ELECTRIC POWER EXPANDING

Steady Development in the Application of the Subtle Unseen Force.

CROWDING STEAM POWER TO THE REAR

Success of the Storage Battery System for Driving Street Cars—Fans and Flash Lights—Welding Fishplates by Electricity—Notes.

Not long ago the question of providing better facilities for the transportation of farm produce from the field to the market was agitated, and it was shown that not only could the profits of farming in some districts be greatly increased by the installation of railways with wagons propelled by electricity, but that the value of land over a large area might be almost doubled by a service which enabled the farmer to realize the full benefit of every product of his farm. In certain times of the year the roads are in many places so heavy and impassable for wagons that the produce of farms, and especially of "truck" farms, has to lie and waste, as there is no means of getting it to market, and a most valuable crop, on which the farmer has placed his main reliance in estimating his yearly profits, may thus, by an unfavorable turn of the weather, be rendered valueless. An electric line, with sidings into which the single car of the farmer might be shunted, and from which it could easily be picked up when loaded, would remedy this, and already the idea is being carried out. A correspondent writing recently from the truckfarming region of southeastern Virginia, describes an interesting scene in which an element in early American life and an illustration of modern progress were brought into curious contrast. As some visitors were examining the "old Episcopal church" of the venerable town of Hampton, two electric flat cars were seen rapidly passing down an adjacent line on their way to Old Point, loaded to their full capacity with potatoes, cabbages, cucumbers and tomatoes. The writer added: "We believe this to be the first point in the world where 'taters are toted to market' by electricity. The sight was a novel one. On one hand was the old church with its ivy-covered walls, and its old tomostones dating back to 1700, and within twenty feet was an electric line carrying farm products to market." When this system of transportation becomes general, it is easy to see what an immense impetus will be given to the agricultural resources of the country.

Storage Batteries.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post recently has given a very intelligent account of a storage-battery system which has been in operation since April, 1891, on the Milford & Hopedale railway in Massachusetts. There are six miles of track and six cars, of the size and type of the ordinary two-horse street car. There is a long grade of 4 or 5 per cent, and a short one of 10 per cent. When running down grade the motor acts as a dynamo, thus performing the double office of checking the speed of the car and of returning to the batteries a portion of the energy which had been previously abstracted from them in ascending the incline; a conception due, we believe, to Mr. F. J. Sprague. The statement is made that on one round trip a series of precise measurements showed that 17 per cent of the total energy drawn from the batteries was returned to them in this way. The charging plant consists of two 20-light dynamos and two 60-horse power engines, one of which, presumably, is used as a reserve. The weight of battery carried by each car is given as 4,200 pounds, and is placed, as usual, under the side seats. The statement is made that two 7½-horse power motors are found to be ample for the cars used, while with the trolley system two 15-horse power motors are used, in recent practice, for the same size of car. This comparison is, of course, wholly fallacious, inasmuch as the capacity of a motor to perform a given amount of mechanical work depends upon the quantity of electrical energy utilized by it, and cannot possibly be affected by a difference in the character of the source whence it has been derived. If equal work is to be done motors of equal capacity must be used. The plant described seems to have been designed and managed in an unusually intelligent manner, and the results attained cannot fail to be of value. Unlike any system of central station distribution, the problems to be met and overcome in respect to the successful application of the storage battery in a small plant like this do not differ intrinsically from those which would be presented in an installation of almost any conceivable dimensions. The difficulties which would be encountered in an enlargement of the field of operations would be administrative rather than technical.

Electric Fans.

The intense heat of the summer which is now waning has caused a phenomenal development of the fan-motor trade, and the appearance of many new forms of fan. One of these is so constructed as to revolve on its pedestal, so that when placed in the center of a table it throws out its cooling air waves in every direction. But the greatest novelty is the fan outfit by which the sufferer from heat can walk the streets with impunity when the mercury is tarrying in the 90's. During the last hot wave a man was seen walking down the most crowded street in a large city with a unique load. He had in his hand a storage cell, about the size of a hand valise, and in his left he carried a tripod on the head of which was fixed a fan motor. A flexible cord connected the motor with the battery cell, and the fan was spinning away at a rate that produced a lively breeze all around. There are, perhaps, few people who are desperate or enthusiastic enough to carry their fan-motor with them in their peregrinations through a crowded street, but that the thing is possible has now been demonstrated.

Flash Light Signals.

The interesting experiment of signaling with a powerful electric flash light from the summit of Mount Washington has already been brought to a successful trial and its results are likely to prove of much value in developing new possibilities of long distance communication. Messages were recently sent to Portland, a distance of eighty-five miles, by flashing the intense electric beam into the sky in long and short flashes, representing the dashes and dots respectively of the Morse alphabet, which were easily read by a telegraph operator at Portland from the illumination of the heavens. The direct source of light was, of course, far below the horizon, the shaft of light at Mount Washington being projected into the sky at an angle of 45°.

Novel Bullseye Lanterns.

The experiment which has been tried in London of supplying the metropolitan police force with small electric lamps instead of the ordinary bullseye lantern is said to have been entirely successful. The lamp used weighs four pounds, and is guaranteed to give a continuous light for seven hours. It has proved so handy and effective that the London "tramway" companies have been led to take up the question of permanently adopting electricity for lighting. It is quite possible that before long the storage battery will come into general use in England for train lighting.

Postal Telegraph Service.

The postmaster-general's thirty-eighth annual report, which has just been issued, contains as usual some interesting features relating to the telegraph service of the United Kingdom. During the financial year 1891-92 over 57,000,000 ordinary inland telegrams were transmitted; an increase of nearly 6 per cent on the number for the previous twelve months. The annual value of each telegram dispatched has, however, come down from 7.87 to 7.77d, the total receipts from inland telegrams for 1891-92 being £1,848,974. The total number of telegrams of all sorts which were dispatched last year amounted to nearly 70,000,000 and brought in £225,000,000; taking telegrams of all sorts, the increase for the past year is only about 5 per cent. The receipts from the London-Paris telephone for the first year of its existence have amounted to £4,616, and the number of conversations in April last was nearly double the number which took place in April, 1891.

Railway Lines Without Fishplates.

The recent tests of welding street railway rails by electricity with a view to dispensing with fishplates have been entirely successful. The tests have proved that the necessity of joints to provide for contraction and expansion is not so imperative as engineers have supposed; but the data upon which this result is based have not yet been made public. It was found possible to weld electrically two pieces of steel of twenty-five square inches section, and therefore a solid rail four or five miles long can be produced if required.

Various Notes.

All San Diego cars will run by electricity.

The Central railroad of New Jersey is to be equipped with the electric block signal system.

Incandescent lamps are successfully employed by divers as searchlights on the bottom of the sea.

Wonderful progress has been made of late in the application or use of electrical force or power in the operation of mines.

The contracts awarded for electric street lighting in Cincinnati provide for underground wires, ornamental lampposts on street corners with shades and reflectors. The cost per lamp per year is $84.90.

Electrically-propelled launches to the number of forty are to be provided for carrying passengers on the lagoons of Jackson park during the World's fair. A contract for their construction has already been made with a New York firm.

An electric railway is being built between Fonda, Johnstown, and Gloversville, N. Y. which is intended to compete with existing steam roads between those points. The road is designed for passenger, freight and general service, and will cost, with construction and equipment, $300,000.

Milan, which is said to be the best lighted city in Europe, has two central stations for generating electricity equipped with American machinery. In beautiful Paris electric lighting has not yet come into such general use and favor as in the greater number of cities in the United States.

THEIR WILY SCHEME.

The Farmer of the West is Warned of that Populist Democratic Dicker in the South.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 2.—To the Editor of THE BEE.—To one familiar with the machine politics of the southern democracy the pyrotechnic display over the recent election in Alabama is somewhat amusing. To appreciate its full meaning you need to consider a few points apparently of a serious and honest purpose, but really an indirect index to the great election farce. The wise men of the south said to the strong men of the west: "We will give you Alabama sure, and several other southern states." The strong men of the west replied: "So be it; we will give you in return Neoraska, Colorado and other states, and in that way, as you have said, we will at least throw the election of president into the house, and of course they will be obliged to elect, as a compromise, our own General Weaver." To this the wise men of the south smiled assent and concord.

To make sure that the west shall keep its pledge, the wise men of the south open the page of the new and honest history with a chapter on "Alabama revolution in politics." One democrat beats another democrat for the office of chief executive of the state. Two democrats expend every energy, effort and "heaps" of money in a heated campaign of six months in an effort to secure the primaries, and thereby secure the nomination in the state convention. Governor Jones wins in this race and secures the nomination for governor. Now it is settled, a "fixed fact," that in the south a democratic nomination is the same thing as an election, it only precedes the latter a short time. But in this instance it was different. In the first place, two democrats posed for the honors. They were the same who at the preceding election competed for the nomination. This time Captain Kolb determined to ignore the democratic rule, and instead of quietly submitting to his defeat in the convention he announced himself as the field candidate. The alliance or people's party fell into line. All other parties stay out of the field, and the great menagerie begins its parade, under the banner inscribed, "A free ballot and a fair count." Of course they will have both, now that both armies are led by democratic generals. For further security against a possible or accidental stray ballot, extra precautions are taken. An extra relay of election judges are stationed, by the Kolb party, with ballot sheets at the various voting precincts. The voting over, these extra judges are pounced upon by the Jones party, their election records taken, and they turned loose wiser than they are comfortable.

From every indication the machine was working usually well. The large Kolb majorities, as they were cast, were easily metamorphosed on their way through the internal canals of the machine and came out all right for Jones. No one, not even Jones himself, doubts Kolb's election by a handsome majority, but that's nothing; Jones is in, and has the machine in his control. That settles it. Kolb knows this as well as Jones. But while there may be a perfect understanding between the two great leaders, still is it necessary to make it appear to the western farmers that Kolb will carry it to the courts, win, and in November give the electoral vote to Weaver. The fact is there is no statute in Alabama by which Kolb can carry the election to the courts and get a verdict. The legislature has carefully guarded that point in order to prevent the republican party from appealing to the courts under like circumstances. But the blustering will go on until the morning of the November election with a view to create a division in the western vote in favor of Cleveland, and on election day the whole crowd, Tom, Dick and Harry, of all persuasions in the south, will, as usual, fall into line at the crack of the bosses' whip and every man of them, to the last man, will "vote for Cleveland and home as against the force bill and nigger rule."

I have just seen an article in the Alabama Christian Advocate which says: "Grover Cleveland is in correspondence with several influential colored democrats." How the "negro, or colored gentleman of influence" will be cultivated until after the election! And then how the "d——d nigger" will be cursed and beaten and banged about, shot and lynched without judge or jury by these same tender, compassionate democratic demagogues. The term "influential colored democrats" is very significant. How long since the democracy of Alabama made the discovery? No doubt having made such discovery hereafter the "influential colored" man will have influence sufficient with bourbon democracy to secure for him a fair trial before the civil law. For this we will hopefully look after the election has passed, and the real true friend of not simply the "influential colored democrat"—with which "Grover Cleveland is in correspondence"—but the true friend of the entire colored race, President Benjamin Harrison, shall have been re-elected to the white house.

Farmers of the great and prosperous west cannot afford to be duped and misled by the wily politicians of the southern democracy. With these politicians it is anything to beat a good, honest, sturdy, patriotic administration. Remember that the old bourbon democracy of the south controls the democracy of the north. Democratic government means a genuine southern administration, with the elements of the old confederacy at the bottom molding our laws and shaping our national destiny. They can't be trusted with the pilot house and helm of the grand old ship of state. All of this goody-goody, wishy-washy fraternizing is all poppycock. They go up north and enjoy the splendid hospitality of the most generous and forgiving people on the globe, and tell them how completely reconstructed they are and "we are one people, one country, one common brotherhood," etc., and then return and make their "successful blind" the text for many a discourse to their fellows who gather in hotel lobbies, halls, clubs, country stores, etc. The writer heard one of these distinguished gentlemen, Colonel ——, state to his audience of loafing politicians in front of a hotel in the shade upon a hot day: "Yes, I like to have the d——d Yankee come down here so long as he has any money to spend and we can make him profitable to us, but beyond that I haven't a d——d bit of use for him." And yet this very Colonel —— would go north and talk love and union, etc., until the Yanks would go wild over him and his most loyal and hospitable constituency. These very fellows are affecting party division and political reformation in the south for the sole purpose of hoodwinking the honest, confiding farmer and laborer in the north in hopes thereby to secure a real division in the republican party in the north and throw the election into the hands of the democrats. Let the record of the past democracy and southern demagogism be a warning to the farmers of the west. LEWEN.

TIME AND MONEY.

Interest in the far west is often 2 per cent month. In remote regions it is rarely less than 1 per cent a month, on good security; on poor security it is more.

The settler who takes up land is almost always hard pressed for money. He has to borrow at the highest current rates. If he can offer a first mortgage on a good ranch to which he holds an absolute title he can do better, or if he can sell off a piece of his land he may be able to pull through without borrowing at all. But it takes him from six months to five years to prove up on his claim and sometimes three or four years more to get his patent. During all this time he has no title that would be considered first class security for a loan, and no opportunity to sell his land in subdivisions, or, in fact, in any other way.

On every $1,000 borrowed by such a man the interest charges frequently call for $150 or $200 a year. While these expenses are running on he may see an opportunity to improve his circumstances by moving somewhere else, but until his patent is secured he does not dare to leave his claim.

What would it be worth to such a man to have his patent issued within from three to six months after final proof? Certainly the amount that would be saved in another six months in interest charges would seem reasonable enough. And yet the result can usually be attained for a good deal less. A trustworthy agent in Washington, familiar with the procedure of the general land office, and knowing just how to deal with every delay, can almost always get a land case through in a moderate space of time, and for a fee which, in view of the importance of the service, is merely nominal. The only trouble is to find the trustworthy agent. The government is slow but sure, and it would be better for the settler to trust himself to its leisurely routine than to fall into the hands of one of the pirates who are too numerous in Washington and who would never let him go as long as he had a cent capable of extraction. The only safe course is to select some agent with whom the claimant is personally acquainted.

And how many agencies are there in Washington with whose management the average western settler has this personal acquaintance? There is only one to our knowledge. Every man west of the Mississippi knows either THE OMAHA BEE, the San Francisco Examiner or the St. Paul Pioneer Press. An agency vouched for by these great journals, or any of them, approaches the western home with credentials that put it on at least with an equal footing with any local attorney whom the rancher meets and talks politics with every day. The man who deals with THE BEE Bureau of Claims deals with THE OMAHA BEE and its associate journals, and that means everything.

If out of order, use Beecham's Pills.

CLAIMS AND CLAIM AGENTS.

The United States government has acquired the reputation of being about the most exasperating debtor on the face of the earth. All its obligations are debts of honor. No court can enforce a judgment against it, and so leisurely is it in settling its undisputed dues that just claims upon it are often bequeathed from generation to generation as legacies of poverty, subjecting the holders to greater hardships than if no attempt had ever been made at collection. French spoliation claims that accrued nearly 100 years ago are still unpaid, although the government early in the century exacted a settlement from France, under the terms of which it pledged itself to make a complete settlement. Andrew Jackson threatened war because the French government had delayed the payment of certain American claims for several years, but sixty years have elapsed since that time, and the government of the United States is still in default on obligations incurred thirty years before.

One of the principal reasons for the indifference of so many statesmen to the maintenance of the public faith is the fact that after a certain period of waiting claimants often become discouraged and allow the major interest in their claims to pass into the hands of rapacious attorneys. When congress fails to make provision for meeting a moss-grown obligation it does not feel that it is wronging the original creditor, to whom payment is justly due, but merely that it is keeping a clamorous claim agent out of his booty. The real creditor is not felt to be in it in any event.

The chances of collecting honest claims would be much improved if the greed of attorneys could be kept within bounds. If the claimant would refuse to part with any interest in his property, merely employing an agent to look after his case for a fixed and moderate fee payable when successful, he would remain in a position to command the respectful attention of the government, and instead of his position growing worse by delay every day that passed without a settlement would give his demand for redress more weight.

THE BEE Bureau of Claims does not ask a partnership in the cases it handles. It is satisfied to act in the interest of its clients, and it would no more think of demanding half or two-thirds of its collections as a contingent fee than a real estate agent would think of demanding part ownership in a house for collecting the rent. The fact that a case is prosecuted by THE BEE Bureau is prima facie proof to the government officials that the rightful owner of the claim is still in a position to receive its benefits.

There is no species of negotiations between private citizens and the government in which the intervention of the Bureau would not prove useful. Sufferers from Indian depredations, old soldiers, widows and orphans entitled to pensions, settlers desiring to perfect their title to public lands, inventors seeking flawless patents, ex-officials trying to secure the final settlement of their accounts, contractors attempting to obtain payment for supplies—in short, all who desire the government to take some action with which red tape, indolence, legal difficulties or other obstacles have interfered can attain their objects by the help of THE BEE, if attainment be possible at all.

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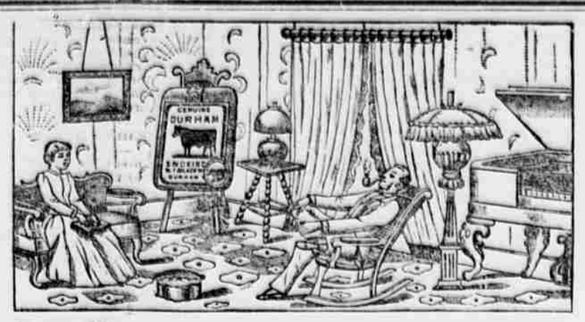

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ORDINANCE NO. 3235.

An ordinance creating sewer district No. 165, defining its limits, size of sewers and elevations, and directing the board of public works to take the necessary steps to cause the construction of the sewer in said district.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Omaha:

Section 1. Sewer district No. 165 is hereby created in the city of Omaha.

Section 2. That sewer district No. 165 shall comprise the following lots and tracts of real estate: Lots 8 block 1, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18 block 2; lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 block 3; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, block 8; lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 block 9; A. S. Patrick's addition; lots 105 and 106 Gises' addition; lot 4 of Flack's sub of part of lot 106 Gises' addition; all in the city of Omaha.

Section 3. That sewer district No. 165 shall be constructed as follows: Beginning at the brick sewer at south line of Corby street and in the center of 26th street at an elevation of 47.6 feet above the city datum, thence along the center of 26th street with a 15 inch pipe sewer to a manhole in the center of Maple street at an elevation of 49.3 feet; thence east along the center of Maple street with a 12 inch pipe sewer to a manhole 25 feet east of the west line of 25th street at an elevation of 51.4 feet, thence along 25th street with an 8 inch pipe sewer to a flush tank 25 feet south of Cassius street and 315 feet west of west line of 24th street at an elevation of 53.6.

Also beginning at the manhole in the center of 26th and Maple street at an elevation of 49.3 feet, thence along center line of Maple street to a flush tank 25 feet east of 27th street, at an elevation of 50.4 feet.

All the aforesaid elevations to be at the flow lines of said sewers at the points named.

The alignments and grades of said sewers to be straight lines between man holes and other points specified, as far as practicable, and according to plans and specifications filed with the board of public works.

Six inch junction pieces shall be placed in said sewer every 25 feet, or as directed in writing by the city engineer.

Sewer inlets shall be constructed in said sewer district at such points as the city engineer may direct.

Along all pipe sewers in said district a line of 4-inch unglazed tile drain shall be laid on each side of the pipe sewer and near the bottom of the trench.

Each line of drain tile shall be connected with the sewer at the manholes.

Section 4. That the board of public works is hereby instructed to take the necessary steps to cause the construction of the sewer in said district.

Section 5. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed September 2nd, 1892.

JOHN GROVES,
City Clerk.
C. L. CHAFFEE,
Acting President City Council.
Approved September 6th, 1892.
GEO. P. BEMIS,
Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 3241.

An ordinance ordering the improving of 22nd street from Poppleton avenue to the south line of tax lot 36, section 27, tp 15, range 13, in street improvement district No. 472, said improving to consist of paving with white Colorado sandstone, and directing the board of public works to take the necessary steps to cause such work to be done.

Whereas, the mayor and city council of the city of Omaha have ordered the improving of 22nd street from Poppleton avenue to the south line of tax lot 36, section 27, tp 15, range 13, in street improvement district No. 472, by paving the same and allowed thirty days to property owners in which to designate and determine the material desired to be used for such paving, and

Whereas, the said thirty days have expired and the property owners own ng the majority of the frontage in said improvement district have petitioned for the paving of said street in said district with white Colorado sandstone and

Whereas, in addition to such designation of material by said owners, the mayor and city council of said city do hereby determine upon the material so specified as the material to be used for such paving, therefore,

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Omaha:

Section 1. That that part of 22nd street from Poppleton avenue to the south line of tax lot 36, section 27, tp 15, range 13, in street improvement district No. 472, be and the same is hereby ordered improved, said improvement to consist of paving with white Colorado sandstone, according to the specifications on file in the office of the board of public works.

Section 2. That the board of public works is hereby ordered to cause said work to be done and to enter into contract for the same with the lowest responsible bidder under the specifications on file in the office of said board.

Section 3. That this ordinance take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed September 2nd, 1892.

JOHN GROVES,
City Clerk.
C. L. CHAFFEE,
Acting President City Council.
Approved September 6th, 1892.
GEO. P. BEMIS,
Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 3238.

An ordinance ordering the improving of 23rd street from Michigan street to Nicholas street, in street improvement district No. 466, said improving to consist of paving with red Colorado sandstone, and directing the board of public works to take the necessary steps to cause such work to be done.

Whereas, the mayor and city council of the city of Omaha have ordered the improving of 23rd street from Michigan street to Nicholas street, in street improvement district No. 466, by paving the same, and allowed thirty days to the property owners in which to designate and determine the material desired to be used for such paving, and

Whereas, the said thirty days have expired and the property owners owning the majority of the frontage in said improvement district have petitioned for the paving of said street in said district with red Colorado sandstone and

Whereas, in addition to such designation of material by said owners the mayor and city council of said city do hereby determine upon the material so specified as the material to be used for such paving, therefore,

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Omaha:

Section 1. That that part of 23rd street from Michigan street to Nicholas street, in street improvement district No. 466, be and the same is hereby ordered improved, said improvement to consist of paving with red Colorado sandstone, according to the specifications on file in the office of the board of public works.

Section 2. That the board of public works is hereby ordered to cause said work to be done and to enter into contract for the same with the lowest responsible bidder under the specifications on file in the office of said board.

Section 3. That this ordinance take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed September 2nd, 1892.

JOHN GROVES,
City Clerk.
C. L. CHAFFEE,
Acting President City Council.
Approved September 6th, 1892.
GEO. P. BEMIS,
Mayor.

Dr. Bailey, $5
The Leadin Dentist
Third Floor, Paxton Block.
Telephone 1085. 16th and Farnam Sts.
A full set of teeth on rubber for $5. Perfect set Teeth without plates or removable bridge work just the thing for singers or public speakers, never drop down.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
Gold fillings at reasonable rates. All work warranted. Cut this out for a guide.

Bids for Bonds.

The village of Gordon will receive sealed bids for $4,975 worth of water bonds. The bonds are $497.50 each, 20 years, with privilege of paying after 5 years. The bonds are 7 per cent. Full information can be obtained by addressing the village clerk.

E. D. MORRISON,
Gordon, Sheridan Co., Neb.
S1317t M

ORDINANCE NO. 3239.

An ordinance ordering the grading of Frances street from 34th street to the west line of Windsor Place extension, and directing the board of public works to take the necessary steps to cause said work to be done:

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Omaha:

Section 1. Whereas, permanent grades have been established upon, and appraisers have been duly appointed by law, to appraise the damages caused by the grading of Frances street from 34th street to the west line of Windsor Place extension, and have reported no damages to the city council, which has formally adopted the same; and whereas, property owners, representing more than three-fifths of the property abutting on said portions of the street above specified, have petitioned the city council to have said street graded to the present established grade without charge to the city, and that the cost be made payable in ten equal installments, therefore, Frances street from 34th street to the west line of Windsor Place extension be and hereby is ordered graded to the present established grade.

Section 2. That the board of public works be and hereby is directed to take the necessary steps to cause said work to be done.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed September 2nd, 1892.

JOHN GROVES,
City Clerk.
C. L. CHAFFEE,
Acting President City Council.
Approved September 6th, 1892.
GEORGE P. BEMIS,
Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 3240.

An ordinance ordering the grading of 34th street from Farnam street to Dodge street, and directing the board of public works to take the necessary steps to cause said work to be done.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Omaha:

Section 1. Whereas, Permanent grades have been established upon, and appraisers have been duly appointed by law, to appraise the damages caused by the grading of 34th street from Farnam street to Dodge street, and have reported no damages to the city council, which has formally adopted the same; and, Whereas, property owners, representing more than three-fifths of the property abutting on said portion of the street above specified, have petitioned the city council to have said street graded to the present established grade, without charge to the city, and that the cost be made payable in one installment, therefore, 34th street from Farnam street to Dodge street be and hereby is ordered graded to the present established grade.

Section 2. That the board of public works be and hereby is directed to take the necessary steps to cause said work to be done.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed September 2nd, 1892.

JOHN GROVES,
City Clerk.
C. L. CHAFFEE,
Acting President City Council
Approved September 6th, 1892.
GEO. P. BEMIS,
Mayor.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTION OF SCHOOL buildings.—U. S. Indian Service, Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Neb.—Winnebago Thurston County, Neb., August 29, 1892.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Erection of School Buildings," and addressed to the undersigned at Winnebago, Thurston County, Neb., will be received at this agency until one o'clock p. m. of September 24th, 1892, for the furnishing of all necessary labor and materials and erecting near the Winnebago Agency, Neb., three (3) two-story brick school buildings, as per the plans and specifications which may be examined at the office of the "Bee" of Omaha, Neb., the "Journal" of Sioux City, Iowa, and at this agency. Bidders are required to follow the "form of proposal," accompanying the specifications as closely as their bids will permit. Bids should state the proposed price of each building and for the group of buildings. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid if deemed for the best interest of the service. Certified checks.—Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank in the vicinity of the residence of the bidder, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of a certified check will not be considered. For any further information, as to building site, means of transportation, etc., apply to ROBERT H. ASHLEY, U. S. Indian Agent. S1021t.

Notice of Assessment of Damages for Grading.

To the owners of all lots and parts of lots and real estate along Vinton street from 24th street to the west line of alley in block 31, Wilcox's second addition.

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 said city, to assess the damage to the owners respectively of the property affected by grading of said street, declared necessary by ordinance Number 3239, passed August 23rd, 1892, and approved August 24th 1892.

You are further notified, that having accepted said appointment and duly qualified as required by law, we will, on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Shriver & O'Donahoe, 1604 Farnam street, within the corporate limits of said city, meet for the purpose of considering and making the assessment of damage 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 aforesaid, and make any objections to or statements concerning said assessment of damages as you may consider proper.

W. G. SHRIVER,
GEO. J. PAUL,
JAS. STOCKDALE,
Committee of Appraisers.
Omaha, Neb., September 3rd, 1892. s5d 10

TO THE OWNERS OF ALL LOTS AND parts of lots and real estate along Maple street from 24th avenue to 31st street, and intersecting streets, on account of a proposed change of grade.

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 said city, to assess the damages to the owners, respectively, of the property affected by grading the above mentioned street and intersecting streets, declared necessary by Ordinance No. 190, passed August 23rd, 1892, approved August 24th, 1892.

You are further notified, that having accepted said appointment, and duly qualified as required by law, we will, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1892, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of R. W. Gibson, 216 N. Y. Life Building, within the corporate limits of said city, meet for the purpose of considering and making the assessment of damage 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 aforesaid, and make any objections to or statements concerning said assessment of damages as you may consider proper.

R. W. GIBSON,
JAMES STOCKDALE,
W. H. GATES,
Omaha, Neb., Sept. 7th, 1892. s8d10t

Notice.

To all whom it may concern: Take notice that on or about August 20, 1892, I severed my connection with the firm of Coffman, Smiley & Co., live stock commission merchants at South Omaha, Neb. That since said date I have held no interest whatever in said firm or its business, and will not be responsible in any way for the debts or contracts of said firm. J. B. SMILEY.
Sept. 9, 1892. S130 3t*

NOTICE OF APPRAISEMENT OF DAMAGES FOR THE CHANGE OF GRADE OF DOUGLAS STREET FROM 28TH STREET TO THE WEST LINE OF BOGGS & HILL'S 2D ADDITION.

To the owners of all lots, parts of lots and real estate along Douglas street from 28th street to the west line of Boggs & Hill's 2d addition and intersecting avenues and streets.

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 said city, to assess the damage to the owners respectively of the property affected by the change of grade of Douglas street from 28th street to the west line of Boggs & Hill's addition and intersecting avenues and streets, declared necessary by ordinance 189, passed August 23, 1892, approved August 24, 1892.

You are further notified, that having accepted said appointment, and duly qualified as required by law, we will, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of T. C. Brunner, room 1, Ware block, within the corporate limits of said city, meet for the purpose of considering and making the assessment of damage to the owners respectively, of said property, affected by said change of grade, taking into consideration special benefits, if any.

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

T. C. BRUNNER,
WILLIAM G. SHRIVER,
GEORGE J. PAUL,
Committee of Appraisers
Omaha, Sept. 6, 1892. S6d10t

TO THE OWNERS OF ALL LOTS OR PARTS of lots on 24th street from Grand avenue to Ames avenue.

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 said city, to assess the damage to the owners respectively of the property affected by grading of said street and the cross streets, declared necessary by Ordinance No. 3231, passed August 30th, 1892, approved August 31st, 1892.

You are further notified, that having accepted said appointment, and duly qualified as required by law, we will, on the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1892, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Geo. J. Paul, 1604 Farnam street, within the corporate limits of said city, meet for the purpose of considering and making the assessment of damage 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 aforesaid, and make any objections to or state ments concerning said assessment of damages as you may consider proper.