Argument of Edward Rosewater on the Money and Free Silver Issue.

WEALTH MUST BE DUG FROM THE EARTH

No Nation Can Legislate Itself Into Prosperity Nor Make Its People Rich by Mere Fiat of Law-There Must be a Sound Basis,

Recently Mr. Rosewater was invited by the local leaders of the people's party to discuss the silver and financial question with J. W. Edgerton. The debate took place Saturday. The Bee has been specially requested to publish Mr. Rosewater's argument in full. Mr. Edward Rosewater took the negative side of the debate. He said :

To arrive at any sound principle of finance you must necessarily begin upon a sound foundation. It has been said here that money is the creation of law; that it cannot be created by labor, but becomes merely a factor in the purchase of labor. Nothing can be further from the truth as exemplified by the actual experience of the world. From the founda-tion of society money has been the product of labor and always must be a representative of labor and always must be a representative of labor. Wealth in every form by the handiwork of man represents the product of labor and the moneys of the world represent the surplus of the products of labor shaped into a medium of exchange. In the early days of society barter was prevalent. Men exchanged their domestic animals, their grain or any product of the soil and forest for the other according of the soil and forest for the other according to the laws of supply and demand. This law is as universal with regard to money as are the laws of gravitation with regard to the revolutions of all the planets in the uni-verse. There never can be and there never will be any kind of money worthy of the name that does not represent labor in its

Now, then when society found it difficult to exchange product for product it began to fix the exchange value upon certain commodities and that medium of exchange circulated in the limited circle within which it was accepted, so that tobac-co, coon skins, furs, dried fish and a variety of articles that were gotten by the labor of the farmer, fisherman or hunter passed current for a given quantity of other products Later on it was found that these exchanges could be more conveniently made with the precious metals. Silver was the mineral that was used first in exchange by the most ancient of nations and gold came afterwards. Now when we say here that money is the creature of law we assume that he law we construct that he had a superscript that be a superscript that we have the say that he was a superscript that he had a superscript that ancient of nations and gold came afterwards. Now when we say here that money is the creature of law we assume that by law we can create wealth, and wealth, as you know, means presperity. If that were true why should not every nation make mills speaker and presperous the creature of law to say the same prespective. If there was but \$30,155 of national bank curpasses the same prespective to the passage of the law, there was but \$30,155 of national bank curpasses. make all its people rich and prosperous by the mere flat of law? Why should not every government supply all its citizens with an abundance of paper money! Paper money is simply the shadow of the substance. There never was, there never will be a paper dollar or any other paper money that is any-thing more than a promise to pay real money for the amount upon its face. There never has been any paper money created by law in any part of the world that did not repre-sent debt that was to be redeemed sooner or later by comed money that has an actual exchange value with or without a stamp. When you divest your mind of the web of sophistry that you have heard you will understand why during the period of war we had to undergo so many changes in our monetary system, and you will un-derstand that a variety of things that seem inexplicable were entirely rational and just, and the best that could be done under the circumstances.

My friend has gone back to the period of

the war. I will go back to the period pre-coding the war. What kind of money did we have thon! Wildcat money-paper money issued by all sorts of banks which waried in value every day, and almost every hour of the day. I remember when I went south in 1859, I could get only 70 cents on the dollar for Onio money in Tennessee, and I also remember that the Tennessee money only passed current in Ohio at the rate dollar would shrink pocket and when you had a dollar in your pocketbook at night you would hardly know what you would have in the morning or if you would have anything. Every store-keeper had to have a bank detector book and I remember I was discharged from an \$8 dollar a month situation when I was a boy because I had taken in a spurious \$2 bill. That was the kind of money created by law and having nothing behind it except lands that were unsaleable and securities that were worthless-this money was a curse to the country. When the war broke out the country was called upon to make the great. est exertion for its perpetuation. The national treasury was empty and the national credit low. As a military necessity green-backs were issued. The first green-backs were interest-bearing demand notes payable in poid. The gov-ernment really had no right to issue any kind of money except coin made of sitver and gold, but necessity, like some law-yers, knows no law. It has been said that he supreme court has for all time settled the right of the United States government to ssue paper money, or rather to issue promises to pay regardless of whether they redcemable or not. With all the respect I have for the supreme court, I have my doubts whether it has settled the question for all time, I remember the supreme court rendered a decision once that was supposed to settle for all time the right of owning slaves. I allude to the Dred Scott decision. But the war and the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln annulled that decision and sent it to the four winds. The truth of history is that the supreme court decision our financial system and bankrupted the na-

regarding legal tender greenbacks was also a military necessity. It would have destroyed tion had the supreme court decided other wise. We had issued nearly \$1,000,000,000 of greenbacks and had not the coin to redeem them. Looking back to the war, the supreme court declared that the government had a right to print this right to print this money in times of peace.
That is history. You cannot interpret the
constitution any other way. The constitution says congress "shall have power to coin money and declare the value thereof." Coin what? Paper! You cannot coin anything but You cannot fix "the value thereof. But what do you fix? You simply certify by stamp upon the coin that this piece of metal has a given quantity of gold or silver in it and certify to its fineness and say that it shall pass current for pay-ment of debts and in payment of dues at the treasury. That is all you do. Let me say right here if the government of the United States should tomorrow abrogate free age of gold I for one should be in favor of it. t see why the government should coin free of charge anybody's gold any more than it should grind the wheat of a farmer free of charge into flour. You say the stamp makes the value of the coin. You can take the stamp off if you wish and a gold coin will pass in all the world for a given value, representing, as it does a given amount of labor. The as it does, a given amount of labor. The stamp does not make the value of the gold neither does the stamp make the value of the silver. You ask why do you pay for 77 cents worth of silver stamped one dollar, and I answer, because that piece of metal is exchangeable at the United States treasury for gold just as the \$346,000,000 of greenbacks that have been issued are exchangeable. Behind those greenbacks is not simply an empty promise but a hundred million dollars in gold has been held in recognition. been held in reserve in the treasury purpose-ly since specie resumption to avoid any pos-sibility of the government's failure to redeem

But let us go back to the condition of things at the time of the war. The government had been everywhere blockaded by traitors. The ships had been sent to China and the Indian ocean, our armies had been taken down to Texas, our arsenals and southern forts were taken by the confederates, and the country had an army of 300,000 men to support, which finally increased men to support, which finally increased to a million of men. It was in that dark hour that paper money was issued, and when they say that the paor soldier was robbed, or did not get the pay he expected, they say what was not a fact. The soldier did not collet for the sake of the sales. did not colist for the sake of the pattry \$17 month. The great body of the union army was composed of volunteers, who faced exposure and death regardless of their pay.
Seventeen dollars a month was not enough to
make a man stand up for a target, and even
the bonuses that were paid by those that did
the skulking at home, the \$500 or \$1,000 paid
for substitutes, was a mere trifle for the ex-

MONEY THE PRODUCT OF LABOR posure and the risks that our soldiers bad to run. When a man enlisted he knew that greenbacks was to be his pay. He went to the war with ne condition that he should be paid in gold, and he accepted what he could

> But what about the bondholders! Jay Cooko was appointed by the secretary of the treasury to negotiate loans. He advertised in the papers for investors. Wageworkers, both men and women, were asked. Everybody was at liberty to invest their savings and hundreds and thousands did put them into these bonds and the government thanked them for it. When Vanderbit and others put their fortunes at the disposal of the government to put down the rebellion foreign capitalists believed the republic doomed. Our loyal men of wealth said in effect we believe in free American institutions and we lieve in free American institutions and we will stake all we possess for the preservation of the union. You may call that treason, but I say it was patriotism and nothing else. Applause.] Everybody who lived at that time knows how the people feit grateful to the bankers and millionaires and to the women of wealth who took off their jewels so that they might help to raise funds for the war. Those bondholders had to take their chance on the outcome of the war. Had the confederacy trium, hed, United States bonds would not have been worth 10 cents on the \$1. Now about the bonds that went to the foreign speculators. Do you suppose we could ever have disposed of them to the Rothschilds if they had thought we say it was patriotism and nothing else to the Rothschilds if they had thought we intended to pay them only in paper promises! How was it with the confederacy! They were willing to pay any rate on their bonds, but few people had confidence in them and those that did invest got beautifully burnt in the fire.
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> But the bondholders of today are not the

boncholders who bought their bonds during the war. More than 90 per cent of the gov-erament bonds that are still out were bought within the past ten or fifteen years with money exenangeable dellar for dellar in gold, and most of these bonds were bought at a promium. Would it be honest to pay these creditors in depreciated currency because the bonds that were bought during the war

the bonds that were bought during the war were paid for in greenbacks when gold was at a high premium?

Now, let us come to the national banks. We have been asked what they were created for. Another great conspiracy. Everything that happens in our country is a great conspiracy. [Laughter.] How was that great conspiracy brought about? After two years of war the union armies had made little headway. Our national credit had been exhausted. We had issued just as many greenbacks as we dared to. In California the greenbacks were quoted at something like 40 cents on the dollar and our bonds had been offered all over the world by the government but capitalists were afraid to buy in the face but capitalists were afraid to buy in the face of the gloomy outlook for the union cause. It was a great risk to further increase the currency that had no prospect of redemption So the government said to the moneyed men rency in circulation, which goes to show that the bankers were not breaking their necks trying to get this privilege of national banking. At the close of the war in 1865, there were less than \$70,000,000 of national bank notes in circulation.

It may be true that the national pankers have made great fortunes within the past twenty-five years, because there was a very large margin in the national banking invest ments. The national banks had \$350,000,000 in circulation ten years are; today they have only got about \$112,000,000 and they would be only too glad to surronder these notes if they were not obligated to have a certain amount out in spite of their own wishes. Our new bonds only bear 216 per cent interest, and on those they only get 96 cents in currency on the dollar. On this currency they have to pay I per cent of federal tax. The fact is, they can better afford to loan their own money directly. The only object today in national banking is that these banks become the depositories of the government, because the government has better security, and the name "national bank" inspires confidence and tends to increase

We have also been told about monstrous we have also been too about monstrous imposition in the matter of interest on our public debt. Suppose we have. How can you expect to have a great war that has destroyed ten billions of dollars worth of property, and go through it without financial distress caused by expansion and contraction of paper money and property values. Where are we now! What can you gain by raking up the past! Let us deal with the presen and the new generation. What do you care what they did in 1860 or in 1865 or in 1873 You want to know what is best to do in 1892 or what should be done by 1895. What do you care what men of 1865 or 1875 lost and how they speculated? What you are interested in is the situation of the hour, the pres-

ent financial system. The question is, does it need any more tinkering with?

We are told that there is not volume enough of currency. You are pointed to the time when we had \$50 per capita. As a neatter of fact we never had \$50 per capita. The largest volume of money in circulation was in 1865 when we had \$30.57 per capita. Today we have \$24.72 per capita. What has the per capita to do with the prosperity of the country! Look at Cuoa; there they have a per capita of \$200 and their money is not worth more than 37 cents on the dollar. Talk about the volume of money affecting the prosperity of a country. Why, it has about as much to do with it as has the vol-ume of waters in the Platte river. The fact is that we have a larger circula-tion of good money, paper, silver and gold

money, one exchangeable for the other than we have ever had in the history of the United States. [Applause.] But that has no bearing upon the price of potatoes, hats or clothing, none whatever. The prices of these things all regulate themselves by the inexorable law of supply and demand.
How is the laborer or the farmer to get any improvement in his condition by tinkering with the currency? Will there be any more employment with an increased volume of money? Today there are millions and millions lying in the banks and the bankers are having a hard time and the reason is because people are afraid to borrow or venture on any enterprise. This constant money tinkering is the worst drawback to our prospority. Last summer I was across the water and I found that there were two things which frightened foreign capitalists. One was free silver and the other was Jay Gould. Every time we talked about investments they wanted to know if Jay Gould had envilled to distribute the desired. know if Jay Gould had anything to do with it, as they did not want to go into any part-

nership with him. When I talked about their investing out here they asked, what kind of money are we going to get when we get the interest on our capital! We cannot afford to lend money, they said, unless we know that we are going to get good money in return. Those conspirators against America on the other side of the sea who have developed the mines, and supplied money to build the most magnificent set of highways, are not as dangerous, I think, as the construction companies, the credit mobiliers, and other monopolists that we have on this side. If you want to go after them I am with you. but I do not see any gain in repelling in-vestment of capital, providing it is done at low interest. What is the interest rate today? In 1860 the government was paying \$125,590,-000 a year interest on our public debt. Today the entire interest charge against the gov-ernment is only \$23,000,000. But every man on a farm knows better how to manage the finances of the country than our greatest

financiers. Just about the same as I meet any number of men on the streets who know better how to manage The OMARA BEE than I do. You want to have a dol'ar that is exchangeable for one hundred cents in all places and at all times. Our national finances have been managed with all the care and prudence with which any individual would have man aged his own affairs.

So far as I know the demonstration of silver could no more have affected the price of commodities in England than it could have affected the tides of the English rivers that lead to the sea. It is entirely due to different causes; it is due to the introduction of labor saving machinery and the marvelous increase in the facilities of transportation and in the facilities of transportation and also to the wonderful increase in the demands of the people for thousands of articles that are now in use. At the beginning of the present contary one pound of cotton yarn sold for \$3; in 1820 it sold for \$3.50 per pound. This certainly had nothing to do with silver, but it had to do with the fact that the machinery for cotton spinning and wool spinning reduced the cost of production and thereby stimulated and moreased conand thereby stimulated and increased con-sumption. It has been asserted that the sumption. It has been asserted that the volume of money governs prices; as I have said before it does nothing of the sort, no more than the price of silver governs the

Two years ago, in 1890, after the act re-

quiring the purchase of \$4,500,000 worth of silver was passed the price of silver rose to \$1.16 and \$1.20 per ounce, but the price of grain was lower than it is now and today the price of silver is down below 50 cents an ounce. Where do you find any relation between the shrinkage and the present price of grain! But what about the bondholders! Jay

The prices are governed by the inexorable law of supply and demand. What would be the effect of free coinage! Let us look at it dispassionately. How will free coinage benefit the farmer! One set of men say if you have free coinage the price of all commodities will rise. There will be an increase in the volume of currency and con-sequently the farmers will be able to pay their debts because they would get more for their debts because they would get more for their products. But what would be really the effect if that were true? It would simply mean the depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar. It would also mean a withdrawal of confidence and of credits. It would go hard with the farmer. Every man who had money loaned out if he thought that there would be a depreciation of 10 cents on there would be a depreciation of 10 cents on the dollar would call in every cent of his money. Every power of the courts would be invoked. Every man would draw in his money and convert it into gold. What would be the result: A terrine shrinkage. Six hundred million of gold would go out of circulation and a vast amount of money would be with-drawn by people who have invested in vari-ous enterprises. Instead of there being a

ous enterprises. Instead of there being a larger volume of money in circulation there would be a smaller. Worse than all that, it would bankrupt innumerable concerns. People would be called upon to pay up and the would not be able to do it. Just you let the money lenders see a way of making 10 conts on the dollar, and you'll see what they will do. They would crowd the farmer and small dealer to the wall. There would be a general crash and a thorough demoralization everywhere. We would have worse times than we had in 1873. But they tell us free silver will make every silver dollar as good as a gold dollar. It will make no change. If this were true then what will the farmer gain! What is the good of making the change! But any sane man knows better than that. The ef fect would be that all our paper money would go down to a silver basis as it has in Mex-ico and in India, and we would have to pay

the discount in all our foreign exchanges.

I am in favor of bimetallism. I am is favor of silver being kept at the same parity as gold, but I do not believe that that can be accomplished without international agreement. Why is it that silver has depreciated since Columbus discovered America! At that period clevel pounds of silver were equal to one pound of gold. At the heatinging of to one pound of gold. At the beginning of this century it had gone down so that you had to give fifteen pounds of sliver for one pound of gold, and then it went down to sixteen pounds, and today it takes twentyone and twenty-two pounds of silver to equal a pound of gold. When they talk about demonstization let them look into the mines. In 1870 there was but \$17,000,000 worth of silver mined, and in 1890 and 1891 the annual product of silver had increased to \$63,000,000. The fact is it costs less labor to mine the silver, but the wages of the miners are no higher than the price paid for labor in the market. There are more than enough silver dollars coined now. Today there are 417, 000,000 of these silver dollars in the treas-ury, and they do not circulate, because people do not like to carry them around. To talk about paying millions of dollars in sil-ver is all nonsense. It would take train loads upon train loads of silver dollars to bo it. It stands to reason that gold would advance some because enormous quantities of silver are being dug out of the earth now, not only in this country, but in other coun-

tries also. This move, if successful, would help the silver kings. If you disturb the ratio under the present conditions you are going to disturb the commerce of the country You would have a speculative era of gold gambling in Wall street on one side and an impoverished people trying to keep their heads above water on the other. You know very well that the creditors of the banks are largely workingmen. Fifteen hundred million dollars are in the savings banks, and militen dollars are in the savings banks, and three-quarters of this amount belongs to the workingmen and you would shrunk these savines for the purpose of helping out the debtors. And who are the debtors! The Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, the money speculators, the street car companies, the water works companies, gas companies and every company that has a franchise. They are the big debtor class in this country. They are the ones that would gront by this change, if they could possibly pay their debts in depreciated money.

debts in depreciated money.

From my personal conviction and from the knowledge that I have, I am firmly convinced that free coinage under the present conditions would be ruinous; that it would not benefit the farmer or the merchant or the trader, but it would benefit the mine owners and speculators in mining stocks.

I am in favor of the government coining all the gold and silver that is necessary and required for the transaction of business and I deny that there is not enough money in this country to transact the legitimate business.

For strengthening and clearing the voice, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."-"I have commended them to friends who were pub-lic speakers and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Cheap Railway Fares in England. Chicago Tribune: For years the thirdlass English passenger traffic, at a cent a mile, has been increasing steadily, while the first, costing 4 cents, and second class, costing 2 cents per mile, have been declining. Twenty years ago very few persons of the upper middle class ever rode in any but a first-class carriage. Now most of them ride in the third-class carriages, which have been steadily improved, until, except in the matter of upholstery, they are almost equal to the first-class of twenty years back. The shrinkage of second-class traffic has been so great that in some trains second-class carriages are not run at all, and there is some talk of aban-doning the use of them altogether. The following table shows the receipts from the three classes in the United Kingdom curing the last ten years.

Year. First class. Second class. Therd class 188). £ 1,944,0 0 £3,540,000 £14,841,00. ...£ 1,944,010 £5,530,000 3,804,003 3,445,000 3,753,900 3,417,000 3,670,000 3,331,010 2,105,000 2,01,000 2,814,000 2,780,000 2,601,000 2,705,000 3,194,900 2,646,900

These figures show that the thirdclass receipts have increased in the decade to the extent of 421 per cent, while the other classes have fallen off 22 per cent, although part of this loss is ac counted for by the sale of season tickets. Reducing the above sums to dollars, it will be seen that the receipts at a cent a mile for 1800 amounted to \$105,-000,000.



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gestion, general debility, weaknesses of women, coughs, hoarseness and catarrhal affections—in short it is the first and best Be sure and obtain the genuine. The signature of "Johann Hoff" is on the neck of every bottle. Eisner & Mendel-son Co., Sole Agents and Importers of Mineral Waters, 6 Barclay street, New York There never was

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Council Chamber, Omaha. Neb., May 3, 18 m Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Omaha, the Mayor concurring:

That permanent sidewalks be constructed in the city of Omaha as designated below, within five days after the publication of this resolution, or the personal service thereof, as by ordinance is authorized and required, such sidewalks to be laid to the permanent grade as established on the paved streets specified herein and to be constructed of store or artificial stone according to specifications on file in the office of the Board of Public Works, and under its supervision, to-wit:

PERMANENT SIDEWALK RESO-

LUTION.

supervision, to-wit: West side of 16th st., lots 3 and 4, block 6, Kountze & Ruth's addition, permanent grade. West side of 16th st., lots 7, 8 and 9, block 6. Kountze & Ruth's addition, permanent grade, if feet wide. West side of 16th st., lot 13 and n ½ of lot 14.

Seet wite.

West side of 16th st., lots 7, 8 and 9, block 6, Kountze & Ruth's addition, permanent grade. 14 feet wide.

West s'de of 16th st., lot 13 and n ½ of lot 14, block 6, Kountze & Ruth's addition, permanent grade, 14 feet wide.

West side of 13th st., lots 1 to 2 inclusive, block 9, Kountze's 3d addition, permanent grade, 20 feet wide.

West side of 18th st., lots 1 to 9 inclusive, block 12, Kountze's 3d addition, Eist side of 18th st., lots 1 to 9 inclusive, block 12, Kountze's 3d addition.

Eist side of 11th st., lot 5, block 164, city, permanent grade, 10 feet wide.

North side of Jackson st., lot 8, block 2004, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 22th st., lot 8, block 2004, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

West side of 20th st., lot 8, block 2004, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 20th st., lot 8, block 2004, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

South side of 20th st., lot 1, block 2014, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

South side of Chicago st., lots 7 and 8, block 36, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

South side of Chicago st., lots 7 and 8, block 36, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

South side of Chicago st., lots 7 and 8, block 36, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

South side of Chicago st., lots 7 and 8, block 36, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

South side of 20th st., so feet wide.

South side of 10th st., so feet wide.

Yest side of 20th st., lots 4 and 5, block 114, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 10th st., lots 4 block 21245, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 10th st., lots 4 block 21245, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 17th st., lots 4 block 21245, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 17th st., lots 4 block 21245, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 17th st., lots 4 and 5, block 36, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 17th st., lots 4 and 5, block 18, city, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 17th st., lots 4 and 5, block 18, city, perma

Omaha, Neb., May 18, 1892,

ORDINANCE NO. 3057.

An ordinance declaring the necessity of grading 6th street from a point 500 feet south of the south line of Credit Fonsier addition to Bancroft street, and appointing three disinterested appraisers to assess and determine the damages. If any, to property owners, which may be caused by such grading.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Omaha: which may be caused by such grading.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city
of Omaha:
Section 1. That it is proper and necessary,
and it is noreby declared proper and necessary,
and it is noreby declared proper and necessary,
to grade 6th street to its present established grade, including necessary approaches
thereto. From a point 500 feet south of the
son h line of Oredit Foneter addition to Bancroft street.
Section 2. That the mayor, with the approval of the city council, appoint three disinterested appraisers to appraise, assess and determine the damage to property owners which
may be caused by such grading, taking into
consideration in making such appraisment,
the special benefits, if any, to such property,
pyreason of such grading.
Section 3. This ordinance shall take offect
and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed May 1sth, 1892.

JOHN GROVES,
City Clerk.

City Cierk. E. P. DAVIS. President City Council. Approved May 12th, 1802, GEORGE P. BEMIS, Maj



and see him or write for question blan think your case hopeless because your a you so, but try the Chinese doctor with him wonderful remedies and receive new been permanent care—what offered coors on Herbs, Roots and Plants—nature's re-medicines. The world his witness. One testimonials in three years' practice. No decortions, no marcoties, no poison treatment and permanent care.

Following cases successfully treated and cured, given up by other doctors:

To Whom it May Concern:

I have been a constant sufferer for many years with Rheamatism and Dyspepsia, and after trying all the doctors I knew of and received no help. I heard of Dr. C Gee Wo in the papers and concluded to try his medicines, which cured me in a short time. My family were also sick but the doctor cured them all right. I have also sent him a number of friends, whom he cured also and of various troubles. Call on me for particulars.

THOMAS COUGHLIN,

432 Harney Street, Omaha.

OMAHA. Nob., March 39, 72.

To Whom it May Concern;
I have been a long time sufferer with stomach fro uble and general debility, and could find no relief from any of the dectors! I reated with. I was so badly run down that I thought it impossible to live a month. My friends had given mous to die, and I had jost all courage myself. A friend told me of Dr. C. Geo Wo, as he was cured also, and advised me to call and soo him without delay, as there was no time to lose. I had tried all the dectors! Cenide Endand all the pattern medicines, but without roller. I flanlly made up my mind to visif the Chinese dector, and from that moment dates my recovery. Indeed this terms and placed myself under his care. I am now entirely well and owe my care to Dr. C. Geo Wo, and take great pleasure in recommending others to him.

THOS, CULVERT.

Northwest corner Twelfth and Farnam streets, under Iron Bank, Omaha, Neb.

POCATELLO, Idaho, April 2, 1892.
To Whom it May Concern:
I have been a constant sufferer for eight years with a disordered stammeh, blood potsoning and indigestion, and tried a great many doubtrs and remedies, but get so help. My case I considered hopedeles. A friend advised me to call on Dr. C. Gee Wo, which I made no dolay in doing. The doctor examined me and told me he could cure me, and know stand completely cared, a living witness to his great skill as a healer of the sick, and am pleased to be able to recommend him to all suffering people.

ALF. EDE.

John Imbody, Jefferson, 14., quick consumption and abcess on lung-given up to die.

A. O. Mogel, Oakland, Ia., kidney and liver trouble for ten years.

M. L. Anderson, 1321 Cuming street, catarrh, esthma and bronchitis of fifteen years standing.

Has for sale the following prepared remedles as \$100 a bottle six bottles for \$3.00 for the cure of Asthma. Catarrh. Sick Headache. Indigestion, Blood Poisoning, Rhemmatism, Female Weikness, Kidney and Liver Complain. No agents. Sold only by Chinese Medicine Co., Capital, \$100.001.

Office, 16th and California Sts., Omaha, Neb NOTICE OF APPRAISERS OF DAM-AGES FOR CHANGE OF GRADE ON DOUGLASSTREET FROM 16TH

TO 20TH STREETS. To the owners of all lots, parts of lots and real estate along Douglas street from 16th to 20th streets, and intersecting streets and alleys as follows, to-wit: 17th street from alleys as follows, to-wit: 17th street from alleys as follows, to-wit: 47th street from alley north of Farnam street to Dodge street, 18th street from Farnam street to Dodge street, 18th street from Farnam to Dodge street, 18th street from Farnam to Dodge street, alley between Donglas street and Dodge street from twenty-two (22) feet east of 17th street to 20th street, and alley between Farnam street and Douglas street from 17th street to 20th street.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, three disinterested freeholders of the city of Omaha, have been duly appointed by the mayor, with the approvat of the city council of said city, to assess the damage to the owners respectively of the property affected by the change of grade of Donglas street from 18th street to 20th street and intersecting streets and alleys, declared necessary by ordinance No. 18t, passed May 3, 1892, approved May 4, 1892.

streets and alleys, declared necessary by ordinance No. 183, passed May 3, 1892, approved May 4, 1892.

You are further notified that, having accepted said appointment and duly qualified as required by law, we will, on the 3-st day of May. A. D. 1892, at the hour of two 25 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Builders exchange room. New York Life building, within the corporate limits of said city, meet for the purpose of considering and making the assessment of damage to the owners rispectively of said property affected by said change of crade, taking into consideration special benefits, if any.

You are hereby notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid and mose any objections to or statements concerning said assessment of damages as you may consider proper.

W. J. MOUNT.

G. C. BASSETT.

J. WALTER PHELPS.

Committee of Appraisers,

Omaha May 18, 1892. Al 18d 10t NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT OF DAM-

AGES FOR GRADING. AGES FOR GRADING.
To the owners of all lots, parts of jots and real estate along 17th street from Vinton street to B street, in the city of Omaha.
You are hereby notified that the undersigned three disinterested freebolders of the city of Omaha, have been duly appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the city council of sale city, to assess the damage to the owners respectively of the property affected by grading 17th street from Vinton street to B street, deciared necessary by ordinance 3014, passed April 30, A. D. 1892, approved May & A. D. 1892.

You are further notified, that baying accepted said appointment, and duly qualified as required by law, we will, on the dist day of May, A. D. 1832, at the hour of ten (40) o'clock in the forenoon at the office of John W. Robbins, room 240. Bee building, within the corporate limits of said city, meet for the surpose of considering and making the issessment of damage to the owners respectively of said property, affected by said grading, taking into consideration succial benefits, if any.

You are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and make any objections to or states, cats conserning said accessment of damages as you may consider proper.

W. H. GATLES,

GEORGE J. PAUL,

Committee of Appraisers,

May 18, 1832.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT OF DAM-You are further notified, that baying

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT OF DAM-AGES FOR GRADING.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES FOR GRADING.

To the owners of all iots, parts of lots and
real extate along the alicy in block two [2],
"Idlewild," from Grant street to Sprace street
in the city of Omaha.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, three disinterested freeholders of the
city of Omaha, have been duly appointed by
the mayor, with the approval of the city
council of syld city, to assess the damage to
the owners respectively of the property affected by the grading of the alicy in block
two [2], "Idlewild," from Grant street to
Sprace street, declared necessary by ordinance 3/19, passed April 12, A. D. 182, approved April 14, A. D. 1822.

You are further notified that having accepted said appointment and duly qualified as required by law, we will, on the Sard day of
May, A. D. 182, at the hour of ten [10] o'clock
in the forenoon, at the office of T. C. Brunner,
room 1, Ware block, with a the sorporate 19arisof said city, ment for the purpose of considering and making the assessment of damaze to the owners respectively, of said property, affected by said grading, taking into
consideration special benefits if any.

You are notified to be present at the time
and place aforesald, and make any objections
to or statements concerning, said assessment
of damages, as you may consider proper.

To BRUNNER,
JOHN W. ROBBINS.
Committee of Appraisers.
Omaha, May 11th, 1822 mildlet

