BRYAN'S SILVER SPEECH

For Three Hours he Pleads the Cause of the White Metal in the House.

BETTER THAN HIS TARIFF SPEECH.

History, Figures, Logic, Wit, Wisdom, and Eloquence all Combined—No Compromise With the Money Power

A Full Report.

(Concluded from last week.)

THE MINERS' JUST COMPLAINT.

But is the silver miner after all so selfish as to be worthy of censure? Does he ask for some new legislation or for some innovation inaugurated in his behalf? No. He pleads only for the restoration of the money of the fathers. He asks to have given back to him a right which he enjoyed from 1792 to 1873. During all those years he could deposit his silver bullion at the mints and receive full legal tender coins at the rate of $1.29 for each ounce of silver, and during a part of the time his product could be converted into money at even a higher price. Free coinage can only give back to him what demonetization took away. He does not ask for a silver dollar redeemable in a gold dollar, but for a silver dollar which redeems itself.

If the bullion value of silver has not been reduced by hostile legislation, the free coinage of silver at the present ratio can bring to the mine owner no benefit, except by enabling him to pay a debt already contracted with less ounces of silver. If the price of his product has been reduced by hostile legislation, is he asking any more than we would ask under the same circumstances in seeking to remove the oppressive hand of the law? Let me suggest, too, that those who favor an international agreement are estopped from objecting to the profits of the silver mine owners, because an international agreement could only be effected at some ratio near to ours, probably 15½ to 1, and this would just as surely inure to the benefit of the owner of silver as would free coinage established by the independent action of this country.

If our opponents were correct in asserting that the price of silver bullion could be maintained at 129 cents an ounce by international agreement, but not by our separate action, then international bimetallism would bring a larger profit to the mine owner than the free coinage of silver by this country could. Let the international bimetallist, then, find some better objection to free coinage than that based on the mine owner's profit.

THE PROFITS OF MINING.

But what is the mine-owner's profit? Has anyone told you the average cost of mining an ounce of silver? You have heard of some particular mine where silver can be produced at a low cost, but none has attempted to give you any reliable data as to the average cost of production. I had a letter from Mr. Leech when he was director of the mint, ~~saying~~ that the government is possessed of no data in regard to the cost of gold production and none of any value in regard to silver. No calculation can be made as to the profits of mining which does not include money spent in prospecting and in mines which have ceased to pay, as well as those which are profitably worked.

When we see a wheel of fortune with twenty-four paddles, see those paddles sold for 10 cents apiece, and see the holder of the winning paddle draw $2, we do not conclude that money can be profitably invested in a wheel of fortune. We know that those who bought expended altogether $2.40 on the turn of the wheel, and that the man who only received $2, but our opponents insist upon estimating the profits of silver mining by the cost of the winning paddle. It is safe to say that taking the gold and silver of the world together, and it is more true of silver than of gold—every dollar's worth of metal has cost $1. It is strange that those who watch so carefully lest the silver miner shall receive more for his product than the bare cost of production, ignore the more fortunate gold miner.

Did you ever hear a monometallist complain because a man could possess 25.8 grains of gold, .9 fine, at any price whatever, and yet take it to our mint and have it stamped into a dollar with legal tender qualities? I saw at the World's fair a few days ago a nugget of gold, just as it was found, worth over $3,000. What an outrage that the finder should be allowed to convert that into money at such an enormous profit! And yet no advocate of honest money raises his hand to stop that crime.

VALUE NOT DEPENDENT ON COST.

The fact is that the price of gold and silver does not depend upon the cost of production, but upon the law of supply and demand. It is true that production will stop when either metal can not be produced at a profit; but so long as the demand continues equal to the supply the value of an ounce of either metal may be far above the cost of production. With most kinds of property a rise in price will cause increased production; for instance, if the price of wheat rises faster than the price of other things, there will be a tendency to increased production until the price falls; but this tendency can not be carried out in the case of the precious metals, because the metal must be found before it can be produced, and finding is uncertain.

Between 1800 and 1849 an ounce of gold or silver would exchange for more of other things than it would in 1873, yet during the latter period the production of both gold and silver greatly increased. It will be said that the purchasing power of an ounce of metal fell because of increased supply; but that fall did not check production, nor has the rise in the purchasing power of an ounce of gold since 1873 increased the production. The production of both gold and silver is controlled so largely by chance as to make the laws of supply and demand applicable to other property inapplicable to the precious metals. If the supply of gold decreases without any diminution of the demand the exchangeable value of each ounce of gold is bound to increase, although the cost of producing the gold may continue to fall.

Why do not the advocates of gold monometallism recognize and complain of the advantage given to gold by laws which increase the demand for it and, therefore, the value of each ounce? Instead of that they confine themselves to the advantage which they claim is given to silver. I have never advocated the use of either gold or silver as a means of giving employment to miners, or in the defense of bimetallism been conducted by this country on the production of silver. We favor the use of gold and silver as money because they have been the money of mankind from time immemorial. The entire annual value of the silver product, colored at the present ratio, is not too large a sum of money.

THE ANNUAL INCREASE OF SILVER.

If, as is estimated, two-thirds of the $133,000,000 of gold produced annually are consumed in the arts, only $44,000,000 would be left for coinage. If one-sixth of the $185,000,000 of silver produced annually is used in the arts and another large portion goes to India, less than two-thirds of that sum can be left to be used as coin. The total amount of gold and silver available for coinage would be less than four times the amount of $200,000,000, or about four times as much as this country alone needs, to keep pace with the growth of population. And as perhaps one-half of the annual product of gold and silver is lost or consumed, the result is that the new supply is very small compared with the stock on hand.

The total sum of metallic money is a little less than $4,000,000,000. The $200,000,000 per annum is about two and a half per cent on the total volume of metallic money, taking no account of lost coins and shrinkage by abrasion. To quote again the language of Mr. Carlisle:

> Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry.

An increase of the silver dollar one-third by an international agreement would reduce by 50,000,000 the number of dollars which could be coined from the annual product of silver, which would amount to a decrease of about one-quarter of the entire increase of metallic money, while the abandonment of silver entirely would destroy three-quarters of the annual increase in metallic money, or possibly all of it, if we take into consideration the reduction of the gold supply by the closing of gold producing silver mines.

Thus it is almost certain that without silver the sum of metallic money would remain stationary, if not actually decrease, from year to year, while population increases and other enterprises demand, from time to time, a larger sum of currency. Thus it will be seen that the money question is broader than the interest of a few mine owners. It touches every man, woman, and child in all the world, and affects those in every condition of life and society.

INCIDENTAL BENEFITS.

The interest of the mine owner is incidental. He profits by the use of silver as money just as the gold miner profits by the use of gold as money; just as the newspaper profits by the law compelling the advertising of foreclosures; just as the seaport profits by the deepening of its harbor; just as the horse seller would profit by a war which required the purchase of a large number of horses for cavalry service, or just as the undertaker would profit by the decent burial of a pauper at public expense.

All of these receive an incidental benefit from public acts. Shall we complain if the use of silver as money gives employment to men, builds up cities and fills our mountains with life and industry? Shall we oppress all debtors and derange all business agreements in order to prevent the producers of money metals from obtaining for them more than actual cost? We do not reason that way in other things. Why suppress the reason in this matter because of cultivated prejudices against the white metal? But what interest has the farmer in this subject? you may ask. The same that every laboring man has in a currency sufficient to carry on the commerce and business of a country. The employer cannot give work to men unless he can carry on the business at a profit, and he is hampered and embarrassed by a currency which appreciates because of its insufficiency.

THE FARMER'S INTEREST.

The farmer labors under a double disadvantage. He not only suffers as a producer from all those causes which reduce the price of property, but he is thrown into competition with the products of India. Without Indian competition his lot would be hard enough, for if he is a land owner he finds his capital decreasing with an appreciating standard, and if he owes on the land he finds his equity of redemption extinguished. The last census shows a real estate mortgage indebtedness in the five great agricultural states—Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska—of more than $1,000,000,000. A rising standard means a great deal to these mortgagors. But as I said, the producers of wheat and cotton have a special grievance, for the prices of those articles are governed largely by the prices in Liverpool, and as silver goes down our prices fall, while the rupee prices remains the same. I quote from the agricultural report of 1890, page 8:

> The recent legislation looking to the enlargement of the bimetallic standard of currency, and the consequent enhancement of the value of silver, has unquestionably had some influence in the recent advance in the price of cereals. The same cause has advanced the price of wheat in Russia and in India, and in the same degree reduced their power of competition. English gold was formerly exchanged for cheap silver and wheat purchased with the cheaper metal was sold in Great Britain for gold. Much of this advantage is lost by the appreciation of silver in those countries. It is reasonable, therefore, to expect much higher prices for wheat than have been received in recent years.

Mr. Rusk's reasoning is correct. Shall we by changing the ratio fix the price of wheat and cotton at the present low price? If it is possible to do so, it is our duty to restore silver to its former place, and thus give back to the farmer some of his lost prosperity. Can silver be maintained on a parity with gold at the present ratio? It has been shown that it was maintained at a fixed ratio by law in a single silver standard it would be difficult for us more than the adoption of the gold standard—that is, that the best that could come from the attempt would be far better than the best that our opponents could offer us.

PRESENT RATIO BEST.

It has been shown that dangers and disadvantages attend a change of ratio. It may now be added that no change in the ratio can be made with fairness or intelligence without first putting gold and silver upon a perfect equality in order to tell what the natural ratio is. If a new ratio is necessary, who can tell just what that ratio ought to be? Who knows to what extent the divergence between gold and silver is due to natural laws and to what extent it is due to artificial laws? We know that the act of India in suspending free coinage, although she continues to purchase and coin on government account, reduced the price of silver more than 10 cents per ounce. Can anyone doubt that the restoration of free coinage in that country would increase the bullion price of silver? Who doubts that the free coinage of silver by the United states would increase its bullion price?

The only question is how much. It is only a guess, for no one can state with mathematical precision what the rise would be. The full use of silver, too, would stop the increased demand for gold, and thus prevent any further rise in its price. It is impossible for one to speak with certainty upon this question, but I insist that no change in the ratio can intelligently be made until both metals are placed upon equal privileges at the mint. When we have the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio, then, and then only, can we tell whether any of the apparent fall in the bullion price of silver is due to circumstances over which we have no control, and, if so, how much? If this experiment should demonstrate the necessity for a change it should be made in such a way as to cause the least injury to society. But we can, in my judgment, maintain the parity with the present ratio, and should begin without hesitation, notwithstanding the contempt which they feel for one who goes beyond the opinions of other countries. This is the way monetary teachers anything it teaches the possibility of this country maintaining the parity alone. The legal committee of England stated in its report that the parity as was maintained by the parity at 15½ to 1, but was by the action of France alone. The ratio could be maintained in the parity at 15½ to 1, but that was not by the action of France alone; during the time that France maintained the parity in the relative production of gold and silver was the relative production of gold and silver before 1873 the value of the silver product was ... it was reversed, and the production of gold exceeded that of silver.

No such changes have occurred since, and the present ratio of the two metals has been falling — compared to gold. Let us consider this; it is surely a mistake of the Paris conference ... as a money metal.

As present there is a vicious circle. States ... are afraid of ...

Let that "vicious circle" be broken and silver will resume its rightful place. We believe, in other words, that the opening of our mints to the free coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1 would immediately result in restoring silver to the coinage value of $1.29 per ounce, not only here, but everywhere. That there could be no difference between the dollar coined and the same weight of silver uncoined, when one could be exchanged with the other, needs no argument.

We do not believe that the gold dollar would go to a premium, because it could not find a better coinage ratio elsewhere, and because it could be given to a debtor as payment for a silver dollar would be as good. If our ratio were 1 to 14 our gold would of course be exchanged for silver; but with our ratio of 16 to 1 gold is worth more here than abroad, and foreign silver would not come here, because it is circulating at home at a better ratio than we offer.

NO DANGER FROM FOREIGN COIN.

We need not concern ourselves, therefore, about the coin silver. All that we have to take care of is the annual product from the mines, about 40 per cent of which is produced in this country. Under the Sherman law we furnish a market for about one-third of the world's annual product. I believe about one-sixth is used in the arts, which would leave about one-half for all the rest of the world. India has suspended free coinage temporarily, in anticipation of the repeal of the Sherman law. The Herschell report expressly states that the action was necessary, because no agreement with the United States could be secured. The language is as follows:

> In a dispatch of the 21st of June, 1892, the government of India expressed the deliberate opinion, that if it became evident that the Brussels conference was unlikely to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and if a direct agreement between India and the United States were found to be unattainable, the government of India should at once close its mints to the free coinage of silver and make arrangements for the introduction of a gold standard.

There is no doubt of the restoration of free coinage in India if this government takes the lead, and with India taking the usual amount, but one-sixth of the annual supply is left for the other silver-using countries. There can be no flood of silver, nor will prices rise to any considerable extent—except the price of silver itself and a few of the staple products of agriculture which have fallen with silver because of India's competition. General prices cannot rise unless the total number of dollars increases more rapidly than the need for dollars, which has been shown to be impossible. The danger is, that taking all the gold and all the silver, we will not have enough money, and that there will still be some appreciation in the standard of value.

To recapitulate, then, there is not enough of either metal to form the basis for the world's metallic money; both metals must therefore be used as full legal tender primary money. There is not enough of both metals to more than keep pace with the increased demand for money, silver cannot be retained in circulation as a part of the world's money if the United States abandons it. This nation must, therefore, either retain the present law or make some further provision for silver. The only rational plan is to open both gold and silver at some ratio with equal privileges at the mint. No change in the ratio can be made intelligently until both metals are put on an equality at the present ratio. The present ratio should be adopted if the parity can be maintained; and, lastly, it can be done.

THE SHERMAN LAW.

If these conclusions are correct what must be our action on the bill to unconditionally repeal the Sherman law? The Sherman law has a remedy defect; it treats silver as a commodity rather than as a money, and thus discriminates between silver and gold. The Sherman law was passed in 1890 as a substitute for what was known as the Bland law. It will be remembered that the Bland law was forced upon the silver men as a compromise, and that the opponents of silver sought its repeal from the day it was passed. It will also be remembered that the Sherman law was in like manner forced upon the silver men as a compromise, and that the opponent of silver have sought its repeal ever since it became a law. The Sherman law provides for the compulsory purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver per year, and for the issue of treasury notes thereon at the gold value of the bullion.

These notes are a legal tender and are redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the government. There is also a clause in the law which states that it is the policy of this government to maintain the parity between the metals. The administration, it seems, has decided that the parity can only be maintained by violating a part of the law and giving the option to the holder instead of to the government. Without discussing the administration of the law let us consider the charges made against it.

FALSE ALARM.

The main objection which we heard last spring was that the treasury notes were used to draw gold out of the treasury. If that objection was a material one the bill might easily be amended so as to make the treasury notes hereafter issued redeemable only in silver, like the silver certificates issued under the Bland law. But the objection is scarcely important enough for consideration. While the treasury notes have been issued for that purpose, so far we have $346,000,000 worth of greenbacks with which gold can be drawn as long as the government gives the option to the holder. If all the treasury notes were destroyed the greenbacks are sufficient to draw out the $100,000,000 reserve three times over, and then they can be reissued and used again. To complain of the treasury notes while the greenbacks remain is like finding fault with the cat because the gate is open when the whole fence is down, and reminds me of the man who made a box for his feline family and cut a large hole for the cat to go in, a little hole for the kittens to go in, forgetting that the large hole would do for cats of all sizes.

Just at this time the law is being made the scapegoat upon which all our financial ills are loaded, and its immediate and unconditional repeal is demanded as the sole means by which prosperity can be restored to a troubled people.

The main accusation against it is that it destroys confidence, and that foreign money will not come here, because the investor is afraid that we will go to a silver standard. The exportation of gold has been pointed to as conclusive evidence that frightened English bondholders were throwing American securities upon the market and selling them for our people in exchange for gold. It has been said that the Sherman law unrepealed. Since that the story will not bear the test of investigation. This will explain both the export and the import of gold, and the experience of the last year is a complete theory ... and gold went abroad to pay it, but the balance of trade against us ... Austria-Hungary ... was gathering in gold for the resumption ... a gold standard ... of depending upon ...

The Sherman law fails utterly to account for the present stringency. Let me suggest a ... the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law ... the same ... the banks ... secure ... 30 or 25 per cent reserve ... but be ...

wanted an issue of gold bonds. The great argument used in favor of both these propositions was that money was being drawn from the treasury and sent to Europe; that confidence was being destroyed and that a panic would follow. They emphasized and magnified the evils which would follow the departure of gold; they worked themselves and their associates into a condition of fright which did cause financial stringency. Like the man who innocently gives the alarm of fire in a crowded hall, they excited a panic which soon got beyond control.

THE REAL TROUBLE.

The trouble now is that depositors have withdrawn their deposits from the banks for fear of loss, and the banks are compelled to draw in their loans to protect their reserves, and thus men who do business upon borrowed capital are crippled. The people have not lost faith in the government or in the government's money. They do not refuse silver or silver certificates. They are glad enough to get any kind of money. We were told last spring that gold was going to a premium, but recently in New York City men found a profitable business in the selling of silver certificates of small denominations at 2 per cent premium, and on the 5th of this month there appeared in the New York Herald and the New York Times this advertisement:

> WANTED—SILVER DOLLARS—We desire to purchase at a premium of ¾ per cent, or $7 per thousand, standard silver dollars, in sums of $1,000 or more, in return for our certified checks payable through the clearing house.
> ZIMMERMAN & FORSHAY, Bankers, 11 Wall Street.

About the same time the New York police force was paid in $20 gold pieces because of the scarcity of other kinds of money. How many of the failing banks have obeyed the law in regard to reserve? How many have crippled themselves by loaning too much to their officers and directors? The situation can be stated in a few words: money cannot be secured to carry on business because the banks have no money to loan; banks have no money to loan because the depositors have withdrawn their money; depositors have withdrawn their money because they fear the solvency of the banks; enterprises are stagnant because money is not in circulation.

FAMINE WILL NOT CURE HUNGER.

Will a repeal of the Sherman law cure these evils? Can you cure hunger by a famine? We need money. The Sherman law supplies a certain amount. Will the stringency be relieved by suspending that issue? If the advocates of repeal would take for their battle cry, "Stop issuing money" instead of "Stop buying silver," would not their purpose be more plain? But they say the repeal of the law will encourage foreign capital to come here by giving assurance that it will be repaid on a gold basis. Can we afford to buy confidence at that price? Can we afford to abandon the constitutional right to pay in either gold or silver in order to borrow foreign gold with the certainty of having to pay it back in appreciated dollars? To my mind, Mr. Speaker, the remedy proposed seems not only dangerous and absurd, but entirely inadequate. We do not cure a headache by putting a mustard plaster on the feet; why try to borrow foreign capital in order to induce the people in this country to redeposit their savings in the banks.

A SUGGESTION.

Why do not these financiers apply the remedy to the diseased part? If the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hendrix) who said, "I have come into this hall as a banker, I am here as the president of a national bank," desires to restore confidence, let him propose for the consideration of the members a bill to raise by a small tax upon deposits a sum sufficient to secure depositors against possible loss; or a bill to compel stockholders to put up security for their double liability or to prevent stockholders or officers from wrecking a bank to carry on their private business; or to limit the liabilities which a bank can assume upon a given amount of capital, so that there will be more margin to protect its creditors; or a bill to make more severe the punishment for embezzlement, so that a man can not rob a bank of a half million and escape with five years, and can not be boarded at a hotel by a marshal, while the small thief suffers in a dungeon. Let him propose some real relief and the house will be glad to co-operate with him.

Or if there is immediate relief necessary in the increased issue of paper money, let our financiers press the suggestion made by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Johnson), viz., that the holders of government bonds be allowed to deposit them and draw the face in treasury notes by remitting the interest and with the power of redeeming the bonds at any time. This will give immediate relief and would save the government interest on the bonds while the money is out. But no, the only remedy proposed by these financiers at this time, when business is at a standstill and when men are suffering unemployed, is a remedy which will enable them to both control the currency and reap pecuniary profit.

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

One of the benefits of the Sherman law, so far as the currency is concerned, is that it compels the issue of a large amount of money annually, and but for this issue the present financial panic would, in my judgment, be far more severe than it is. That we need an annual increase in the currency is urged by Mr. Sherman himself in a speech advocating the passage of the Sherman law. On the 5th day of June, 1890, he said in the senate:

> Under the law of February, 1878, the purchase of $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion a month has by coinage produced annually an average of nearly $3,000,000 per month for a period of twelve years, but this amount, in view of the retirement of the bank notes, will not increase our currency in proportion to our increasing population. If our present currency is estimated at $1,400,000,000 and our population is increasing at the ratio of 3 per cent per annum, it would require $42,000,000 increased circulation each year to keep pace with the increase of population; but as the increase of population is accompanied by a still greater ratio of increase of wealth and business, it was thought that an immediate increase of circulation might be obtained by larger purchases of silver bullion to an amount sufficient to make good the sum of $54,000,000 a year of additional currency is needed upon this basis, that amount is provided for in this bill by the issue of treasury notes in exchange for bullion at the market price.

This amount, by the fall in the price of bullion silver, has been largely reduced. Shall we wipe it out entirely? He insisted that the Sherman law gave the people more money than the Bland law, and upon that ground its passage was defended before the people. Could it have been passed had it given less than the Bland law? Who would have dared to defend it if it had provided for no money at all?

What provision shall be made for the future? Upon that question our opponents are silent. The bill which they have proposed leaves us with no increased currency provided for. Some of the advocates of a gold standard, in defense of their theory find it necessary to dispute every well established principle of finance.

We are told that as civilization increases credit takes the place of money, and that the volume of real money can be diminished without danger. If you will pardon me, I am reminded of the man who conceived the idea that a fish could be made to live without water. As the story goes, he put a herring, fresh from the sea, in a jar of salt water. By removing a little every morning and adding rain water he gradually accustomed it to fresh water. Then by gradually removing the fresh water he accustomed it to air, and finally kept it in a cage like a bird. One day, in his absence, his servant placed a cup of water in the cage in order that the fish might moisten its food; but alas! when the master came home he found that the fish had thoughtlessly put its head into the water and drowned!

(Continued on Third Page.)

The World's Fair.

The seating capacity of the restaurants at the World's Fair grounds is sixty thousand people. They range all the way from the modest lunch counter where you can obtain a good plain meal for thirty or forty cents, to the expensive cafe which serves a six course dinner for two dollars.

Lots of people bring a lunch basket with them and thus get through the day at a merely nominal outlay.

The Burlington route agents at depot or city office Cor. O and 10th Sts. will be glad to furnish full information regarding price of tickets, time of trains, etc.

Sheriff Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued by the clerk of the district court of the Third Judicial district of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster county, in an action wherein Herman W. Reeves is plaintiff and Theodore F. Barnes is defendant, I will at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1893, at the east door of the court house, in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate, to-wit: The northwest quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section (4) four, township (11) eleven, range 5, east, in Lancaster county, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 4th day of August, A. D. 1893. SAM M'CLAY, Sheriff.

Notice to Bridge Contractors

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the county clerk of Saunders county, Nebraska, at the court house in Wahoo, until noon of the 5th day of September, 1893, for the furnishing of all material and erection of the following bridges in said county.

BRIDGE NO. 1.

One bridge at Prague 92 feet long, across the large draw just north of town, near railroad track. One span 20 feet long on south end and three 24 foot spans, 6 piling 28 feet long to be driven in center of draw, and 9 piling 16 feet long for remainder of bents to be driven so bridge will be on a level, 3 feet lower than south bank.

BRIDGE NO. 2.

One bridge between sections 3 and 4, town 14, range 8, across a branch of Wahoo Creek, known as the Putney bridge. Bridge to be 52 feet long, middle span 24 feet long, one at each end 14 feet long, 6 piling 26 feet long in middle bents 3 piling 12 feet long at north end and 3 piling 16 feet long at south end to be driven so bridge will be same height as old bridge.

BRIDGE NO. 3.

One bridge 84 feet long on north and south quarter line, section 18, town 13, range 9, across the Wahoo creek, bridge known as the Henry bridge. The south span to be 16 feet long, the north span to be 20 feet long, 2 middle spans to be 24 feet long, 3 piling at south end to be 16 feet long, 9 piling 28 feet for the middle spans, to be 30 feet long and driven so new bridge will be same height as old one.

BRIDGE NO. 4.

One bridge 26 feet long, between sections 5 and 8, town 14, range 9, known as the Phelan bridge, piling to be 16 feet long, driven so that the new bridge will be the same height as the old one.

BRIDGE NO. 5.

One bridge 48 feet long, across Otoe creek, between sections 3 and 10, town 15, range 9, known as the Bishop bridge, 2 spans to be 24 feet long, 3 piling in center 26 feet long, 3 piling at each end 18 feet long, piling to be driven so bridge will be level with bank on east side.

BRIDGE NO. 6.

One bridge 48 feet long across Spring Creek, known as the Gidley bridge, between sections 15 and 16, town 16, range 6. One span in center to be 24 feet long, and one span at each end to be 12 feet long, 6 center piling to be 20 feet long, 6 end piling to be 16 feet long, piling to be driven so the new bridge will be 2 feet higher than the solid bank on the south side.

BRIDGE NO. 7.

One bridge 40 feet long between sections 15 and 10, town 14, range 5, known as the John Milacek bridge, one span to be 24 feet long and one span 16 feet long, 3 piling in center 20 feet long, 3 piling at each end 16 feet long, driven so bridge will be 1 foot higher than old bridge.

BRIDGE NO. 8.

One bridge 36 feet long across Cottonwood creek, between sections 1 and 12, known as the Kasper bridge. 1 span 24 feet long and 1 span 12 feet long, 6 piling 20 feet long, 3 piling to be 16 feet long, driven so bridge will be 1 foot higher than old bridge.

BRIDGE NO. 9.

One bridge 48 feet long across the main draw between sections 5 and 10, town 13, range 6, known as the Palm bridge, 2 spans to be 24 feet long, 9 piling to be 16 feet long, driven so bridge will be 6 feet high at east end.

BRIDGE NO. 10.

One bridge 32 feet long between sections 34 and 35, town 14, range 8 across Silver creek, one span 20 feet long and one span 12 feet long, 3 piling in center, 24 feet long, 3 piling at each end 16 feet long, to be driven so bridge will be 2 feet higher than old bridge.

All said bridges are to have sixteen feet roadway—said bridges to be built in accordance with plans. Details and specifications on file for reference in the office of the county clerk and with the several specifications above enumerated.

All bids should state the sum for which each bridge will be built, referring to the number thereof as above, and may state the gross sum for which the bidder will build all said bridges.

Plans and specifications, conforming to the plans, details and specifications above referred to must accompany each bid. Each bidder should accompany his bid by a certified check or draft for $200 payable to Saunders County as a guaranty of good faith, to be forfeited if he fail afterward to enter into contract and give bonds in accordance with his bid if the same be accepted. The right to reject any or all bids reserved.

W. O. RAND, County Clerk.

By order of County Commissioners. 9-4t

Missouri Pacific Railway.

Ticket Office at Depot and corner Twelfth and O Streets.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Auburn and Neb City Exp.	*12:25 p m	* 5:20 p m
St. Louis day Express	*12:25 p m	* 5:20 p m
Auburn and Neb. City Exp.	* 9:00 p m	* 6:45 a m
St. Louis night Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:45 a m
Accomocation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:15 a m

Union Pacific Railway.

DEPOT, CORNER OF O AND FOURTH STREETS. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 1041 O STREET.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Council Bluffs Chicago, Valley, east and west	† 9:02 a m	† 7:59 p m
Beatrice, Blue Springs, Manhattan east and west, Topeka, Kansas City, east and south	† 7:45 a m	8:45 p m
David City, Stromsburg, Sioux City, David City, Columbus, Denver, Salt Lake, Helena, San Francisco and Portland	† 6:30 p m	† 10:40 a m
	* 2:45 p m	† 3:50 p m
Beatrice and Cortland	† 7:59 p m	† 9:02 a m

Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad.

Depot corner Eighth and S streets. City ticket office 1133 O street.

	Leave	Arrive
Wahoo, Fremont, Norfolk, Long Pine, Chadron, O'Neill, Deadwood, Black Hills and Wyoming points	† 7:30 a m	† 5:50 p m
Omaha	* 7:30 a m * 2:20 p m	* 12:35 p m
Wahoo, Fremont, Missouri Valley, Cedar Rapids, Chicago and East Madison, Milwaukee, Sioux City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Northwest	* 2:20 p m	* 12:35 p m
Fremont Accom'dation	† 12:01 p m	* 7:15 a m