THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR:

THE sooner the republican caucus drops George C. Gorham the better for its relations with the party.

THE railroad kings are beginning to discover that legislatures are more easily purchased than the rivers.

THE assurance of health gained by a system of sewerage will be worth 20,000 new residents to our city within ten years.

THE president is taking the kink out of Roscoe's curl, and no one appreciates it more than the senator from New York.

MR. PARNELL states that he does not want to endanger the Land Bill. Mr. Parnell is showing symptoms of returning sense.

"ONE seventy-sixth of the United States senate does not equal one-third of the government in the person of the executive."—J. A. G.

THE *Herald* is afraid that increased sewerage will invade its own peculiar rights. The *Herald* has made a reputation as a slop carrier.

THE *Inter-Ocean* discovered a crisis during the Republican convention last June. It now announces another, James A. Garfield is as able to deal with the one as the other.

A PARIS dispatch gleefully announces that the Kroumirs are "backing down. This is probably because they have been without any ally to back them up.

IMPORTANT discoveries have been made in the pyramids of Egypt. It remains to be seen what connection this has with S. J. Tilden's next candidacy.

MASSACHUSETTS has passed a law compelling the removal of screens and blinds from doors and windows of liquor saloons. Massachusetts liquor sellers propose to try the effects of the blue glass cure for obnoxious laws.

TYPHUS fever is raging in New York and the filthy streets remain uncleaned because of a fight over political spoils at Albany. It won't require an epidemic here to convince our citizens of the necessity of sewerage.

WHILE parliament is wrestling over the provisions of the land bill, the Irish are quietly packing up their goods and emigrating to America. Thirty thousand have landed in New York since March.

"You stroke my back and I'll stroke yours," is the motto of the railroad organs. According to the *Republican* the country needs a number of papers exactly like the *Inter Ocean*. If the wants of the country are indicated by the support which the people give to monopoly organs of the *Republican* and *Inter Ocean* stripe, neither the country or the republican party loudly demands any more of such alleged journals.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* regards not only the completion of the Hennepin canal, which will connect the Mississippi with the lakes, but also an extension of its line across the state to Omaha as one of the possibilities of the future. The suggestion is already meeting with favor throughout the state of Iowa, and the Muscatine *Journal* lays down the following available route for such an Iowa division of the canal: "By a very short cut through the bluffs west of Muscatine Island the valley of the Cedar could be reached by the canal, and thence the valley of the English river, from which the Skunk valley could be reached and followed till the valley of the Des Moines be reached and thence by a comparatively easy route along the Coon and some of its tributaries to a point of convenient access to Council Bluffs." No doubt a canal across the state of Iowa would be as formidable a competitor to the railroads as the Erie canal and the lakes is to the eastern trunk lines. Long before this scheme will be executed, however, we confidently expect to see the Missouri river maintaining a fleet of barges which will carry to St. Louis and the gulf a large proportion of the produce of the West at rates which will leave our farmers a fair margin of profit for their labors.

THE DOANE LAW.

Well, now the Doane law will soon go into operation. Its first effect will be, as The Republican has shown by the presentation of the case of Mr. Blanchard, to deprive Nebraska of all that great Black Hills and northwestern trade which is naturally tributary to our state. This will be felt from one end of Nebraska to the other; and Iowa, Illinois and Chicago will reap the benefits which nature meant to confer upon Nebraska and Omaha. Further than this it is not now necessary to go. Further complications will present certain evidences of new misfortunes.—[Republican.

The constitution of 1875 made it the duty of the legislature to pass laws prohibiting discrimination and extortion by common carriers. This mandate of the constitution was wilfully violated by every legislature until the last, which was elected on the distinct issue of railroad regulation and obedience to the constitution. From the opening day of the last session, Lincoln was filled with the attorneys and cappers of the monopolies, whose avowed purpose was to capture the machinery of the legislature and persuade its members to violate their solemn oath of obedience to the constitution.

The first attack of the monopolies was on the speakership, and a desperate attempt was made to foist a pliant tool of the monopolies upon the lower house, hoping through his manipulation of the committees to prevent all action upon the question of the hour. The legislature may have been what the *Republican* sneeringly calls a "Granger" legislature, but it refused to permit the railroad cappers to pull the wool over their eyes and rejected Church Howe by a round vote.

In the senate Lieutenant Governor Carns had packed the committees in the interests of the railroads, but that body revolted against his action and appointed a special committee on railroads, of which Mr. Doane was chairman. That committee perfected the bill known as the Doane law, but the fact is that Senator Van Wyck and other members had as much to do with it as Mr. Doane.

While this bill was being matured in the senate, the railway managers made personal appeals in open session to the members of the Legislature against all legislation relative to railways. They conjured up all the ingenious arguments and piled up a mountain of imaginary evils that would result from any laws looking to the regution of railways. In other words, they requested and advised members of the legislature to violate their oaths of office and become traitors to their constituents. Had these railroad magnates been disposed to comply with the requirements of the constitution, had they been disposed to discuss the railroads and the people honestly, there would have been no difficulty in framing laws that would have been practical, fair and just. That was not their purpose, however. Fair and equitable laws would not justify the flagrant abuses to which the people have been subjected in this state by the peculiar system which extorts money from our producers to pay dividends on watered stock, tolerates favoritism and discrimination, and destroys all competition by pooling. After wrestling with this railroad anaconda which had wound its coils around every vulnerable man in the legislature, that body finally could agree upon only one bill to restrain railways from continuing existing abuses. That bill was the law framed by the special railway committee, of which Senator Doane was chairman, and which is now known as the "Doane Law."

The Doane bill simply prohibits railways from discriminating against individuals or communities in according special rates or rebates to favored parties and exacting high tolls from others. This bill also provides that the charge for transportation shall not be greater for a shorter distance than for a longer one. This is literally the language of the constitution of Pennsylvania, and is now practically the law of Illinois.

And now the railway managers threaten to make this just law odious, and proclaim their intention to punish the people for demanding such laws. They say that this law will compel them to raise their through rates, and in some cases their local rates. This, they say, will break up the jobbing trade of our merchants. Now these are the same tactics which were played in Iowa when the railroads sought to make the granger laws odious and to pave the way to bribing legislators enough to repeal the granger laws in part. We apprehend these tactics will not win in Nebraska. Our people are not made of that kind of stuff. There is no reason why the rates should be raised anywhere in this state under the Doane law. Nothing in that law prevents railways from making any through rates they please to points beyond the state, and that through rate can in no way govern their local rates. Under the law they can charge the same rate from Grand Island, Columbus or Fremont that they do from Kearney, but they cannot make the rate higher. If the rate from Sidney to Omaha is $100 the company, under the law, can charge $100 from Kearney, Columbus or Elkhorn to Omaha, but they must not charge more than $100. On the other hand, if the company charges $25 a car from Omaha to Fremont, it is an outrage to charge more than $25 from Omaha to Millard or Elkhorn, as has been done. If a car load of goods can be carried from Lincoln to Red Cloud for $50, no higher charge should be made for the same class of freight in car load lots from Crete, Sutton, Harvard, Beatrice, Hastings, or any other nearer point. They may charge the $50 from Crete or even Hastings if they see fit, but they cannot exceed the rate they charged from Lincoln to Red Cloud.

This cannot be considered as oppressive. It gives a great deal more latitude to the railroad than the people ought to submit to. It permits railways to fix their own tariffs, and surely their present rates are high enough for people who have neither special rates or rebates. This paper has no disposition to incite the people to any aggressive conflict with the railroads. We have always recognized the railroads as great commercial developers, and no system of railways on the continent has been more liberally dealt with by the nation and the state than those of Nebraska. But if the railroads undertake to set themselves up as above all laws, if they attempt to nullify the laws by arbitrary tariffs and obstruction to commerce for the purpose of making the laws odious, they may rest assured that there will be an uprising in the state within the next eighteen months that will impress upon them the fact that they are the creatures of national and state laws subject to restraints and regulations, and that their exercise of the business of public carriers is a privilege conferred on them for the public good and not intended as a despotic engine of oppression and political domination.

BY ITS FRUITS.

To the Editor of THE BEE.

In answer to your editorial a few days since upon Woman Suffrage, in which was asked, why, if woman would close the grog shops by their votes, do they not close them in Wyoming. I would like to say that they are not numerically strong enough. As yet there are only one-third as many woman as men in the territory, and that a great many of the men too are of the frontier class, who, being addicted to drink, would vote directly for the saloon. But the following testimony shows that their influence, although it is of the minority, is steadily and always for temperance and morality. In The Womans' Journal of April 30th, 1881, I find the following words from Mr. J. P. Brockway, a lawyer, of Denver, who delivered an address before the Weld county, Colorado, Equal Suffrage association:

"Six years I was a resident of Wyoming, and went there strongly prejudiced against the measure. I became a convert almost before I knew it. There was such a marked difference between the order and quiet that prevailed there upon election day and the disgraceful disturbances that I had seen elsewhere that a favorable opinion was conveyed at once.

"You ask, what is the influence of equal suffrage in that territory? I ask, what is woman's influence in the house on society? It is beneficial. That same refining, elevating influence is carried into the political world that is experienced elsewhere. Though there are many desperadoes and a number of that floating, irresponsible class of men in Wyoming, and women are greatly in the minority, yet they have a marked effect upon the elections and it is a well recognized fact at caucuses, that a man must be an upright moral citizen and have a clean record in order to have any chance of success on election day.

"Wyoming is proud of her position in this matter, and with a few exceptions the workings of equal suffrage are universally acknowledged to add to the public welfare.

"There is a prejudice on the part of men in regard to this matter, which should be carefully considered, and that is, the fear that the reverence which all good men have for true womanhood, will be weakened if she enter the political world. This reverence is born of the remembrance of the mother's self-sacrifice and love for her children, but is it not strengthened by the moral force she evinces under all circumstances. Is political power less safe in her hands than in those of the men?

"The ballot is power and the possession of it by women will bring a great moral element of society into politics."

Mrs. Stevens next addressed the meeting, and I quote from her in regard to temperence candidates: "In Albany county, of which Laramie is the capital, every officer elected was a strictly temperance man and of irreproachable character. The same, with one or two exceptions, may be said of the candidates last fall. Thus one of the first fruits of woman suffrage in Wyoming is a decided civil service reform. After six years experience I earnestly assert that nearly all women vote, and the most womanly women take the most active part in politics, and are the most unfailing voters. Woman suffrage in Wyoming is an accomplished fact, and the people are proud of it."

Such is the splendid testimony of these two residents of Wyoming, where under the worst social conditions the experiment has been a great success. Let me ask in the words of a great reformer who lived over eighteen centuries ago, "Can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit?"

MADAM CHARLTON EDHOLM.

MR. BROCKWAY may be eminent authority on woman suffrage in Wyoming, but we take it that General John M. Thayer, who was Governor of Wyoming for nearly three years, is a good deal better authority than an obscure lawyer, who is doubtless ready to argue for or against any proposition for a fee.

According to Ex-Governor Thayer, woman suffrage has had no perceptible effect on Wyoming politics, and the claim that none but upright moral and temperate men can run for office in Wyoming has no foundation in fact. Morality in Wyoming is a trifle loose, and a good deal lower than it is in the states. Not a single saloon, gambling hell, dance-house or brothel has been closed by the female voters of Wyoming, and a majority of them, if report be true, would not close them if they could.

But women are largely in the minority in Wyoming, and hence cannot purify politics. How is it in Utah? There the women are largely in the majority. They have the controlling vote, and can, if they only will it, demolish polygamy and emnicipate themselves. But the women of Utah have not only failed to improve the condition of their sex but they have used the ballot to sustain the polygamous Mormon oligarchy. The truth is, married women, whether they have one husband or only a fraction of one, are dependent upon the father of their children for support, and they naturally prefer domestic harmony and seek to avoid all causes for domestic discord. When a woman has confidence enough in a man to pledge him obedience and confide her whole existence to his protecting care and keeping, she can also afford to trust him with the discharge of political functions and duties which by reason of sex she is frequently unfitted to discharge

Political distinction between the sexes is not an abridgement of natural rights, but the recognition by human laws of the eternal laws of nature that have endowed man with physical powers and mental vigor, and woman with physical beauty and intellectual refinement.

EDWARD GALE, the English pedestrian, is about to revive the walking craze in New York. We are afraid Edward is a Gale which will blow no good to any one but himself.

ONLY one hundred of the foreign consulships pay over $2,600 a year, and yet there are over 3,000 applicants for consular appointments. Americans must be born diplomats.

SOUTHERN politicians predict that not Mahone but the prohibitory liquor movement is likely to split the Solid South. Singular as it may seem to the Omaha *Herald*, the Democracy are becoming, in many sections of the South, rampant prohibitionists.

Uniform and Fewer Hours of Labor.

Bradstreet's Weekly.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics has embodied in its twelfth annual report, recently issued under the direction of Mr. Carroll D. Wright, an exhaustive personal inquiry into the hours of labor in the textile factories of New England and New York, the effect of shorter hours as far as adopted, and the feasibility of a uniform adoption of such hours. The detailed replies to questions on this subject, from employers and employes, arranged in tabular form, occupy some fifty pages. Massachusetts is the only ten-hour state in the eastern cluster of textile districts, but the production per man, or per loom, or spindle, is not less in Massachusetts, than in the other states where longer time is the rule, and the tables exhibit no reason why the other five states considered (Vermont not being included in the inquiry) should not adopt the ten-hour system in harmony with Massachusetts, and with like success.

It is impossible, says the report, to convey any idea of the force of impressions received by personally hearing the same questions responded to in the same way, and almost in the same language, by hundreds of persons who are widely separated and speak without knowledge of one another. A singular statement is that there is evidently more sympathy with the operatives on the part of the employers than the former are aware; the only explanation of this is that each mill-owner feels powerless until a concurrent action can be secured, and one superintendent actually said that he dare not let his hands know his desire for the ten-hour system, because, he said, "if I did it would destroy me at once, without my being able to serve them in the least." This cannot mean that such feeling would produce insubordination, if known; if not used unadvisedly, the language must mean that the speaker is in a mill committed to long hours, and it is suggestive of a tyrannical something in our factory system.

It is found that often, when the manager has expressed his own view and assumed to express that of his operatives also, in favor of long hours, on applying to the latter they have promptly declared for the contrary. As to the probable effect of shortened time upon production, it is the belief of many that ten hours will do as much or more. A number of mills are cited which have reduced to ten hours, and yet, paying the same wages as in neighboring eleven hour mills, have found their product and their profit satisfactory, and, in their best judgment, not reduced by the change. The manager of a carpet mill, employing 1,200 persons, said that during certain seasons of pressure the eleventh hour had been added, the result being a material increase of production during the first month, after which "the help would grow listless, the production would fall off, and the quality of the goods deteriorate." The Willimantic Linen Company changed to ten hours two years ago, with the result of a considerable loss of product during the first six months—attributed, however, equally to other causes. After this, the eleventh hour was still left off, wages remaining as before, and production exhibiting no loss. These two experiences, although in two opposite directions, give the same testimony, which seem to be that, although inanimate machinery may run on indefinitely, the animate machinery cannot, and that when ten hours have taken out all there is in the operative to give for one day, nothing more can be got by prolonging the strain. The most forcible narrative on this point is that of a manager whose cotton mill when he took charge of it had been running thirteen hours, producing 90,000 yards of printed cloth per week; but, having persuaded the directors to allow a reduction to eleven, the weekly production rose to 120,000 yards from the same machinery.

The mill owners generally believe that a reduction of time would reduce the product, but the market would soon readjust itself to this in prices, the increase being so infinitesimal as to not affect the consumer, while it would offset to the mills any decrease in quantity. The argument, of course, cannot be carried too far; if the mills can derive as much profit from ten hours as from eleven, from nine as from ten, from eight as from nine, an absurdity might be reached. But so long as reduction in quantity of labor brings an equivalent increase of effectiveness, there can be no diminution of product; hence, shorter time means a boon to the operatives without cost to the employer or to the public. That this proposition represents what would be found to be the fact is probably true, for in the long run the decrease in quantity through time, as between eleven hours and ten, would be offset by increased efficiency. This is attested by the almost uniform expression in favor of the reduction, provided it could be made uniform.

The objections raised are three; by the smaller mills, that the change would destroy them; by most mills, that it would give more time and license to the ill-behaved; and that the presence of the Canadian French is in the way. The first is not well grounded, for inequalities could be no more against the weak competitors than now; the second is a serious obstacle, but it is on a narrow scale an illustration of the dangers of liberty, and it must be met by a determined rallying of the better sort of operatives; the third reason is one which may seem strange to thos not aware of the characteristics of those people. They are thickly scattered over New England, even agricultural Vermont having learned to know them as possessing the vices of a mongrel race. They are ignorant, squalid, shiftless and peculiarly worthless, so much so, that the "Canuck" is a term of reproach. As known in the factory States, they are "a horde of industrial invaders, not a stream of stable settlers." Very prolific of offspring, they determinedly force their children into the mills with them at an early age. Their mode of life is low and squalid, and their one good trait is that they work readily and mechanically. In this they are so like the Chinese, as well as in their non-assimilating with other people, that they are called the Chinese of the Atlantic States. The point of the objection on their account is, that mill-owners look upon them as fittest employed when at work, and come to regard all operatives in the same light.

It does not alter the beauty and effectiveness of any article, to the consumer, whether more or less of the blood and bone of the workman have gone into it, and yet there is a question involved not only of justice but of economic and social expediency. Long hours for the adult inevitably mean early work for the children; it is impossible to the pressure on from reaching the other, and to save the children from growing up into the ignorant, vicious, and stunted adults whom a violation of natural laws respecting childhood produces, is one of the problems of our commonwealth. It is idle, as we have before argued, to expect to cure the costly disease of crime in society by maintaining prisons unless the source which keep up the criminals are to be reached and dried up. The influences which make or mar the children are those which determine the men and women, and there can be no healthy society which does not rest on fairly healthy foundations. It is a platitude to say that society cannot be better than the individuals composing it; but it is so only because true, and its truth implies that the higest wisdom directs the improving of the great majority to whom life is a problem, because so much work and so little play. The dangerous classes are not the professional criminals, but the much larger classes who work in ruts from which they see no escape. Their chief lack is hope. If that is supplied them, they are encouraged to thrift and discouraged from vice. It is the discontent of those great masses, who just live and no more, which seethes under the surface and is ready to catch up any impulse. The one hour which is given them now, and the assistance which the wisest and kindest employers render in many other ways, are worth far more in the preservation of good order than would be the building of many new prisons, and the enactment of more pmitive laws.

Census Report of the Industries.

Bradstreet's Weekly.

The advance sheets of the report of J. D. Weeks, special census agent on the glass industry of the country, furnish the most complete review of that important manufacturing interest ever given, and also exhibits a satisfactory condition of growth and improvement. As compared with the census returns for 1870, there is an increase in number of establishments of nearly 30 per cent., in capital empoyed of about 50 per cent., and in value of product of 16 per cent. It thus appears that the natural result of expansion has been increased competition, bringing down price and making the gain in production, as expressed in dollars and cents, much less than that in other items.

It should be said that the report deals only with those establishments in which glass is manufactured from raw materials, and not those in which manufactured glass is used as a material, such as factories of painted or stained glass, mirrors, etc. The manufature of glass is classified into: I. Plate-glass factories, making plates for window-glass, mirrors, etc. II. Window-glass factories, making cylinder and sheet window-glass. III. Glassware factories, making flint, lead or lime glass, both blown and pressed, and lamp chimneys. IV. Green-glass factories, making green and black hollow-ware, druggists' bottles, etc. Under each department are given three tables, showing the total number of establishments in existence during the census year, the number of the foregoing that were idle, and the number building and not completed.

Taking up the departments of the industry in the order indicated by Mr. Weeks, in is found that in the plate-glass industry there are six factories, with a capital of $2,587,000, employing 936 hands, working ten furnaces and 116 pots, using $438,457 worth of material, paying $292,253 in wages, and turning out $868,305 of products. Of the six, one factory in Missouri was idle during the year—the active factories being two in Indiana, one in Kentucky and two in Massachusetts. There was one new factory building in Missouri last year, and one has been commenced near Pittsburgh this year, neither of which are included in the above statistics.

In the window-glass industry the returns show a total of fifty-six factories, with eighty-six furnaces and 747 pots, employing a capital of $4,872,158, paying 3,890 hands an annual total of $2,139,536 wages, using 1,849,734 boxes of window-glass, containing fifty square feet each, of the aggregate value of $8,047,513. Of the fifty-six factories, twenty-one are located in Pennsylvania, nine each in New York and New Jersey, and the balance through eight other states. Of the above number, nine factories, with ten furnaces and eighty-two pots, were idle during census year. To the total are now to be added four factories, with four furnaces and ten pots which were in process of construction last year.

The total of the glassware industry shows that at the date of the census there were eighty-two factories, of 154 furnaces and 1,459 pots, with $7,189,278 capital, employing 11,387 hands, and paying them $4,446,217 wages, using $3,289,064 in material, and producing an aggregate value of $9,534,020. In this department also Pennsylvania heads the list with thirty-nine factories, of $3,903,406 capital, and turning out $4,881,312 of production, while New York comes second, with fifteen factories of $825,500 capital and $1,157,571 production. There were sixteen idle factories last year, with a capital of $317,000, twenty-five furnaces and 222 pots. There were thirteen factories building, with $285,000 capital, thirteen furnaces and 139 pots.

In the green-glass industry the report shows fifty factories, with a capital of $4,776,166, using eighty furnaces and 493 pots, paying 6,589 hands, $2,234,295 in wages, using $2,214,252 in material, and turning out products to the aggregate value of $5,563,826. Of the above, eight were idle during the census year, with a capital of $219,000, eight furnaces, and fifty-seven pots. There were in construction seven factories, of $89,100 capital, nine furnaces, and fifty-seven pots. In the location of this industry, New Jersey heads the list, with fourteen factories, of $1,684,666 capital, and $1,681,015 production, while Pennsylvania comes in second, with twelve factories, of $1,381,500 capital, and $1,616,759 production.

The location of the above departments of the glass industry by States, is given in the report with regard to all the items. The following is a summary, showing the number of factories, capital, hands employed, and value of production of the entire glass industry in the leading States. There were six States in which either the aggregate capital or production exceeded $1,000,000, as follows:

	FACTORIES	CAPITAL	EMPLOYES	VALUE OF PRODUCTS
Pennsylvania.	72	$7,564,766	11,883	$8,720,584
New Jersey..	26	2,718,021	3,578	3,840,176
New York...	23	1,606,604	3,073	3,420,596
Ohio.....	16	1,033,750	1,685	1,549,320
Missouri.....	6	1,430,000	905	932,277
Indiana.....	4	1,442,000	802	789,576
Total.....	157	$16,089,077	22,026	$17,222,944

These states, it will be seen, comprise over four-fifths of the production, and three-quarters of the capital in the entire industry, while Pennsylvania alone furnishes about 40 per cent. of the totals. The rest of the industry is scattered over the states of Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Connecticut, California, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The summary of the total returns for 1880, with a final table and a comparison with the returns for 1870, are as follows:

	1880	1870
Number of factories....	194	154
Number of employees..	28,822	15,867
Capital.....	819,415,560	813,826,142
Wages paid.....	9,142,391	7,589,110
Value of material used..	7,601,303	5,904,355
Value of product.....	21,013,464	18,470,507

Lhese figures show a continuance of the steady expansion which has been going on in the glass trade during the past seventy years, and an enlargement during the the last ten years of the ratio of grow-h which had previously existed.

Governors

New Albany (Ind.) Ledger-Standard: The governor must sometimes be classed among the useful officials of a state. He is supposed to be the power that keeps all the state machinery working as smoothly as possible, just as the governor of an engine equalizes the motion thereof. Speaking of governors suggests the mention of an item we received from Mr. Henry A. Knight, Foreman at Chas. Waters & Co.'s Governor and Valve Works, Boston, Mass:—I have used St. Jacobs Oil among our employees and find that it never fails to cure. The men are delighted with the wonderful effects of the Oil, as it has cured them of bruises, burns, cuts, sprains, etc.

Almost Crazy.

How often do we see the hardworking father straining every nerve and muscle, and doing his utmost to support his family. Imagine his feelings when returning home from a hard day's labor, to find his family prostrate with disease, conscious of unpaid doctors' bills and debts on every hand. It must be enough to drive one almost crazy. All his unhappiness could be avoided by using Electric Bitters, which expel every disease from the system, bringing joy and happiness to thousands. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Ish & McMahon. (4)

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PROCLAMATION AND ELECTION NOTICE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF OMAHA, MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 7th, 1881.

By virtue of the authority in me vested, I, James E. Boyd, mayor of the city of Omaha, do hereby proclaim to the qualified voters of said city, and of the respective wards thereof, that on the 3rd day of May, 1881, an ordinance was duly passed by the council of the city of Omaha, and on the 5th day of May instant, the said ordinance was approved by the mayor, of which ordinance the following is a copy, to-wit:

ORDINANCE NO. 452.

An ordinance to provide for a special election by the electors of the city of Omaha, to determine whether one hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the city of Omaha shall be issued for the purpose of the construction and maintenance of sewers in the city of Omaha.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Omaha, as follows:

SECTION 1. It being considered necessary by the city council of the city of Omaha, that sewers partly constructed in the city should be completed and maintained and other sewers constructed. Therefore the mayor of the city of Omaha be, and he is hereby authorized and instructed to call a special election after giving twenty days public notice of such special election to be held in the city of Omaha, on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, A. D., 1881, for the purpose of submitting to the electors of said city the following proposition, "shall bonds of the city of Omaha be issued by said city in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) due in twenty years with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually upon interest coupons to be attached to said bonds for the purpose of completing and maintaining sewers partly constructed, and to construct and maintain additional sewers. Said bonds or the proceeds thereof not to be diverted from the purpose for which they are issued, and not to be disposed of at less than par. Said proposition shall be submitted to said electors entire and in the foregoing form, and the vote thereon shall be only by "Yes" or "No."

SEC. 2 This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed.) THOS. H. DAILEY, President City Council.

Passed May 3d, 1881.

Attest:

J. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk.

Approved May 5th, 1881.

(Signed.) JAMES E. BOYD, Mayor.

Now, therefore in pursuance of the provisions of said ordinance, notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, state of Nebraska, on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of May, 1881, at which election the proposition recited in said ordinance, in regard to the issue of bonds will be submitted to the electors of said city.

The polls at said election will be opened at 8 o'clock a. m., and held open until 7 o'clock p. m. and no longer and at the following places in the several wards to-wit:

First Ward—Felix Slaven's grocery store, Tenth street near Leavenworth.

Second Ward—Wallenz's hotel, Leavenworth street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, north side.

Third Ward—Dr. Hyde's office, southwest corner Douglas and Twelfth streets.

Fourth Ward—County court house, northeast corner of Farnham and Sixteenth streets.

Fifth Ward—Holmes' hardware store, northwest corner of Sixteenth and California streets.

Sixth Ward—Deidrich's drug store, No. 2005 Cuming street, south side, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of said city to be affixed, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL] JAMES E. BOYD, Mayor.

m9td31

LEGAL NOTICE.

To N. Schmithroth & Co.,

You are hereby notified that on the 19th day of March 1881, Joseph R. West and Conrad L. Fritscher commenced a civil action against you before Gustave Beneke, Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, to recover the sum of $90.00 and interest thereon from the 27th day of May, 1880. An order of attachment has been issued in said action and your property taken thereunder.

You are required to appear, answer and defend said action on the 7th day of May, 1881.

CHARLES BROWN, Attorney for West & Fritcher. 22ms-3t

LEGAL NOTICE.

Charles G. Lot, non-resident defendant:

You are hereby notified that on April 16th, 1881, a petition was filed in the District Court within and for Douglas County, Nebraska, by Isaac Edwards, plaintiff, against you, as defendant, the object and prayer of which petition is that an account may be taken of the amount due on certain notes, and a mortgage executed and delivered on April 18th, 1875, by said Charles G. Lot to one Theodore L. Van Dorn, and by the said Van Dorn duly assigned to said plaintiff, and that in default of the payment of such amount so to be found due, with interest, costs and attorney's fee, with a short time to be fixed by said court, the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: South 24 feet of north 114 feet, parts of lot one (1), block 72, in the City of Omaha, said County and State, together with the apurtenances may be ordered to be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the amount so found due to said plaintiff, together with interest, costs and a reasonable sum which is prayed to be awarded as an attorney's fee herein, and that you may be forever excluded from all right, interest and equity of redemption in or to said premises or any part thereof, and for general relief you are required to answer said petition on the 30th day of May, 1881.

ISAAC EDWARDS, Plaintiff.

ap16 c sa6t

New Harness Shop.

The undersigned having had nine years experience with G. H. & J. S. Collins, and twenty-four years of practical harness making, has now commenced business for himself in the large new shop one door south of the southeast corner of 14th and Harney Sts. He will employ a large force of skilled workmen, and will fill all orders in his line promptly and cheaply.

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A. J. POPPLETON, Attorney.
JOHN A. CREIGHTON.
E. H. DAVIS, Asst. Cashier.

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