SERVING THE PEOPLE

Senator A. S. Paddock's Long Career in Public Life in Nebraska.

HIS MANY EMINENT SERVICES REVIEWED

Labors Always in the Interests of the People He Represented.

WORK IN THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

First Term as Senator and the Legislation He Secured for the State.

LAWS THAT HAVE MADE HIM FAMOUS

What He Has Accomplished as Cuairman of the Senate's Committee on Agriculture-The Pare Food Bill and Other Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9 .- [Special to THE BEE |-For the greater part of a third of a century Senator A. S. Paddock has been in public life, as a servant of the people of Nebraska. He came to Nepruska in his early manhood, in the days when it was the territorial battle ground of conflicting political principles. As secretary and often acting governor he served it through the period of the war and accompanied it into the union of states. There has been no time during this space of a generation in which Senator Paddock's career has not been an open book to the people of Nebraska, and in which his record, public and private, has not been along the lines of

Nebraska's life and Nebraska's progress. Twice selected to represent his state in the United States senate, Mr. Paddock is now completing his second senatorial term, entered upon nearly six years ago, at an interval of six years after the conclusion of his first congressional service. But three months more of active legislative work remains before the books of the Fifty-second congress will be balanced and closed. Senator Paddock's record will then be completed. Even now little can be added to or substracted from the sum total as it will appear when the columns are footed. The recess between the long and short sessions affords, therefore, a fitting and leisurely opportunity for reviewing his work and for opening the pages of the record to those whose interest is the greatest and whose right to know every detail is unquestioned.

The concise sketch in the congressional directory, presumably furnished by himself, gives in prief space the mile-stones of Senator Paddock's life. It is as follows:

"Algernon S. Paddock of Beatrice, was born at Glens Falls, Warren county, N. Y., November 9, 1830; was educated at an academy in his native town, taking there the regular Union college course; in the early spring of 1857 he went to Nebruska and was soon afterwards admitted to the bar. He took a prominent part in the general develop-ment of the territory, and afterwards of the state; was a candidate for the legislature in 1858, a delegate to the first territorial republican convention in 1859, a delegate to the republican nawhich nominated Abraham Lincoln for president, and was also a delegate to the republican national convention at Baltimore in 1864, which renominated Mr. Lincoln; he was appointed secretary of the treasury of Nebraska by President Lincoln in April, 1861, and held this office until the admission of Nebraska as a state in 1867; acted as governor part of this period; removed from Omaha to Beatrice and engaged in manufacturing and agriculture; was an independent republican candidate for congress in 1866; in 1868 was appointed governor of Wyoming territory,

governor but declined to accept the office; was elected United States senator from Nebraska as a republican to succeed Thomas W. Tipton, receiving nearly ali the votes of both republican and democratic members of the legislature; took his seat in the senate March 4, 1875, and served until March, was appointed a member of the Utah commission in June, 1882, by President Arthur, on which he served until October 1, 1886, when he resigned; was again elected United States senator in January, 1887, to succced Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck. term of service will expire March 3,

Senator Paddock's services as secretary of the territory are remembered by the old settlers. He was earnest, industrious and enthusiastic in the work of raising troops for the war of the rebeilion and in enlisting militia for the protection of the settlers from Indian incursions. His study of frontier conditions and his experience with the various questions which constantly arose under the newly passed land laws, and the progress of settlement proved invaluable to him afterwards at Washington in urging recognition of Nebraska deriands based on conditions then existing. The subjects of settlement under the land taws, Indian depredations, school land selections, surveys and resurveys, the needs of the border for military protection, the Indian question as it exists in its practical application to encroaching civilization and not as discussed in theoretical treatises, were necessarily familiar to him. As a territorial official he had learned the short cuts to the promptest action in the departments and the methods best suited to avoid the wearisome delays and dealed justice incident to red tape. His in selecting him chose wisely a man of executive experience and reaped the benefit in his immediate availability

for work on their behalf.

Senator Paddock's first senatorial term began with the Forty-fourth congress, in 1875: A resume of his tegislative work shows that during that period be introduced 129 bills, passed twenty-six of them in the senate, saw nine of them enacted into laws, addressed the senate 146 times and made twenty written reports.

During the Forty-fourth congress Senator Paddock passed the important bill for the relief of settlers under the pre-emption laws, who were sufferers from the grasshopper visitation in Nebraska, a bill changing the time of holding courts in Nebraska and a measure increasing the number of post

propriation for improvement on braska shores. He reported the timber culture bill in the senate, and was chairman of the conference committee which perfected that measure and secured its passage as a taw; passed the bill for the sale of the Otoe and Missouri reservation and, by amendments to appropriation bills, secured increased postal facilities in Nebraska; the opening of roads to the Black Hills and appropriations for river improvement in the state. Among other important legislation in which Senator Paddock participated in this, his first, congress was that allow ing the time of commuted pre-emptions to be reckoned from the date of the filing of the pre-emption claim and the oill to confirm certain school indemnity lands in Nebraska.

In the various speeches which he made in this congress Senator Paddock advocated the removal of the Sioux Indians from the Nebraska frontier, proposed an amendment to the timber depredation ill by which, during the rush of settiers into the Black Hills, they were exempted from the prohibition of timber cutting on the public lands, suggested the compulsory citizenship of Indians in order to make them amenable to the laws as well as entitled to legal protection. defended the settlers pushing into the Black Hills from the charges made against their character the senate and vainly urged that arms should be issued them for their protection, predicting two mouths before it occurred the Custer massacre. He spoke earnestly for prompt increased appropriations for land surveys in the west and especially for Nebraska, and for measures to increase the efficiency of the land office and for the relief of

With the opening of the Forty-fifth congress Senator Paddock became chairman of the committee on agriculture, and during both sessions devoted much time fostering this important interest. He spoke and worked in favor of the bills enacted into law regulating the transportation of live stock, for preventing the spread of infectious diseases among cattle, and making inquiry into insects injurious to agriculture. He made an exhaustive speech upon the culture of agricultural interests, urging government aid in extending scientific education through agricultural colleges and strongly urging reciprocity treaties with South American countries in order to afford an outlet for our agricultural surplus. He advocated the upbuilding of the fish commission and fought the reduction of the force in the Agricultural department. He was as energetic as ever in the interests of his state. secured the establishment of Fort Niobrara by an amendment to the military appropriation bill, passed a bill to relieve settlers on the Otoe reservation from the too rigid construction of the law, inserted an amendment in the bill reported by the public lands committee securing to weekly newspapers the publication of notices of intention to make final proof and anticipated beet culture by ten years by proposing a liberal appropriation to investigate the capacity of this country for such diversification of its agriculture. In addition he secured an appropriation of \$20,000 for river improvement at Brownville and Plattsmouth.

During this congress Senator Paddock waited on each and every member of the appropriations committee, and secured their consent to an amendment appropriating \$80,000 for a headquarters building at Fort Omaha, which action prevented the removal of the headquarters of the Department of the Platte to Fort Leavenworth. It is interesting to note that at this early day after the demonstization of silver, fourteen years ago, Senator Paddock in a speech, pronounced against monometallism, and announced himself "in favor of the most liberal coinage of and the fullest practical use of silver, while he defended the arrears-of-pensions bills, "because the principle involved is just and proper. The close of the Forty-sixth congress

ended Senator Paddock's first senatorial

term. His principal legislative work

during this congress was through the

agricultural and public lands commit-

tees, both of which considered subjects

of wide-reaching importance to the As chairman of the agricultural committee he inaugurated an investigation into the contagious diseases of domestic animals which was the beginning of subsequent legislation of vist importance, whose effects have been to practically stamp out Texas fever and pleuro-pneumonia in the United States and throw down the barriers in the path of our export trade. Years afterwards the senator was able to complete the work thus early inaugurated by his action in passing the and cattle inspection bills. which are now on the statute books. was in this congress that Senator Paddock made a most persistent and determined fight for the claim of Nebraska for 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of lands disposed of as Indian reservations entered under military scrip and agricultural land warrants. The debate occupied a large portion of the time of the senate from February 10 until February 25, 1880. Senator Paddock led the debate and made a protracted speech on behalf of Nebraska's rights, which General Logan declared to be by far the best delivered on the subject. It was in this congress that Senator Paddock made earnest efforts to secure congressional action in favor of a general bill to adjudicate Indian depredation claims, a subject which remained unadjusted until twelve years later, when he had the pleasure of taking charge of the bill and 'passing it through the senate and conference committees and seeing it at last enacted nto a law. Before the close of the Forty-sixth congress Senator Paddock passed his bill confirming the home-stead entries on the Fort Kearney military reservation, providing for the sale of the remainder of the Otoe reservation and securing a new military depot and storehouse at Omaha. Singular as it seems, looking so far back, he strongly advocated artesian wells for irrigation purposes and urged government appropriations for the same.

Senator Paddock closed his six years' service with a record of faithful formance of duty both at the capitol and among the departments, and left behind him the reputation of a senator who had been connected with no scandal even by inference and whose energies had been expended in the interests of his state,

his section and his party. Utah Commission The interval of six years between Senator Paddock's departure from the senate and his return to enter upon his second and present term was spent in attention to his private business at home, long neglected, and in service upon the Utah commission, to which he was appointed by President Arthur in 1882. Senator Paddock assisted in the organization of the Utah commission, and during his connection with it was a coast valuable and efficient member. It was in no small degree due to his labors that the foundation was laid for the subsequent abandonment of polygamy by the Mormon church and the division of that people upon party lines. It was a new field, but he entered upon its duties with

that faithful devotion which has been

authority under the law, the methods of operation, the forms of procedure, all had to be originated and defined. Tact was to be joined to firmness, and the Mormons taught that the laws at last were to be obeyed or their penalties

rigidly enforced.

When Senator Paddock left the commission in 1887, resigning his office to engage in the senatorial campaign, the work had been accompilshed. The Edmands-Tucker law was at last supreme. l'olygamists everywhere were disfran-chised. Those who declined to obey the law were either in prison or in hiding. For the first time the Mormons began to understand that polygamy was a crime and must be abandoned, and what was quite as important, that the union of church and state could not be maintained. The report of the commission for 1887, which was written by Senator Paddock, gave a careful resume of the work of the commission and predicted the approach of the end. Today polygamy has been abandoned by decree of the church, the Mormons have divided into political parties and have been recognized by both national conventions, and congress is meditating the early admission of the territory as a The liberals of Utah have given full recognition to the faithful work of Senator Pagdock on their behalf consequence confidence in his ability and fairness he has been called throughout his second term to act as Utah's representative in the senate. For nearly six years he has acted as the unpaid spokesman for the Christian people of Utah and has received general commendation for his cheerful and earnest efforts in behalf of the work of Americanizing that terri-

His Second Term-Pittioth Congress. Senator Paddock entered upon his second term of service in the senate with the opening of the Fiftieth congress in December, 1887. His assignment to committees brought him to those on agriculture and forestry, public lands, pensions, audit and control and the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, of which last he was made chairman. The work of two of these committees was familiar to him on account of his provious service. He was on terms of personal friendship with most of the senators and soon became acquainted pleasantly with the remainder. He had left behind him in the senate six years before a reputation for hard work, gentleness of manners and an acquaintance with the amenities of life, which stood him in good stead and smoothed the road for legislative

At the close of the two years, his record showed that out of 248 bills and resolutions either introduced or re-ported by Senator Paddock, the extra-ordinary number of 145 became laws, eventeen more passed congress but were vetoed, fourteen were adversely reported while only seventy-two failed to receive final action by congress. Senator Paddock during this congress introduced forty-live bills, of which twenty-one were public and twenty pri-Of these twenty passed the senate and twelve became laws. He passed in the senate the bill for a public building at Beatrice, for a bridge at Nebraska City, two acts for the relief of settlers on the public domain (the bill to create the Broken Bow and Alliance land offices, the bill for the sale of the Fort Sedgwick military reservation and ten bills pensioning Nebraska veterans who had failed to obtain relief through the pension office. In addition, he passed his bills for the appointment of an add tional justice for the supreme court o Utah and for a public building at Salt Lake City. And the provision, pre-sented by himself, for payment to the state of Nebraska on account of 5 per cent arising from the sale of public lands in said state prior to June 30, 888, \$35,500,

His work on committees during this congress was remarkable. of the most earnest and devoted members of the committee on pensions, attending every meeting of that committee and defending its liberal treatment of the old soldiers on the floor of the enste against those who attempted to belittle their labors and their claims on the nation's bounty. He reported 177 bills from the pensions committee, of which seventy-five were written reports, involving personal investigation of thousands of papers from the files of the pension office. Of these 124 became aws and seventeen were vetoed by Pres-dent Cleveland. His record of work on he committee on pensions during this ongress was the largest of that of any nember of the committee, and his rec ord of success in pushing the bills brough the senate afterwards and folowing them over to the house until heir final passage, will bear comparison with that of any other senator among

is associates. From the committee on public lands e reported thirteen bills, of which ten assed the senate and five became laws. Among these latter were the bills for the sale of the old Camp Sheridan military reservation in Nebraska and the bill giving land officers discretion to extend the time for making final proof where unavoidable delay or accident had prevented compliance with the law. He is credited with eight reports from the committee on contingent expenses, and one from

the committee on agriculture. As chairman of the committee on the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, Senator Paddock at once inaugurated an exhaustive investigation into prevailing methods of river improvement. For the first time in ten years the committee held weekly meetings and showed signs of life. Engineers and army officers in charge of river work were called before the committee, hearings were held on suggested, plans the testimony printed with the report An investigation was also had of the question whethe rthe Union Pacific

outes in that state. He secured the chief characteristic of his official bridge at Omaha was an obstruction to the first specific river and harbor appropriation for improvement on Ne- authority under the law, the methods of resolution introduced, and referred to the committee, and a written report made on this subject which disposed of

the question. Among the important subjects of legislation upon which Senator Paddock introduced bills during the Fiftieth congress was the erection of buildings for postoffices in all towns where the annual receipts exceeded a fixed amount during a given time. His bill was the first ever formulated on the subject and was accepted in almost its entirety by the committee on public grounds and buildings in formulating their committee bill which passed the senate in the Fifty-second congress. He introduced also a general Indian depredation bill and a bill for the relief of settlers on the Otoe reservation.

Senator Paddock addressed the senate

sixteen cimes during the Fiftieth congress. It is interesting to note that the subjects which he discussed had with few exceptions a direct reference to the interests of his state and his section. He nut himself on record as a western senator first, last and all the time. He attacked the administration for its neglect of western mail service in a speech, proving conclusively that the west was being secrificed in this respect for the benefit of the south and sast. He advocated an amendment to the railroad land grant forfeiture bill protecting settlers along the lines who had purchased in good falt i from the companies and built their homes under such title. He denounced the outrageous stories of abandoned farms and whole counties in Nebraska mortgaged bayond redemption as a slander on state which would work irretrievable disaster unless promptly denied. He spoke on various agricultural topics in favor of upbuilding the bureau of a nimal industry in its work of stamping out diseases among cattle, opposed the abolition of the Missouri river commission and defended republican pension legis-lation. And in addition to this mass of legislative work, he day by day, in his office and through visits to department after department disposed of an amount correspondence and transacted a line of departmental business for his constituency which kept a stenographer and a clerk in addition to himself busy taking his dictation and keeping the record books.

Fifty-First Congress. With the Fifty-first congress Senator Paddock became chairman of the senate committee on agriculture and added membership on the newly created committee on Indian depredation claims to his previous duties. The preceding congress had sat 321 days, making it the longest session of congress ever held. Its successor was to fall only seventeen days short of that duration. The record of Squator Paddock's legislative work in the 304 days of the Fifty-first congress can be briefly epitomized as follows: Of 273 bills and resolutions either introduced or reported by him no less than 183 became laws. In addition he secured legislative action by four amendments to appropriation bills out of nine offered, made twelve motious and resolutions and 200 reports from committees. Of seventy-one bills and resolutions intro-duced and offered by Senator Paddock nineteen passed the senate and thirteen became laws. Among these were the mililary reservation, which he had passed in the senate in the previous congress, the Beatrice public building bill, the bill creating the Broken Bow and Alliance land districts, the bill to transfer the weather bareau to the Agriculture department, the bill to provide for the inspection of cattle vessels in the export trade, the bill to increase the number of agricultural reports annually printed, and six pension bills for In addition he passed through the senate his bill for the relief of the settlers on

the Otoe and Missouri reservations. Analysis of Senator Paddock's legislative work in this congress brings out more clearly than any mere summary can, the faithful devotion to official duty and the untiring industry of the Ne-braska senator. Let us look at it by braska senator. Let us look at it by committees. And first of the committee on agriculture and forestry, of which he was chairman. The importance of this committee had been heightened by the increasing demands on the part of the agricultural interests for recognition by congress. Senator Paddock at once mapped out for himself and the committee the lines of work which he intended hould be followed. These included: 1. Measures for the upbuilding of the influence and strengthening the ca-

pacity of the Department of Agricul-2. The pushing of methods to increase the export trade in American agricultural products.

3. Inquiry into freight rates charged for the transportation of western agricultural products. 4. Protection alike of the farmer's

pocket and the public stomach through laws prohibiting food adulteration. 5. Forest protection and a general forest law as vital to agricultural prosperity, as well as to a continued timber 6. Stimulation of the culture of the

sugar beet and dissemination of information as to methods and profit thereof. 1. It had been in no small degree due

to Senator Paddock's efforts that in the Fiftieth congress the bureau of agriculture had been made a department of the government and its head a cabinet officer. Senator Paddock now set to work to enlarge its functions by placing under its control the fish commission, an office engaged purely in food productions, and by increasing the facilities for cattle and meat inspection under its authority. He made a determined effort to have the annual agricultural ap-propriation bill taken from the appropriation committee and transferred to the agriculture committee in order that CONTINUED ON SERTE PAGE.

Out of sight

-out of mind. That's the way with things in the laundry and the kitchen. Perhaps you think they're using Pearline there. And your linen is going to pieces, and you're dissatisfied with the work, and you're blaming Pearline for all the trouble. If this is the case, you can make up your mind either that Pearline isn't used, or that something else is used with it, which does the damage. It can't be done by Pearline.

You'll probably find that they're trying to wash with some of the imitations that peddlers, prize-givers and unscrupulous grocers are palming off upon servants and some others who can't see the danger. Look into the kitchen for

yourself and see that they use Pearline. Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, it Back and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

TAMES PYLE, New York.

action of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, when taken for diseases originating in impure blood: but, while this assertion is true of AYER'S Safsaparilla, as thousands can attest, it cannot be truthfully applied to other preparations, which unrincipled dealers will recommend, and try to impose upon you, as "just as good as Ayer's." Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's only, if you need a blood-purifier and would be benefited permanently. This medicine, for nearly fifty years, has enjoyed a reputation, and made a record for cures, that has never been equaled by other preparations. AYER'S Sarsaparilla eradicates the taint of hereditary scrofula and other blood diseases from the system, and it has, deservedly, the confidence of the people.

Sarsaparilla

"I cannot forbear to express my joy at the relicf I have obtained from the use of AYER'S Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with kidney troubles for about six months, suffering greatly with pains in the small of my back. In addition to this, my body was covered with pimply eruptions. The remedies prescribed failed to belp me. I then began to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and, in a short time, the pains ceased and the pimples disappeared. I advise every young man or woman, in case of sickness resulting from impure blood, no matter how long standing the case may be, to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla."-H. L. Jarmann, 33 William st., New York City.

You can reduce your weight from ten

to twenty pounds a month, at home, with Dr. Clarke's Home Treatment,

perfected in many years practice, causes no

sickness or injury to the health, is highly

DR. F. B. CLARKE, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Drawer 133.

AGENTS WANTED. facing The

LOOK AT THE SECRETIONS! See that they are healthy and perfect. Put the liter to natural work. This assures digestion and nutrition. Avoid unrips fruits and unwholesome meats. Cook everything, even water. Clean off the membranes of stomach and bowels at once, with

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

They carry away all disease germs and all poison-ous matter. They assure perfectly healthy and natural secretions. They turn the liver to the ac-count of disestion and matrition, quickly, safely, thoroughly. Keep head cool, feet warm, skin clean

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

have been tested in many a Cholera epidemic. They do for the.

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS to what sanitary science says should be done with pownet sanctary science says smalled by a discovering pains, closets, rooms and the outer person. They clean and surify the inner house and put the alimentary chiannels in perfect order.

Avoid stimulants. Clear their effects out of the system at once with the Mandrake Phis. Put the alimentary channels in order and hid defiance to holers.
In cholers epidemics, and all others involving the liver, stomach and howels, more cases of prevention and care stand to the credit of Dr. Schenek's

Mandrake Pills than any other agency or remedy



PILLS

do not gripe, very small easy to take, and purely regetable, 45 pills in each vial. Perfect digestion follows their use. They absolutely care sick head sche, and are recommendately are some as a positive property. ed by leading Physicians. For sale by leading dringlists or sent by man; 25 cts. a vial. Address BOBE'S MEDICINE CO., Props. San francisco or Chicago. FOR SALE IN OMAHA, NEB. BY Fuhn & Co., Co., 15th & Douglas 8ts. J.A. Fuller & Co., Cot. 14th & Douglas 3ts. 4-4 Foster & Co., Coupen Bluffs, Ia

ARE TROUBLING YOU! Well, come and have them examined by our opti-cian Free of Charge, and, if necessary, filted with a pair of our "PERFECTION" SPECTACLES or EYE GLASSES—the best in the world. If you do not need glasses we will tell you so and advise you what to do 400,D SPECTACLES or EYE GLASSES FROM E UP. STEEL SPECTACLES ON EYE GLASSES FROM EI UP. Plain, smoke, blue or white classes for protecting the over, from 50c a GLASSES FROM \$1 UP. Plain, smoke, blue of white glasses, for protecting the eyes, from 50c pair up.

Max Meyer & Bro. Co., Jawelers and Opticians. Farnam and 15th Streets, Omaha



The above brands of gioves for sale by N. W. Cor. 16th and DouglasSt

Winter's at the door, Overcoats at our store. DOUBLE VALUE

loaded up with last year's styles. We started

SINGLE PRICE In many respects we are much more fortunate than our neighbors in that we are not

is no excep OVERCOATS have had \$3.75. all wool disack over Worth \$6.00. with and

out new this fall and our overcoat stock tion. We made 400 agonal coats, some some with-

out velvet collars, lined with serge, and are in brown, gray and tan colors, sizes 34 to 42, made to sell and to wear as good as any \$6 overcoat, but as a starter we offer them at \$3.78.

ULSTERS 130 Chin \$5.00. sters, suit storm coat, Worth \$7.75. wool and

also have chilla Ulable for a strictly well made,

with big collar, with or without belt and double breasted; standard value \$7.75, we offer them to you at a five dollar bill.

Most anyone can quote prices in a newspaper, but to have the goods to show at the price and at the same time satisfy the public is another thing. We have the goods and are pleased to show them whether you buy or not. We sell no shoddy stuff. All our garments are sold on their merits and to get your future trade. Our past method of doing business is sufficient guarantee of just treatment.

COLUMBIA CLOTHING CO.,

Successors to M. Hellman & Co.

Corner 13th and Farnam Streets.

TO THE OWNERS OF ALL LOTS TO THE OWNERS OF ALL LOTS AND PARTS OF LOTS AND REAL ESTATE ALONG 16TH STREET FROM VINTON STREET TO SOUTH CITY LIMITS.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned three disinterested freeholders in 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 declared by ordinance necessary to be appropriated for the use of said city for the purpose of the owners respectively of the properly decared by ordinance necessary to be appropriated for the use of sold city for the purpose of opening and extending lefth street from Vinton street to to south city limits, deciared necessary by ordinance 3200, massed October 181, 1892, approved October 4th, 1892.

You are further nothed, that having accepted said appointment, and duly quarified as required by law, we will, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon at the office of T. B. McCelloen, 842 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, by reason of such taking and appropriation thereof, taking into consideration special benefits, if any.

The property belonging to you proposed to be appropriated as aforesaid and which has been declared necessary by the conneil, by ordinance to appropriate to the use of the city being structe in said city of Omaha, in the county of Dourlas, and state of Nebraska, is described as follows, to-wit: Opening and extending 16th street from Vinton street to south city limits.

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

T. B. McCULLOCII,

may consider proper.

T. B. MCCULLOCH,
JOHN F. FLACK,
JAMES STO. KDALE.
Omaha, Oct. 7th, 1892.

Osadiot Notice of Assessment of Damages for Grad-

To the owners of all lots, parts of lots and real estate along alley in block a), from 17th to 18th streets.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, three disinterested free holders 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 gracing of said aliey, acciared necessary by ordinance number 325, passed September 25th, 1892, approved September 2std, 1892.

You are further notified that having accep You are further notified that having accepted self appointment and duly qualified as required by law, we will on the 19th day of October, A. D., 1822, at the hour of 19:36 of clock in the forenoon, at the office of Shriver & O'Donahoe, 149 Farnar, street, within the corporate limits of said city, meet for the purpose of considering and making the assessment of damages 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. SHRIVER.

GEORGE J. PAUL,

JAMES STOCKDALE.

Computes of Appra Sers. Omaha, Neb., October 5th, 1892. Oct 19t.

Proposals for District Grading Bonds, Sealed bids marked "proposals for district grad ng bonds" will be received at the city treasurer's office, Omaha, Neb., upto 13 o'clock noon of the 19th day of October, 1892, for the purchase of \$8,00,00 district grading bonds of the city of Omaha, Neb.
Said bonds shall be dated October 1st, 1892, and shall be payable in from one to nine years after the date thereof with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum payable annually.

Principal and interest payable at Kountze Bros. New York. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of \$1,000.00, \$100.00 and \$100.00

each.
Each bid must state price and amount sought for and include accrued interest to date of delivery at Omaha. Neb. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Issued under charter power of cities of the metropolitan class and Ordinance No. 325, approved September 16th, 1852

HENRY BOLLA.

22:d17t

City Treasurer.

Proposals for District Graiting B onds.

Proposals for District Gra Har B onds.

Scaled bids, marked Proposals for district grading bonds, will be received at the office of the Cty Treisurer. Cmaha, Neb., up to 12 o'clock noon, of the 10th day of Oclober, 1822, for the purchase of \$24,000.01 District Grading Bonds of the city of Omaha, Neb.

Said bonds are dated September 1st. 1892, and are payable in from one to nine years after the date thereof, in denominations of \$4,0000 and \$5,0000 and, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable at Kountze Bros. New York.

\$7,500.00 of District No. 37.

\$12,000.00 of District No. 47.

\$12,000.00 of District No. 48.

\$12,000.00 of District No. 48.

\$12,000.00 of District No. 49.

Each bid must state price and amount sought for and include accrued interest to date of delivery at Omaha, Neb. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Issued under charter power of cities of the matropalities class and ordinance No. 2522. Approved Auxust 24th, 1822.

B. 1d174.

City Treasurer.

AND PARTS OF LOTS ON DECA-TUR STREET FROM 27TH STREET TO 20TH STREET AND INTER-SECTING STREETS:

SECTING STREETS:
You are hereby notified that the underscand, three disinterested freeholders of the city of Omaha, have been duly appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the city toomed of said city, to assess the damage to the owners respectively of the property affected by the change of grade of Decatur street, from 21th to 2ha streets and intersecting streets, declared access by Dyordinaneo Number 192, passed Sept. 24h, 1892, and approved Sept. 23rd, 1892.

You are further notified, that having accepted said appointment, and duly qualified as required by law, we will, on the 18th day of October A. D. 1802, at the hour of three oclock in the afternoon, at the office of Geo. I. Paul. 1865. 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 change of trees the same street with a page. ely of said property, affected by said change of grade, taking into consideration special You are notified to be present at the time

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

(JEO. J. PAUL.

WM. G. SHRIVER.

JAS. STOCKDALE.

Omana. Neb., October 6th. 1892. Ofdlut.

TO HANNAH JAMES:

You are hereby notified that the undersized, three disinterested freeholders of the city of Omaha have been duity 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 declared by ordinance necessary to be appropriated for the use of said city, for the purpose of extending Fifty-first street from the north line of Himobaugh & Patterson's addition to Leavenworth street.

You are further notified that, having accepted said appointment and duly qualified as required by line, we will, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1822, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the foremon at the office of shriver & O'Donahoe, 1403 Farnam street, within the corporate Hails of said city, meet for the purpose of considering and making the assessment of damage to the owners respectively of said property by reason of such taking and appropriation thereof, taking into consideration special benefits if any.

The property belonging to you, proposed to be appropriated as a foresaid, and which has been declared necessary by the council, by ordinance, to appropriate to the use of the city, being situate in said city of Omaha, in the county of Douglas and state of Nebraska, is described as follows, to-wit: The cast twenty-five feet of iot one, block three, in Himebaugh's addition

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

to or statements concerning said proposed appropriation or assessment of damages as you may consider proper.

W. G. SHILVER,
R. W. GIBSON,
JAS. STOCKDALE.
Omaba. Sept. 24th, . 826-d29t

Proposals for District Street Improvemen Bonds.

Sealed bids marked "proposals for district street improvement bonds" will be received at the office of the city treasurer. Omahn. Neb. up to 12 o'clock noon of 1 th day of October. ISE, for the purchase of \$53,30.00 district street improvement bonds of the city of Omahn. Neb.

Said bonds shall be dated October 1st, 1801, and shall be payable in from one to nine years after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum payable annualrate of 5 per cent per annum payable annual-Principal and interest payable at Kountze

Bros. New York.
Said bonds shall be of the denomination of \$1,000.00, \$590.00 and \$100.00 each.
Each bid must state price and amount sought for and include accrued interest to date of delivery at Omaha. Neg. The right is reserved to reject any and all Issued under charter power of cities of the aletropolitan class and ordinance No. 326, ap proved September 16th, 1892 HENRY BOLLN.

s210174

Proposals for Railway Transfer at Yankton

Sealed proposals will be received for the purchase or rental of a transfer boat, sulta-ble for carrying the railway rolling stock of the Yankton Norfolk & Southwestern rail-Proposals should be classified as follows:

Proposa's should be classified as follows:

1. Proposals for taking contract to do entire

2. Proposals for taking contract to do entire

transfer business of railway.

3. Proposals for rental of transfer boat.

Requirements and specifications can be obtained from the chief engineer, Yankton,

Norfock & Southwestern railway, Yankton,

S. D. All b'ds should be addressed to:

Yankton, Norfolk & Southwestern Railway,
Yankton & Southwestern Railway,
Yankton & It
The board of directors reserves the right to
roject any and all bids.

O'Si4t M