to the land known as the Winspear triangle and fenced in by the city. Mr. Thurston said that his people wanted to build the depot and had gone to work in good faith to build it, had torn up the old depot and had received from the city encouragement, but they were hindered by private parties through injunction. He wanted the title to the grounds to be cleared up and thought that if this was done and the suits withdrawn the depot would be built.

Want the Title Cleared. As to the accretion he was willing to give the city the land, reserving a reasonable right-of-way through it which is given by ordinance. But to do that he wanted the city to confirm the title to the bot-tom lands, that while he had no

pany

ton's affair proposition was a jug handled affair and virtually overturned the former propositions to which Mr. Thurston responded, 'I am seeking nothing at the hands of the city in this matter. If they don't want a union depotence will build a depot for

ourselves." More talk followed until it was finally arranged that Mesars Connell and Thurston should get together and arrange the details for the conveyance of the property to the Union Depot company, and there the matter

ESCAPED QUARANTINE.

The Cable has Arrived and Will be, in Working Shape Today.

The street car company is making an energetic effort to get the Twentieth street cable in working order in time for the circus. The old cable has been spliced but is considered too weak to stand the strain of running. The new cable arrived yesterday and is being spliced to the oid rope which will be drawn out thus placing the new rope in position. is thought that the cars will be running by noon today.

Stabbed by His Playmate.

Fred Maloney, an 11-year-old youngster living at Sixteenth and Izard, got into a quarrel with Con Enright, a boy two years his senior, and was stabbed in the hip with a pocket knife by the latter. The cut was a narrow one but about two The cut was a narrow one but about two inches deep and severed an artery. The wound bled furiously and for a time it looked as if the lad was going to bleed to death, but Dr. King was hastily summoned and the severed blood canal was tied and the patient put to bed, rather weak and frightened, though really but little the worse for his experience. Young Euright was not arrested. arrested.

Suing For Insurance.

Joseph Beckman, administrator of the estate of Helena Kleffner, deceased, has prought suit against the Home Insurance company of New York to recover the sum of \$1,000.

The defendant, the insurance company, the detended, the instants at 806 Marcy street. The building burned on April 24, 1892, and now the company refuses to pay the loss.

Think They Are Thieves.

The detectives yesoerlay brought in three men from South Fourteenth street whom they consider good catches. They give the names of Dan Quinn, William Stevens and William Henderson, and

one of them after being arrested stooped to tie his shoe lace. While doing so he slipped a fine pair of opera glasses under the fence Stevens had in his pocket a light lady's gold chain,

Cold Mines Owned by Omahans.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Sept. 13 .- |Special to THE BEE, |-J. G. Rankin has returned from Jack-Creek placer mines, thirty-six miles southeast. The company has 2,465 feet of thirty-inch bedrock floor in ground prospects big, gold coarse, some as large as wheat grains. Omaha capitalists are backing the enterprise. A number of new leads are being daily located.

May Start This Year.

Plans for the new public library building will be completed early next week and bids will be asked at once. The directors are anxious to get the work started and to get the foundation completed this fall so as to be in position to rush the structure to a speedy completion next season

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Among the good things that help to make enjoyable our puddings, creams and pastry, which have been used by millions of housekeepers for years, is Dr. Price's Delicious

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era and Colds, thorough-ly cleansing the system of disease, and cures habitual constipation They are sugar conted, do not gripe, very small-easy to take, and parely vegetable. 45 pills in each vial. Perfect digestion follows their use. They absolutely care sick head. Vegetable

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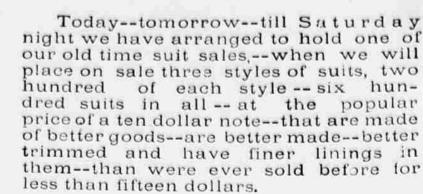
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Cholera's Coming Sure.

"If the cholera comes to Omaha, and I have no doubt that it will," said the doctor, "the first places that it will strike are the wretchedly filthy quarters in the eastern part of the city. It is in just such localities as those that the discase thrives and increases, and it is there, too, that its mortality is the greatest. I do not expect to see any great run of the cholera in this country this year, and for that matter ! do not think that it is half as bad in Russia as it will be next year. It never has as big n run the first year as it does the second. It seems to sort of break the ice, so to speak, the first season and get things in readiness. and then it cuts loose the following year and gots in its hardest work. The trouble is going to be with the clothing of immigrants from the infected districts. It will be almost impos-sible to disinfect it all thoroughly, and the disease will be brought on vessels on which it did not manifest itself at all. Cholera is not so fatal as diphtheria, but it is not so common and people are more afraid of it The treatment for it is to give the salines, as the tendency of the disease is to take the serum out of the blood, and dry up the life fluid."

Dr. S. R. Towne, deputy commissioner of bealth, said that much has been done in the way of cleaning up the city, but that much still remained to do; that the garbage piles had been gotten in very falssnape, but that there was still a great deal of manure left in the alleys, and that there were many well that ought to be condemned and filled up He thought that \$10,000 would put the city in first rate condition. He said that the con-dition down on the south bottom was indeed frightful, fully as bad as shown by Tim BER, and he was certain that there would be an awful nest of cholera there shortly after its arrival in the city.

Picnic Awaiting the Piague,

"Cholera does not thrive in a dry locality. he said, "but down there where it is low, damp and wet, it would develop alarmingly. The personal habits of the denizens of the slums are so fifthy that it would invite the disease, and after it got among them it would carry them off by scores, as their systems are not in condition to successfully combat it. I don't see how it is possible to keep out it. I dun't see how it is possible to keep out the disease, as in order to do so a perfect sys-tem of quarantine and thorough disinfection of all clothing must be kept up until winter sets in next year. It is almost sura to get in, and the thing for us to do, therefore, is to have our city so clean and all our surroundings so unfavorable for disense that we can prevent its spread in our midst. It will go hard with Chicago, for that city is in a fearful condi-tion. They had over 1,900 deaths from ty-phold fever last year, while New York, with over a third more population, had but 370. over a third more population, had but 370. In January Chicago had 311 deaths from the disease, nearly as many as New York had for the year. The run of that disease shows the condition of the city. The trouble with us has been and is, the Board of Health has no authority to go abead and do cleaning and charge it against the property as a tax or charge it against the property as a tax or special assessment. A resolution has now been prepared and will be introduced at the next meeting of the city council that will give us power so far as cut the weeds is concerned. Then we can compel property owners to cut the weeds, not only on their lots, but on all adjoining streets and alleys, or pay us for doing the work. This will help us a great deal, as a lot of garbage is now thrown into the weeds and all knowledge of it disclaimed by property owners, and besides this there by property owners, and besides this there are many cases of this kind that we are unable to find, which of course increases the unhealthy condition of the city. If we are given the authority to make property owners remove their refuse and garbage and cut the weeds surrounding their property, we can clean up the city and keep it clean without public expense, and put ourselves in shape to combat the cholers very successfully."

WHY HE IS TIRED.

Jean Schons Tells of His Unavailing Efforts To Abate a Nuisance.

Imagine a seven-foot enbaukment above the grade of the street on top of which is a small barn, which could not possibly contain more than two animals properly cared for, but which now has from four to six - mules and horses; the manure of these poorly fed and never cleaned animals piled up from four

nanure was removed from the barn on September 7 after it had been allowed to rot there about eighteen days. Rule 48 of the Board of Health makes it compulsory to have manure removed twice a week and rule 49 covers the obstruction of the free flow of water along any ditch or gutter. Rule 51 prohibits any one to deposit manure on any bank, etc. The board is now making some bank, etc. The board is now making some noise in the papers requesting people to clean up and report unclean places, but they never pay any attention if responsible parties make amplaint and ask them to enforce their authority. Rather than do this they rush into print trying some funny work on complaints. Why do not the officers of the board act upon some of the numerous complaints now on file

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in their office?'

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For the above occasion the Wabash will sell, Sept. 13th to 20th, round trip tickets to Washington and Baltimore, at less than half fare, with choice of routes; passing down the beautiful Shenandoah Valley or crossing the mountains of Virginia by daylight, within sight of many famous battlefields. You have privilege of stopping at St. Louis to visit the

great exposition and fair; also, view the magnificent street illuminations and parade of Veiled Prophets, which will surpass in grandeur all efforts of former years. For rates, tickets, sleeping car accommodations, and further information, call at Wabash office, 1502 Farnam street, or write G. N. CLAYTON, N. W. P. Agt., Omahaa, Neb.

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G. A. R. NOTICE,

\$33,00 Round Trip to National Encamp. ment, including Sleeper.

Many of the comrades of George A. Custer, U. S. Grant and George Crook posts at Omaha have engaged berths in a tourist sleeping car for their exclusive use, to leave Omaha via Chicago & Northwestern railway at 7 p. m. Friday, Sept. 16, from the Union depot. A lim-ited amount of space is still unsold and can be secured at headquarters, 1401 Farnam street, on early application. Railroad fare is \$28.50 round trip. Sleeping car \$4.50 round trip for double berths.



doubt about the title vesting in the com he wanted to avoid the periodical ery through the newspapers that the Union Pacific was holding land that it had no

itle to. Mr. Connell generally thought the proposi-tion a fair one, although he expressed a doubt about the bottom lands and particularly the blocks L. N. O. P. Q. as to con firming the fitie of the road in these. Mr. Thurston replied that his people had always these blocks in view for future use, but thought that they were not the key to

the situation. These blocks were conveyed in 1863, with a proviso that "in case the east-ern terminus of the Union Pacific railroad on the Missouri river shall not be located and continued within one and a quarter miles of Farnam street in said city of Omaha, then, and in that case, the premises hereby conveved shall revert to, and become reinvested in said city."

Mr. Brown in speaking as a citizen said that he understood Mr. Thurston's proposi-tion to mean that the title to the depot grounds be cleared up by being quit-claimed to the Union Pacific railroad, in order to avoid the conditions of the Saunders deed. He thought that to quit-claim would hardly be a business proposition, for he heid that the stipulations in the Saunders deed were vital to the interests of the city. He said he would not make a contract or in anywise give to the railroad auy forfeiture of right which would work against the best interests of the people. He contended that to divest the deed of its reversiduary clause would simply allow the railroad company to do what they pleased with the grounds. He thought the easiest way out of the difficulty would be for the Union Pacific and Burlington to unite in building the depot without the formation of a depot company.

Little Hope for Settlement.

Mr. Thurston, however, cracked the nut by saying that financial reasons would pre-vent the two companies from building a depot as originally planned. He said that his people did not propose to erect a depot and furnish grounds for other roads unless compensated, that under the Saunders deed the Union Pacific was not compelled to con-struct a depot for use other than itself.

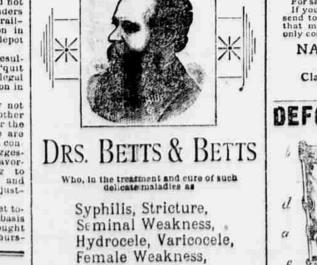
City Engineer Rosewater, after listening to the talk, said that as he understood it the Union Pacific wanted a quit claim deed to the depot grounds in order to get a clear title to go into the money market for the sale these bonds, and he wanted to know why

that could not be done. Mr. Thurston said that his people did not want to abrogate the terms of the Saunders deed, but wanted a conveyance to the rail-road company releving it of any action in transferring the depot grounds to the depot

company, Then the gentlemen drifted into a desultory talk about "title," "reversion," "quit claim," "legal conveyances," and other legal phrases to the exclusion of the proposition in

But Mr. Connell finally said: "Why not release on the triangle and let the other questions go for a future time or for the courts to settle. As it looks to me we are farther away than ever from reaching a conclusion. I have thrown out several sugges-tions and they have not been favor-ably considered. Now I am willing to let things go as they have gone and let the injunction suit come up for adjust-ment? ment." Mr. Prince wanted the attorneys to get to

gether privately and decide upon a basis of settlement, but Mr. Connell thought it would be useless as Mr. Thurs-



The name bestowed upon a certain popular game of cards, is a tame, uninteresting affair, compared with the importance attached to the safe, speedy, scientific and permanent cure of the above named diseases, as performed by those wonderfully skillful and justly celebrated kings of Specialists,



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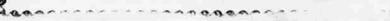
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