AQUEDUCTS AND THEIR USES

Brief Dissertation on Some Remarkable Instances of Canal Construction.

Its Value to Omaha Estimated by Some Notable Examples of Ancient Building and Service-Outlines of a Great Enterprise.

In the year 1877 Mr. S. L. Wiley, as manager of the Omaha Water Works company, was examining the available water supply for the city and found that a phenomenal head of about 200 feet existed between the waters of the Platte river, south of Fremont, and the city of Omaha. After making one survey he concluded to get an act through the legislature to facilitate the construction of a canal, and with the help of Henry St. Raynor, in the western part of the state, an act was passed permitting the water of rivers to be diverted and utilized for pur-

poses of irrigation and water power. Then Mr. Wiley instituted a careful investigation and survey of the Platte river, with the idea of developing a large water power for, and within a short distance of, the city of Omaha. With this end in view Mr. Wiley personally spent over \$4,000 on the surveys. Last fall he completed them far enough to find that there was a large water power available, which could be developed to a much greater extent than had been supposed, and which, if developed would be the largest water power in the United States outside of that obtained from Niagara falls. It is proposed to divert but one-half of the Platte river, at low water; but this would be to Omaha what the St. Anthony falls are to the city of Minneapolis.

Three corps of engineers are in the field between Arlington and Omaha, pushing the final location as fast as possible

The point of development of power cannot be brought nearer than from five and onehalf to six miles of the center of Omaha, The valley of the Papillion interposes a well nigh insurmountable obstacle to its coming nearer, as it would require an aqueduct one mile long and from 100 to 150 feet high to carry the water across the valley, which prohibits coming nearer. The transmission of power by electricity has made possible the transmission of the power into the city of Omaha to a central station, from which point the electricity would be distributed to all points in the city.

Some Notable Canals.

The distribution of this cheap power would go a long way toward solving the manufac-turing problem of this city. In fact, the distribution of this power to small manufactures gives them the same chance that large ones have, and does away with the monopoly of cheap power by the larger

Already the city of Kearney brings water nearly half the distance of the proposed canal from Fremont to Omaha, and there is no reason why metropolitan Omaha should be kept behind in the race by the smaller cities in the state.

There are many notable examples of water canals in the western states, the dimensions of a few of which may not come amiss for those who take an interest in such matters, showing as they do, that such canals can be successfully built and operated in higher and drier altitudes than that of Omaha, where the evaporation is excessive and where the earth absorbs water like a sponge. Northern Colorado Irrigation canal, or the High Line canal, near Denver, is 40 feet wide on bottom, 8 feet deep and 85 miles long, and this a grade of 1.76 feet per mile; capacity 1.184 cubic feet per second, or more than two-thirds of the proposed Platte canal.

Larimer and Weld canal, from Fort Col-

lins to Eaton, Colo., 30 feet wide on bottom, 5 feet water depth, 50 miles long and grade 2.37 feet per mile; capacity 720 cubic feet Del Norte canal, San Luis valley, Colo.

65 miles long and grade irregular; capacity 2,100 cubic feet per second, or one-third more capacity, than the projected waterway to

Omaha.

Arizona canal, near Phoenix, Ariz., 36 feet bottom width, 7% feet water depth, 41 miles long and grade 2 feet per mile, side slopes 13% to 1; capacity 1,000 cubic feet per second.

Bear River canal, Utah, 50 feet bottom width, 7 feet water depth, side slopes 1 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 1 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 1 to 2, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 3 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 3 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 3 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 1 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 3 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 1 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 1 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 1 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 1 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 1 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 1 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 1 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 1 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 1 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth, side slopes 1 to 1, grade 1 feet water depth 1 feet water depth 2 feet water depth 3 feet water d grade 1 foot per mile; capacity, 1,000 cubic

feet per second.

New York canal, Idaho, 40 feet bottom width, 10 feet water depth, side slopes 1½ to k grade 2 feet per mile; capacity, 2.585 cubic feet per second, or nearly twice the capacity of the proposed Platte canal.

Still more notable canals of the world are on record, and if the ancients, with their limited knowledge of hydraulics, could do

such wonders, Omaha ought not to be ap-palled by an easy and simple problem in engineering.

What the Ancients Accomplished. There is reason to believe that Chili and Peruwere once the best watered by canais for irrigation and power of any nation on earth. All of the incas of Peru were very ingenious in making aqueducts, and were not appalled by physical difficulties, tunneling untains and crossing wide valleys with high aquedues. The seventh 'nea built a canal forty feet wide that carried twelve feet of water and was 120 leagues, or 360 miles long, and watered a tract of land eighteen leagues, or fifty-four miles wide. There was another canal, though now in ruins, in Peru, in the province of Cuntisuque, over 150 leagues or 450 miles long. When we con-sider they had no forged iron or steel, but only one stone to break another, we may wonder at such stupendous works of internal improvement, but works which made one of the richest nations on earth and excited the

cupidity of the Spaniards.

Among canal builders of the ancient world the Romans would easily take first place. This was due to a great extent to the atten-tion paid by the Romans to health and cleanliness, which led them to construct some very stupendous works for an abundant sup-ply of water. Pliny says: "If any person shall very attentively consider the abund-ance of water conveyed to the public for baths, fish-ponds, private houses, fountains, gardens and villas, conducted over arches of considerable extent, through mountains perforated for the purpose, and even valleys filled up, he will be disposed to acknowledge that nothing was ever more wonderful in the

world."
The first time water was conveyed to Rome from a distance was in the year B. C. S22, when a conduit was constructed by Applus Claudius, the Censor, from whom it derived its name of Appia Claudia. Prior to this the inhabitants of Rome were supplied from the Tiber, or the wells or springs in the from the Ther, or the wells or springs in the vicinity. The Appia Claudia had its source in the district of Tusculum, whence after making a circuitous course of 800 paces, it proceeded through a deep subterraneous channel, more than ten miles in length, and entered the city by he Appian Way, delivering its water in the Campus Martius.

Many Magnificent Works.

ing water advantageous, they soon caused the number of conduits to be augmented. Pliny, in his Natural History, mentions the Aqua Marcia, the water which he eulogizes thus: "Among the blessings conformations As the Romans found this mode of convey-Aqua Marcia, the water which he cologizes thus: "Among the blessings conferred on the city by the bounty of the gods is the water of the Martia, the clearest of all the waters in the world, distinguished for coolness and salubrity." Over the Marcian aqueduct were conveyed the waters of the Marcia, Julia and Sepula, in distinct channels one above the other, which together were supported by a single which together were supported by a single tier of arches. Occasionally there were two or more tiers of arches in one aqueduct, and this form of construction has given rise to much speculation as to its objects. Some have supposed that the two or more tiers were for separate conduits at different have supposed that the two or more tiers were for separate condults at different levels, others, again, have inferred the intention of the Roman architects was to provide roadways across the valleys, thus making the structure serve two purposes. From some of the remains, it is evident that at least occasionally the lower arches were introduced simply for the purpose of structural stability, as no means are provided either for a road or waterway at the level of the lower tier; moreover, there are several instances in which two and even three channels are carried on the same aqueduct with

only one tier of arches, as in the case of Aqua Marcia. The Aqua Marcia conduit was built about 100 years after the Appia Claudia, and it originated with Quintus Martius. Its course commenced at a spring thirty-three miles from Rome, and proceeding along the surface of the ground for three miles through a winding channel, it entered a tunnel sixteen feet in diameter, whence it continued for thirty eight miles. At intervals along the line of the conduit cesses were formed for the in-terruption of solid matter carried along by the stream; there were also apertures in the upper part for the escape of air. WHAT THE PLATTE RIVER CANAL MAY DO

Some Triumphs of Agrippa.

Agrippa, who held the office of curator of the public works in the reign of Adrustus. constructed, among other works, the Aqua Virginia, a winding channel about twelve miles in length, in the course of which a tunnel of 800 paces was driven.

Pliny states that the conduits at this

period were rendered eminently subservient to the embellishment of Rome, and that Agrippa, in the course of one year, actually formed seventy pools, 105 fountains and 130 reservoirs, besides adorning all these works with marble statutes and columns.

with marble statutes and columns.

Sextus Frontinus, who was entrusted by the Emperor Nero with the superintendence of the conduits, has left behind some very valuable information on this subject in a treatise "Concerning the Aqueducts of the City of Rome." wherein he states that Rome was supplied by nine large conduits, constructed previous to his appointment as curator. They were of an aggregate length of 255 miles, and supplied 14.018 quinaria of water per day, which quantity is equivalent to 27,743,100 cubic feet; but after the construction of others, the supply probthe construction of others, the supply prob-ably amounted to 50,000,000 cubic feet. As the population of Rome at that time consisted of about 1,000,000 persons, this gives an average of fifty cubic feet for each inhab-itant per day. So abundant was the supply that Strabo says: "Whole rivers flowed through the streets of Rome."

In addition to the conduits already men-tioned were the Old and New Anio, con-structed in the reign of the Emperor Nero and deriving their names from being the means of conveying the water of the Anio to Rome. The former was nearly forty-three miles in length. The latter was constructed on a higher level with its course along the surface for 7,543 paces when it entered a tunnel of the length of 54,257 paces. Along the line of the conduit were more than 600 urches, some of which exceeded 100 feet in

Surpasses Modern Achievements.

The Aqua Claudia, another magnificent conduit, was begun in the reign of Caligula and finished during the reign of Claudius it was built with hown stone, and com-menced at a distance of thirty-eight miles from Rome, at an elevation which enabled it to supply the highest hills of the city. It had a subterranean channel of thirty-six and one-fourth miles, thence it ran along the sur-face of the ground for ten and three-fourths miles, passed through a vaulted tunnel of about three miles, and continued for seven miles on arcades, some of them very lofty. Prof. Lestie observes that "Trajan showed particular solicitude in improving

the aqueducts. These works were executed in the boldest manner. Nothing could resist the skill and enterprise of the Romans; they drained whole lakes, drove mines throug mountains, and raised the level of valleys b accumulated areades. The water was kept cool by covering it with vaults, which were often so spacious according to Procepius, who wrote in the time of Belisarius, that a man on horseback could ride through them."

Understood Hydrostatics. Referring to the scientific knowledge and mechanical skill of the ancient Romans, Prof. Lesile says: "It is a prevailing opin-ion that the Romans, amidst all their mag-nificence, were ignorant of the simplest elements of hydrostatics, and therefore totally ments of hydrostatics, and therefore totally unacquainted with the method of conduct-ing and raising water by a train of pipes. Nothing could be worse than this notion. Pliny, the natural historian lays down the Piny, the natural historian lays down the main principle that water will invariably rise to the height-of its source—Subit altitudinem exortus sui. He adds that leaden pipes must be employed to carry water up to an eminence. Palladius, in his treatise, 'De Re Rustica,' speaking of how to find springs, directs that the water be conducted to the farm or villa either by a channel constructed of masonry, or by means of pipes of lead or wood or even of earthenware. He allows one foot in from sixty to a bundred, for a uni-

foot in from sixty to a hundred, for a uniform descent; but if the ground should afterward rise, he says the conduits must be supported on piles or arches, or the water must be enclosed in leaden pipes, when it will mount just to the level of its head. But Pailadius testifies his aversion to the use of lead as apt to become covered with ceruse, and thereby rendered unwholesome or even poisonous. This consideration had, no doubt served to restrain the general adoption of leaden pipes among the Romans.

You need not be afraid of the twinge of rheumatism when you have Salvation Oil.

LOW RATE EXCURSION

To Houston, Tex., and Return. Tuesday, January 3, 1893, my third special party will leave Omaha, bound for Houston, Tex. Having for sale several thousand acres

of the richest land in Harris and Brazonia counties, Texas, lying between the cities of Houston and Galveston, and on the three principal trunk line railroads, I will offer as an inducement for invest-ors, or those desiring only to look at the land, specially low rates from Omaha to Houston and return, good until June 1, 1893, with a limit of fifteen days in each direction, and good for stop over at

pleasure within limit. These lands that I offer for sale are of a rich, black loam, easily cultivated, being rich enough to produce the most excellent results without fertilization. Everything that can be grown any-where in the United States grows specially well here. The ground pays well from the first year.

The price of land ranges from \$2.50 to

\$20.00 per acre on the most favorable terms of payment. All these lands lie contiguous to and within five miles of the above mentioned railroads, with an abundance of

water and timber. The climate the year through is excellent. Remember the time we go: Tuesday, January 3, 1893. Leave Omaha at 9:30

For further information relative to lands, c.imate, soil and cost of living, and particulars as to the purchase of tickets, cheaper than you can buy of any railroad company, call on or address R. C. Patterson,

425 Ramge building, Omana, Neb.

Attention A. O. H. The members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Omaha and South Omaha are urgently requested to meet in St. Philomena's hall Monday, January 2, at 8 p. m. The object of the meeting will be to make arrangements for attending the funeral of Rev. Father Mc-Menomy, by request of divisions No. 1 and 2 of Council Bluffs. By order of

M. B. MCKENNA, C. D. DEATH.

Notices of five lines or less under this head, lifty cents; each additional line ten cents. CADY Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cady, January I, 1893, age 3 years. Funeral at 2 p. m. today at the residence of the parents, 2024 St. Mary's avenue. Friends, Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors in-vited.

CONCORD OF SWEET SOUNDS

Musical Events of the Past Week Which Have Entertained Omaha's People.

SOME PLEASING SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

Performers Who Added to the Attractions of Ford & Charlton's Opening-Music in the Churches-What the Future Has in Store.

From a musical point of view the past week was singularly barren of events of local importance. The bustle and excitement incident to holiday activities absorbed so much of popular Interest and attention as to eclipse for the time all other matters. The entertainment given by the Princeton college clubs Thursday night was made to appear more as a social function than as an event of musical significance. Those who were fortunate enough to attend the opening of Ford & Charlton's music store Friday evening were entertained with a very interesting symposium of solos, quartets and instrumental selections by well known local

For the opening number Mr. L. B. Cope land sang a ballad called "September," which Mr. Carlton had composed expressly for the occasion. The song was well rendered and was so well received that the author will have it published at an early date. Miss Neola Ogden of Council Bluffs sang "In the Chimney Corner," by Cowen, and Miss Clara Clarkson rendered "Forbodings," a very pleasing soprano solo by Campion. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Kelly played 'Dames de Seville" as a piano duet and Mr. Winfield Blake sang "Hybrias, the Cretan, and responded to an encore. Mr. Charles Higgins played two violin solos in his usual good taste, with an accompaniment by his sister, Miss Daisy Higgins. Mr. Thomas J. Pennell sang a "Rhine and Wine Song," by Frantz Rees, and Mr. John Brown did a cello number, consisting of the "Traumerie" and a fantasie.

The program was enjoyed by a select audi nce, comprising about 200 of well known musical and society people from Omaha and Council Bluffs, During the intermission light refreshments were served. Messrs. Ford and Charlton intend to repeat these in-formal musicales from time to time, at which the best of local talent will assist in the entertainment

The choir of the Caivary Baptist church will give a concert at the church at Twenty-sixth and Seward streets on Friday evening of this week, in which they will be assisted by other local talent. The following interesting program will be rendered:

Love's Young Dream. Balfe Miss Wood, Miss Rasmussen, Mr. Van Kuran, Mr. Barton. Gottschalk Mr. A. J. Van Kuran.

PART II.

Zigeuner-Weisen-Gypsy Dance.....Sarasate
Mr. Higgins.
The Snow Lies White.....Sullivan
Mr. Van Kuran. . Hans Seeling Out on the Deep Mr. Barton.

Good Night, Beloved Pinsuti Miss Wood, Miss Rasmussen, Mr. Van Kuran, Mr. Barton.

An interesting event is scheduled for Friday evening at the Young Men's Christian As-sociation hall, when Whitney Mockbridge, the celebrated tenor, will appear with his company in a choice program of operatic and ballad selections. Mr. Mockbridge is well known in Omaha both musically and socially and his company comes highly endorsed by other cities where they have appeared during the present season. The advance sale of seats will open at Chase & Eddy's Wednesday morning.

The interest in the Apollo club is very flattering. New applications for member-ship are constantly being received and there are over twenty to be considered at the next meeting. All who wish to join the club should apply at once as no new voices will be received after the present week.

The usual Christmas services were held at St. Cecilias church last Sunday. A special feature of the services was the first rendition of the new mass composed by Mr. Joseph Ritter. The composition proved to be a highly creditable piece of work, for which a highly creditable piece of work, for which Mr. Ritter received much praise. The mass is written for soprano, alto and basso, and will therefore be very acceptable to many choirs which are weak in the tenor part. The choir was under the direction of Miss. Pauline DeWitt, and both Mr. and Mrs. Ritter kindly lent their services at both masses.

The attendance at the regular meeting of the Omaha Choral society last week was somewhat limited on account of the enter-tainment at the opera house by the Princeton college people.

The usual musical program was rendered The usual musical program was rendered in connection with the services at Trinity cathedral Sunday. At the morning service the choir sang "Hark, the Heraid," by Whitney, and the offertory consisted of a contralto solo and chorus from Gade's cantata, "Christmas Eve," Whitney's sanctus in G and "Gloria in Excelsis." An old chant was also rendered at the morning service.

The evening service consisted of a sermon

The evening service consisted of a sermon by Dean Gardner, addressed to the Omaha Guards, and the choir sang the "Magnificate" and the "Nunc Dimittis" in F. by The offertory was "O, Holy Night, by Adam.

You don't want a torpid liver; you don't want a bad complexion, you don't want a bad breath; you don't want a headache. Then use De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills.

California Excursion. The next Phillips Rock Island personconducted California excursion with through tourist sleeping cars to San Francisco and Los Angeles will leave Omaha at 1:20 p. m. January 6. This will be the grandest party of the season and passengers desiring accommodations should rake their reservations at once. For full particulars call on any Rock Island agent or address Charles Kennedy, general northwest passenger agent, 1602 Farnam street,

Real estate. Bargains only. My word is good. W. G. Albright 521-2-3 N. Y. Life bldg.

If you will call at our new store we will present you with a copy of a beautiful piece of music. Ford & Charlton,

Frescoing and interior decorating; de signs and estimates furnished. Henry

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Only 52 hours to Jacksonville. With corresponding fast time to all points east and south. Round trip tickets to Hot Springs, New Orleans, Lake Charles, Galveston, San Autonio, City of Mexico, Hos Augeles, San Francisco, Mobile, Jacksonville, Tampa, Havana and all the winter resorts of the south and west. Reclining chair cars free to St. Louis, Toledo and Detroit. Pullman buffet sleeping cars on all trains, Baggage checked from hotels and private residences to destination. For tickets, sieeping car accommodations and further information call at Wabash ticket office, 1502 Farnam street, or G. N. CLAYTON. Agent, Omaha.

On the Way to Lincoln,

A party of Nebraska legislators and prominent politicians from the counties in the northeast part of the state were in the city Saturday afternoon en route to Lincoln. In the party were Hon. Fremont Everett, the senator from Burt and Cuming counties; Hon. B. F. McDonald of Pender, senator from the Eighth district, and Hon. E. E. Ellis of Allen, representative from Dix county. Accompanying the party was ex-Senator Shumway of Wakefield and C. B. Little of Bloomfield, who is a candidate for superint adent of the insane asylum at Nor-folk. The gentlemen went to Lincoln in the evening.

A Cure for Croup.

If your children are subject to croup always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It is a prompt and certain cure. If given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack F or sale by druggists.

Smashed Saloon Windows. A drunken man broke all of the windows n the front of the saloon at 1318 Leavenworth street yesterday noon and then es-

Perfect action and perfect health result from the use of DeWitt's Little Early Risers A perfect little pill.

See the celebrated Sohmer piano at Ford & Charlton Music Co., 1508 Dodge

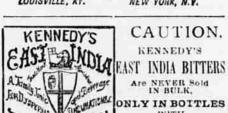


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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most

popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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when you are buying gloves, for driving or street wear, remem ber that Hutchinson's are the best forwear. The reputation he has gained in the past 30 years for makinggloves That Never Rip

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Is regarded in England as the woman who, with a retinue of eighty servants in her household, has come closest to the solution of the servant-girl problem. During 1893, Lady Aberdeen will, in an article

How I Keep My Servants

to be printed in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, tell of her methods of treating and retaining her domestic help.

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DrDOWNS

For Sale in Omaha by Sherman & McConnell, 1515 Dodge Street.

WOODEN SIDEWALK RESOLUTION CONTRUCTION.

CONTRUCTION.

Council Chambor, Omaha, Neb., 180.

Be it resolved by the city council of the city of Omaha, the major concernant.

That wooden sidewalks be constructed in the city of Omaha, as desirn atou 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 grade on the streets specified herein, and to be constructed of pine prank of such width and thickness and be laid upon joists of such dimensions and in such manner as is prescribed by the specifications on file in the office of the board of public works and under its supervision, to-wit:

East side of 22nd street, tax it 36 from south line of Paul street to south line of said tax iot in ser-15-15-15, present grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 22nd street, it 8 bik 5 Sweesy's addition, present grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 5th street, it 8 bik 5 Sweesy's addition, present grade, 6 feet wide.

West side of 8th street, its 8 to 26 inclusive. Konntze's 2nd addition, present grade, 6 feet wide.

North side of Valley street, its 7-14-15 Oga-

wide.

North side of Valley street, Its 7-14-15 Okahoms, present grade, 4 feet wide.

North side of Valley street, east 191 feet It 7 Okahoma, present grade, 4 feet wide.

West side of 25th street, extending to curb it 1 bit 7 Reed's 1st addition, permanent grade, 6 feet wide.

North side of Shirley street, Its 1 and 36; Burr Oak, present grade, 6 feet wide.

South side of Webster street, Its 1-2-3 and 14 b k2 kvan's subdiv Park Place, present grade 6 feet wide. feet w.de.
South side of Webster street, east 31 ft of lk
outh side of Webster street, east 31 ft of lk
South side of Webster street, east 5) feet of
t 19 b/k 2 Park Piace, present grade, 6 feet wide. East side of 21st street. Its 40-33/28-25-21 blk & Campberl's addition, permanent grade, 6 feet First side of 21st street, Its 22-20-18-16-14 blit &

ampbe I's addition, permanent grade, 6 feet wide. East side of 21st street, its 12-10 and 9 blk 4 Campbell's addition, permanent grade, 6 fees East side of 21st street, it 11 blk 19 Wilcox's 2nd addition, permanent grade, 4 feet wide. South side of Ed Creighton street, its 2 to 6 inclusive, Clark Place, present grade, 4 feet West side of 29th street, Its 40 and 41 Burn

West side of 29th street, its 40 and 41 Burp Onk, present grade, 4 feet wide. West side of 19th street, south ½ 1t 31 Clark Piace, present grade, 4 feet wide. South side of Martha street, its 35 to 51 in-clusive Clark Place, present grade, 4 feet wide. South side of Dupont street, its 1 to 11 inclu-sive blk 4 Dupont Place, present grade, 4 feet wide. wide,
North side of Dupont streat, its 1 to 11 in-clusive bik 3. Dupont Place, present grade, & feet wide.
North side of Dupont street, its 1 to 6 inclu-sive bik 2 Dupont Place, present grade, 4 feek

wide.
North side of Dunont street, its 2 to 5 inclusive b.k.1 Dupont Place, present grade, 4 feet wide.
South side of Castellar street, its I to II inclusive bik 7 Dupont Place, present grade, 6 feet wide.
North side of Castellar street, its 12 to 22 inclusive bik 4 Dupont Place, present grade, 6 feet wide.
East side of 29th street, north 14 more or less of it 6 bik 2 Dupont Place, present grade, 6 feet wide. wide. East side of 29th street, south 50 feet more of less of it 19 Burr Oak, present grade, 4 feet

East side of 29th street, 1t 3) Burr Oak, pres-East side of 29th street, lt 3) Burr Oak present grade, 4 feet wide.
West side of 27th avenue, lts 1 and 29 blk 6
Drake's addition, present grade, 6 feet wide.
West side of 27th avenue, lts 1 and 29 blk 8
Drake's addition, present grade, 6 feet wide.
East side of 41st avenue, its 11 and 12 blk 6
Crehard Hill, present grade, 6 feet wide.
East side of 41st avenue, it 12 blk 3 Orehard
Hill, present grade, 6 feet wide.
East side of 41st avenue, lts 1-7 and 8 blk 3
Dennett's sub Orchard Hill, present grade, 6
feet wide.
West side of 8th street, lt 5 blk 4 Forest Hill, present grade, 6 feet wide.

West side of 8th street, it a bik i Forest Hill, present grade, 6 feet wide.

West side of 8th street, its i and 23 Kountzo's 2nd addition, present grade, 6 feet wide.

And, be it further resolves:
That the board of public works be, and is hereby nutherized and directed to cause a copy of this resolution to be published in the official paper of the city for one week, or be served on the owners of said lots, and that unless such owners shall within five days after the publication or service of such copy construct such side walks as herein regulred hat the board of public works cause the same to be done, the cost of constructing said sidewalks respectively to be assessed against the real estate, lot or part of ot in front of and abutting such sidewalks.

Passed Nov. 2th, Dec. 6th and 13th, 1892,
E. P. DAVIS,
President of the Council,
A. G. EDWARDS.

Acting President of the Council.

Approved: GEO. P. BEMIS.

Approved: GEO. P. BEM18. NOTICE TO CONSTRUCT SIDEWALKS. To the owners of the lots, parts of lots and real estate described in the above resolu-Vou and each of you are hereby notified to construct wooden sidewalks as required by a resolution of the city council and mayor of the city of Omaha, of which the above is a copy.

P. W. Blak HAUSER.

Chairman Board of Public Works.

Omaha, Neb., December 27th, 1892.

of lots on "B" street from 13th street to 17th street. of lats on "B" street from lifth street to lith street.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, three disinterested fresholders 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 grading of "b" street for a lith street to lith street, declared necessary by ordinance No. 38, passed becember 18th, 1862, approved December 18th, 1862.

You are further notified that having accepted said appointment, so I duly qualified as required by law, we will on the 12th day of January. A. D. 18th, at the hour of fociock in the afternoon, at the office of Geo J. Paul, 1865. Farnam street, within the cornerate limits of said city, ment for the purpose of considering and maken the assessment of damage to the owners respectively of sail property affected by said grade, taking nic considering and make any objections to or st tenents convern a said assessment of damage as you may consider proper.

of damages as you may consider proper.
GEO. J. PAUL.
W. G. SHRIVER.
JAS. STOCKDALE.
Omaha, Neb., Dec. 17th, 1892. d29-d1