MAYOR BEMIS' SUGGESTIONS

Annual Message of the City's Executive to the Incoming Councilmen.

CHOCK FULL OF PERTINENT POINTS

Various Phases of City Government Considered and Commented Upon—Bechel Chosen for President Without Dissent—Old-Timers in Attendance.

It was only a twenty minute job to organize the council for 1893. The speculation as to which of the candidates would win in the race for the presidency of the city's lawmakers was settled yesterday afternoon when the republican members met in caucus and selected W. F. Bechel.

This action made last night's work easy sailing and after the retiring members had had their final innings the roll was called and the seventeen members from Back to Wheeler voted for Bechel for president of the body for the ensuing year. Mr. Bechel's modesty alone prevented his getting the unanimous vote. His election was assured and he did not have to vote for himself as one of his predecessors did at an organization of the council in which at least nine of the present members participated.

But while there was an absence of any contest in the organization of the council there was no lack of interest in the event and the old-timers were on hand as usual. Ernest Stuht left his thriving retail liquor business long enough to see that the job was done right.

Harry Van Alstine was there too. He has had an eye on the job of engineer of the city hall since Brennan Bros. laid the first foundation stone longer ago than most people care to remember. He still has his eye with him. Long may he keep it!

Other Victims of the Habit.

And Charley Inskeep, ex-sergeant-at-arms, ex-paving inspector, ex-saloon keeper, ex-candidate for council, was there looking just as free from the inroads of care or water as ever. He wont miss a meeting of the council as long as the weather stays cold and the boilers in the city hall engine room do anything like the decent thing.

Of course the councilmen didn't, and could not with any reason, expect to get through the work of making a start without that veteran wet nurse of municipal reform, Citizen Joe Redmon. He came in before the new sergeant-at-arms was appointed and got a seat inside the rail before he was discovered. Joe came unattended; he came all alone. His co-workers of the Fifth Ward Kickers club, Citizens Kyner and Sauer, were engaged down at Lincoln in getting the state legislative wheels properly oiled, and Joe had the responsibility of the municipal machine to bear alone. But he never falters and the work went along as well as it could have done with him as a spectator only.

The tall hat that was visible above the heads of the crowd in the lobby covered the dome of thought of R. Tizzard. Mr. Tizzard has the council habit its most aggravated form. Years ago he had some business about grades, or something of that kind with a former council, and spent many an anxious night on the front seat waiting for some action on his case. It was months and months, and then years and years before his affairs were satisfactorily adjusted but the desired end came too late. Mr. Tizzard had contracted the council habit and it is now chronic with him. He has no favors to ask, no axes to grind, but he is there just the same, summer or winter, rain or shine. When there isn't a quorum present he goes home and passes a sleepless night, and doesn't recover his accustomed vigor until the council finally gets together and disposes of the business in hand some way or other. A council meeting without Mr. Tizzard would be as flat as an egg without salt.

Major Balcombe sat in the front row of the gallery and glared at his colleague of the Board of Public Works, Major Birkhauser, who occupied a seat at the right hand of the mayor on the floor of the council chamber. When the mayor read that portion of his message rehearsing the errors of the chairman of the Board of Public Works, Major Balcombe's glee overcame him and he emptied a wad of Newsboy into the overshoe of his neighbor on the left. Colonel Louis Lazarus, another victim of the council habit, was there in all his glory. Louis has been—but let that pass. It isn't laid up against him.

Over near the door was a group of contractors, chaperoned by Charley Squires. They were having a real pleasant time when the mayor commenced reading something about the advisability of the council taking a few thousand dollars from Mr. Squires to pay for the city's loss by his forfeiture of his street sweeping contract. Then Mr. Squires suddenly disappeared and the work of the session was resumed.

Very Pleasant Proceedings.

Mr. Lowry offered a resolution, thanking President Davis, the retiring official, for his untiring efforts in presiding over the deliberations of the body.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, after which Mr. Davis remarked that it had always been his aim to treat the members with the respect that was due them. He thanked the council for the feeling expressed in the resolution.

Mayor Bemis wrote that he had approved the bonds of all of the councilmen-elect.

Mr. Bechel moved an adjournment, and then the old council went out of business.

As Mr. Davis slipped out of the chair which he had occupied for a year, City Clerk Groves slipped in and called the new body to order, and called the roll on a vote for president. All of the members voted for Mr. Bechel and the members of the lobby who had expected to see some fun were disappointed. In taking on the new honors, Mr. Bechel said that he did not propose to indulge in lengthy speeches. He hoped that the council would get down to work and map out a line of action to be pursued during the year.

Andy P. Gram was appointed sergeant-at-arms and then the council was ready to receive a communication from the mayor.

In delivering his annual message, Mayor Bemis spoke as follows:

Mayor Bemis' Message.

In accordance with the established custom, I have the honor to present for your consideration such recommendations as have suggested themselves to me after one year's experience in the administration of city affairs.

On my advent into the office of mayor, I was comparatively uninformed about the machinery of the city government. It has been my endeavor to apply to the management of the affairs of the city the same business principles that govern the successful management of the affairs of private corporations. The city of Omaha is a corporation in which the mayor and council act as a board of directors, while the taxpaying citizens are the stockholders.

I desire to again call the attention of the council to the necessity for expiditing public work, and to urge upon the members the importance of taking steps at once to insure the prompt letting of contracts so that the work may be commenced at the earliest possible moment.

The vexatious delays in commencing public work which prevailed last year should be avoided. Ordinances and contracts should be acted upon promptly and care should be taken that the proper ordinances are passed in their order, and avoid the necessity of doing the work two or three times because of the bungling work of some one. Four months in the beginning of the summer were wasted last year in this way, and the example should prove a warning against that sort of thing in the future.

Accomplished During the Year.

In spite of the delay in commencing the work of paving and curbing a large amount of this work has been done. Owing to the changes in the changes of the specifications of the Board of Public Works, requiring better work and prolonging the guarantee period, brick has advanced slightly, stone remaining about the same. The price on asphalt has declined 47 cents per yard, owing to the fact that, for the first time in the history of the city, we have had genuine competition, and this in the face of the fact that such competitors were compelled to buy asphalt taken from a place controlled by the Barber Asphalt Paving company. Every opportunity should be given all contractors who wish to bid on public work in order that the taxpayers may receive the full benefit of competition. It this connection I wish to urge upon the council the necessity for prompt action in making levies as a Board of Equalization, so that contractors shall not be obliged to wait nearly a year before getting paid for their work. Such delay increases the cost to the taxpayer and confines the work to a few wealthy contractors who can afford to wait for their money.

The streets to be graded and paved, and the sewers to be constructed during the coming year can be determined within the next sixty days as well as six months hence, and all preliminaries completed in time to enable the work to commence as soon as spring opens. This is to be desired, not only for the satisfactory completion of the work before cold weather commences, but also to furnish employment to the army of men who depend upon this kind of work for a livelihood.

The large number of our streets which were paved with wooden blocks during the years from 1885 to 1889 make a large amount of repairs necessary, and in the near future these streets must be repaved, but our streets can never be kept in good condition unless all persons, firms and corporations are compelled to take out permits before cutting our pavements, and replace the same under an inspector furnished by the city, the cost of such inspection to be paid by the parties granted the permit. An ordinance covering such cases should be passed at once and the wholesale destruction of our pavements stopped.

Cleaning the Streets.

Our street sweeping has been done during the greater part of the year by James Stephenson at $17.99 per mile, the former contractor, C. E. Squires, refusing to carry out his contract of $15 per mile. The difference between the old and the new contract should be collected from Squires or his bondsmen at the expiration of his contract. There has been a total of $22,186.56 expended for cleaning and sweeping our streets during 1892.

It would seem no more than right that the Street Railway company should be compelled to remove from the streets all snow falling on and between its tracks instead of pushing the snow to one side of its tracks, thereby making dangerous ridges a foot or more in height, which are likely to cause serious accidents. Measures should also be taken to compel the Street Railway company to replace its unsightly wooden poles along our principal streets with iron poles as required by its charter. Stringent legislation should also be enacted to compel the Street Railway company to run its trains on schedule time and not seriously inconvenience taxpayers and citizens by stopping its entire system every time there is a snowfall, or allowing all its lines to be blocked by a fire in the business district as was the case only last week. For emergencies such as the latter the company should have enterprise enough to provide bridges over the fire hose and allow of the cars passing over the obstruction.

Prompt Action Necessary.

One of the most important matters to which the attention of the city government should be directed in the near future is the sanitary condition of our city. We must not close our eyes to the fact that cholera is liable to visit Omaha during the coming summer and we should take every precaution to protect our citizens. We are on the main line between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and if cholera spreads at all it will surely reach here. Every disease-breeding nuisance should be abated. The Board of Health should be given more power to cope with the plague and not be tied hand and foot as it has been in the past. In this connection steps should be taken very soon to cause the removal of the squatters along the river bottoms to some other place. It would be money well invested for the city to assume the expense of this removal and thereby abate a condition of things which is a dangerous menace to the health of the entire city.

The prompt removal of garbage is another thing which is absolutely essential in preserving the health of the city, and it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of every one who has given the matter any attention that this can only be accomplished at the expense of the city. During the latter part of the summer, when the fear of the cholera was upon us, it was proven beyond dispute that, under the present condition of affairs, it is absolutely impossible to cause the prompt removal of a disease-breeding garbage barrel or any other nuisance. The owner may be arrested and fined or imprisoned, but the barrel remains just the same. This state of affairs will continue until the city assumes charge of the garbage business and our inspectors, instead of ordering the citizen to remove his garbage barrel under threats of arrest, are given the power to remove it forthwith.

I believe that a levy of 1 mill would be sufficient to cover the cost of collecting all garbage, and I think our citizens would pay such a tax cheerfully. It is the only way in which the city can be kept in a healthy condition, and I strongly urge the council to take steps in this direction at once, so that our city may be thoroughly cleaned up before the warm weather is upon us.

City Ownership of Light and Water Plants.

The council will be called upon very soon to take action upon the matter of the charter of the Omaha Gas Manufacturing company, which expires on the 22d of this month. The question is: Shall the charter be renewed, or shall the city assume charge of the gas works and conduct the same?

This is a serious question, and ample time should be given to its consideration. I would recommend that a careful investigation be made into the cost of maintaining similar plants in other cities under the direction of the municipality in order that we may act intelligently on this matter when the time comes to renew the charter, take possession of the plant or make a contract for a given length of time.

It has already been demonstrated in other cities that it is not only entirely practicable, but profitable for cities to own and operate their own water works, electric light and gas plants. In view of the fact that the property and business of the American Water Works company is now in the hands of a receiver with a fair prospect that the entire plant may be sold under a decree of the court, the city ought to be in a position to avail itself of the opportunity of purchasing the same, providing the property can be secured at such a price as will justify the purchase. I believe the city should take action without delay to secure the proper location for the electric light power house, and at the earliest time practicable do its own street lighting and do away almost entirely with both gas and gasoline street lamps.

Electric Lighting Contract.

The members of the council are familiar with the various phases of the electric arc light matter which has recently been pretty thoroughly aired in the newspapers. There is no doubt in my mind that the city is not being supplied with the light called for by the contract with the Thomson-Houston Electric Light company. That contract calls 2,000-candle-power lamps, and I have not the slightest doubt that the city does not receive anywhere near the amount of light required. In this opinion I am sustained by expert authorities, and I can see no reason why the city should pay an exorbitant price for something it does not receive. The bills of the Metropolitan Street Lighting company were cut down because the lights furnished were not of the required candle power, and there can be no excuse for making fish of one corporation and fowl of another. The bills of the Thompson-Houston company should be treated in the same way. The plea of that company that the lights are of the same power as those supplied in other cities, cuts no figure in this case, as the contract between the company and the city states clearly and positively that the light is to be of 2,000 candle power, with no qualification of the statement.

The Wire Nuisance.

One of the live issues which should receive the attention of the council is the electric wire nuisance. It is a question in my mind whether we should not boldly take the bull by the horns and follow the example set by New York by cutting down every one of the unsightly telegraph poles which disfigure our business streets and clear out the overhead wires which are a constant source of danger every time there is a fire, to say nothing of the appearance of a business street hemmed in by a forest of poles.

The granting of authority for the erection of poles by the several companies has been taken from the hands of the chief of the fire department, and such permission must now be secured from the mayor and council, but it is my opinion that the time has come when the erection of those towering poles with their numerous crossbars, lining both sides of the principal streets, should be stopped. It has been practically demonstrated that telegraph lines work as well, if not better, under ground as on high poles, and the telegraph companies should be compelled to put their wires under ground the same as the telephone company is doing.

We had an example, just a week ago, of the danger of the overhead system, when the firemen were delayed ten or fifteen minutes in erecting their extension ladders at the Continental block fire, and were afraid all the time of coming in contact with the deadly electric light wires. There can be no doubt that these overhead wires cause the loss of thousands of dollars annually by delaying the fire department and they should be done away with.

The Depot Question.

Another important matter which will come before this council for consideration is the depot question. This is a very weighty matter and should be given full consideration. There is no necessity for haste. We have waited over twenty years for a depot in accordance with the promises made time and again by the railroads, and we cannot suffer much by waiting a little longer. I do not believe the city should surrender everything and receive nothing but what it already has, neither do I believe in being unreasonable. The city does not suffer any more by the delay than do the railroads themselves, and I believe in taking radical steps to compel them to supply us with the depot privileges to which a city of this size is entitled. We should assert our rights to a respectable depot even if only temporary. It should be commodious and should be provided with a sufficient force of employes to accommodate the public. If necessary the mayor and the council should make a formal demand on the railroad for depot accommodations and if the demand is not complied with we should lay the matter before the State Board of Transportation and insist upon our rights. Every little town in the state makes a fight and why should not Omaha do the same?

The matter of the discrimination against Omaha on the part of the railroads is familiar to all of you. It has been going on for years and will continue to militate against us until we unite in protesting against it and assert our rights to what is justly due us.

The present plans and the location of the proposed depot are a great mistake. New and more adequate plans should be made and the structure located at a point which would fill the requirements of the city in the way of accommodations much better than is possible under the present conditions and with the proposed building. We should also see to it that the right of way across the bridge and depot privileges on reasonable term are guaranteed to all railroads which desire to enter Omaha. I believe that the settlement of differences between the various roads on these points should be left to arbitration or to the courts.

City Jail and Workhouse.

The time is fast approaching when the city will be compelled to make some provision for a city jail other than the present unsatisfactory arrangement. The present quarters are neither convenient nor sanitary. The lease expires in April next, and some other arrangement should be made before that time. I would suggest that the school building at Dodge and Eleventh streets be secured for a jail building and fitted up in a suitable manner for that purpose. The location is no longer desirable for a school building, and I have no doubt that a reasonable arrangement could be made with the Board of Education whereby the building might be secured. It is large enough to answer for a jail and police court for some time to come, and the $3,600 per year now paid as rent would soon pay for the expense incurred in making the change.

There is no reason why the police headquarters and the office of the chief should not be in this building, the same as in other cities. This was the intention when the plans were made, and there is plenty of room for such headquarters.

In this connection I desire to repeat the recommendation made in my message of last year regarding the establishment of a city workhouse. The charter expressly provides that, as a part of the judgment in all cases before the police judge, the party convicted may be required to work out both the fine and costs at such place as may be provided for that purpose. The ordinances seem to be sufficient to require this to be done. All that seems to be necessary is to provide some place where the prisoners may be worked, and, as the city has several vacant lots, it would seem an easy matter to adjust this difficulty. Such action would rid the city of the horde of tramps and other worthless characters which infest it, and would be an advantage to the city in many ways.

For a Fireproof District.

As our city increases in size, and large and costly buildings are erected, the necessity for an absolutely fireproof district becomes more apparent. Take for example the district surrounding the city hall. This building, THE BEE building, New York Life, telephone building, court house, all are fireproof structures, erected at great expense, and it is right, in all fairness, that the safety of the occupants of those buildings should not be jeopardized by the erection in this vicinity of other than buildings which are absolutely fireproof. If the city can prohibit the erection of frame structures within certain limits, it can also prohibit the erection within certain districts, of buildings not fireproof. Such action will result in a great improvement in the appearance of our city, and will be another step forward, and I suggest that steps be taken in the near future to create a fireproof district.

Another measure which should be passed at once and rigidly enforced is an ordinance compelling the use of smoke consumers, especially in the business district. The smoke nuisance is becoming almost unbearable and stringent measures should be adopted to abolish it.

City Hall Construction.

When I called attention, in my message of one year ago, to the delay in the completion of the city hall, I little dreamed that I would have occasion at this time to speak in the present tense upon the same subject, but it is painfully apparent that much yet remains to be done, and I am of the opinion that patience will long have ceased to be a virtue before we see the last workman leave the building. There are very many defects in the building which are daily becoming more apparent, and I recommend the greatest caution in the matter of settling the claims of the contractor, and more especially of the architect. There are many defects and mistakes in the plans which are inexcusable, and the architect should be held responsible. The amount of his commission would be outrageous if the building was perfect, but under the present condition of affairs his claim is simply preposterous and he should be compelled to prove the justness of it in the courts.

Board of Education.

It is now settled that the public library will not occupy the quarters in this building set apart for it on the fifth floor, and I recommend that the Board of Education be supplied with suitable rooms on that floor.

There is no reason why the board should not occupy the building furnished by the city and thereby save rent to the taxpayers. I am sure there will be no difficulty in arriving at an amicable understanding between the board and the municipal government, and we should all strive for the best interests of the taxpayers, whose agents we are.

As it is impossible at this time to secure complete reports from all of the departments, I am unable to present a full statement of the condition of the finances and general status of city affairs, but it gives me great pleasure to report that, notwithstanding the large legacy of debts left us by the last administration, and the large expenditure necessitated by the destruction of our newly graded streets and pavements by the severe storms of last spring, the year has closed with our financial affairs in good condition, no deficit or overlap existing.

"No Free Passes."

I desire to again express my firm adherence to certain principles laid down in my address last year, namely, that no city official should receive gifts in any shape from persons or corporations having dealings with the city. It has been a pernicious custom in this, and perhaps in other cities, for city officials to receive free railroad or street car passes, free gas, free water, free electric light, and so on through the list. The same officials might as well receive gifts of grading, paving, etc., from contractors doing business with the city. Free water, or light, or railroad and street car passes, are bribes as much as the giving of money would be, for they each represent an intrinsic value for which the recipient would otherwise have to pay.

It is equally improper for any class of city employes to solicit contributions from private citizens under the pretext of disposing of tickets to entertainments gotten up for their benefit, or to solicit contributions for the purchase of gifts to city officials.

In closing I wish to express the hope that the utmost harmony may prevail during the coming year between the council and the chief executive, and that we may all work together for the best interests of the city and of the taxpayers.

It can say conscientiously that during the past year it has been my earnest desire to act always for the good of the city, and to exercise as much care in the administration of city affairs as in the management of my private business, but, owing to the influence of a disturbing element, which does not now exist, my object has often been defeated and the taxpayers have suffered. I trust that such may not be the case during the coming year.

Ordered it Printed.

Mr. Hascall said that it was an important document, and then he drifted off into a lengthy speech, the first one to be delivered by any member of the new council.

It was decided to print 2,000 copies of the message for distribution.

Upon motion of Mr. Wheeler it was decided to change the work of the committees. Boulevards was added to the committee on streets and alleys, and a new committee on telephones and telegraph lines was created.

Messrs. Hascall, Howell, Prince, Steel and Wheeler were appointed to correct the rules in this case and make them fit the resolution.

The next meeting will be held Friday night, at which time President Bechel will announce the standing committees.

Piles of people have piles, but DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve will cure them.

ANXIOUS TO BE RELEASED.

Validity of the Recent Lancaster County Grand Jury to Be Questioned.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Attorneys for G. F. Betts, one of the indicted ex-asylum coal contractors, are preparing an application for a writ of habeas corpus, which will be filed with the court this evening or tomorrow. Betts is the only one of the seven caught in the drag net who has been unable to find bondsmen, and he will seek another way out. The attorneys propose to base their claim to a relase on the alleged irregularity in the drawing of the grand jury, claiming that the court cannot summon a grand jury during term time, but it must be at least twenty days before. The validity of the other indictments rest on the court's decision in this case.

Fired a Bridge.

August A. Reuting, a crank who has been attempting to induce some one to furnish him cash for the construction of a flying machine he has in his mind's eye, was bound over to the district court in $1,000 bonds for setting fire to a Union Pacific bridge. The testimony developed that Reuting had built a small fire by the bridge, came into the city and notified the officials that it was on fire, claiming to have discovered the flames. Whereupon he asked for transportation to Chicago, or a life job on the road. He achieved some fame but no job in a similar scheme at Akron, Colo., some months ago. He was sent to jail in default of the necessary bonds.

Kelsey Bound Over.

A curious sight was witnessed in police court this morning when Cyrus J. Kelsey, a wealthy contractor, was brought into court on the charge of incest. Kelsey is a very pious old gentleman, and is well known in church circles. He was brought to the court room in a carriage, and during the preliminary examination so feeble was he that he was compelled to recline in an invalid chair. The daughter, who is but 16, told a most revolting story, and at its close Kelsey was held in $1,000 bail to the district court, which was furnished. Their relations continued for some five months, the daughter claiming that she was compelled to submit and her life was threatened if she revealed any of the circumstances. Recently she was married, but before that event told her prospective husband, and all parties went to Council Bluffs last Sunday and were married. Kelsey's friends claim that the husband, George W. Young, is attempting to hold up the old gentleman for some cash.

Lincoln in Brief.

The last grading contract on the Rock Island extension was completed yesterday, and tracklaying gangs working each way are now closing up the fifteen-mile gap between the Missouri Pacific crossing at Sprague and a point five miles this side of Plymouth, fifteen miles from Jensen. The new line will be completed and rock-ballasted by the end of the month.

Sarah E. Palmer asks the district court for a divorce from Frank A. Palmer on the grounds of cruelty and nonsupport. She also secured an injunction restraining Palmer from meddling with her control of the children.

The business houses of Hardy & Pitcher and A. M. Davis & Son have consolidated and articles incorporating the new company will be filed tomorrow. They are signed by A. M. and W. C. Davis, W. E. Hardy, Cora K. Pitcher and T. P. Kennard.

The committee on charter revision held another session last evening, but their principal efforts so far have been to raise the salaries of the mayor, clerk and treasurer.

Amasa Hall and Wes Johns will have a hearing before the United States commissioner tomorrow morning on the charge of robbing the Emerald postoffice. Their confederate has made a partial confession, and it tends to connect Hall with several other burglaries and holdups that have occurred recently.

You can't make a new arm with Salvation Oil, but you can cure the bruises with it. 25c.

FRIGID EUROPE.

Cold Weather Prevails in All Sections of the Continent.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The cold is severe and increasing throughout the continent. To-night the thermometer stands but 11 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit, in this city.

Heavy snow is falling in the Hartz mountains. Suspension of traffic is threatened on several railways. All the lakes in France, Germany and Austria are frozen and night fetes are being organized in most of the cities. In Vienna, the snowfall has afforded occupation to thousands of the unemployed, who will be kept busy all night clearing the streets.

A dispatch from Trieste says the harbor presents an Arctic scene.

A whole family near Giforn, while crossing the Aller on the ice, were drowned.

Affairs in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 3.—The year opens with Mexico's financial future apparently dependent largely on the future of silver. Railroad earnings have shown a steady increase during the year past.

Mr. Dougherty, secretary of the American legation here, is arranging a marriage ceremony for the Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Knox, now confined in Belam prison, for swindling jewelers. It appears that the previous marriage of the couple was illegal.

The recent cyclone on the gulf coast did considerable damage among small shipping.

Hard on Travelers, but Death to Microbes.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 3.—All passengers ticketed for the United States now arriving here by the English steamers have to be fumigated at Halifax. Their goods are all placed in fumigating machines. The heat in one of these machines reached nearly 300° last Saturday, and the goods and a fur coat belonging to one of the passengers were rendered valueless, while a valise, the property of the same passenger, was so shriveled that the owner would not take it with him.

Given a Big Bonus.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 3.—A by-law granting a bonus of £125,000 to the Ottawa & Parry Sound railway, which will traverse a rich timber district and shorten the distance between New York and the northwest several miles, was passed by the council.

Devoured by Wolves.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to the Standard from Warsaw says that the Polish painter Wierzswinski, while out riding, was attacked by wolves near Bielostock, and both he and his horse were devoured.

Panicky on the Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The Bourse closed panicky. Credit Foncier dropped 20 francs. It is reported that several speculators on the wrong side of the market will have to go into liquidation.

Customs Duties Falling Off.

MONTREAL, Jan. 3.—The amount of custom duties collected at the port of Montreal for the year 1892, shows a decrease of half a million dollars, as compared with 1891.

Builders' and Traders' Election.

The annual election of officers and banquet of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange occurred yesterday. During the afternoon meeting officers were nominated and voted upon. In the evening the result of the election was announced as follows: President, N. B. Hussy; vice president, A. J. Viering; treasurer, Henry Ittner; directors, D. Shane, W. C. Bullard, J. Walter Phelps; delegate to National association, Geo. C. Bassett, M. Ittner.

Reports from the secretary, treasurer and board of directors were read, showing that the exchange was in a flourishing condition.

After the business meeting the refreshments were served.

Installed Officers.

Last evening the public installation of officers of the Young Men's institute occurred at the institute's rooms at the corner of Fourteenth and Dodge streets. The attendance was very large, the friends of the members filling the large hall to overflowing. Father Carroll installed the officers and later delivered a short address upon tee objects and aims of the institute. A number of ladies contributed musical numbers and the gentlemen did their part to make the evening's entertainment a good one.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla Lemon Orange Rose, etc.

Of perfect purity—Of great strength—Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

Cures Others

Will cure You, is a true statement of the action of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, when taken for diseases originating in impure blood; but, while this assertion is true of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, as thousands can attest, it cannot be truthfully applied to other preparations, which unprincipled 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.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I cannot forbear to express my joy at the relief 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 help 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.

Will Cure You

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Pears' Soap

Why is Pears' Soap—the best in the world, the soap with no free alkali in it—sold for 15 cents a cake?

It was made for a hospital soap in the first place, made by request; the doctors wanted a soap that would wash as sharp as any and do no harm to the skin.

That means a soap all soap, with no free alkali in it, nothing but soap; there is nothing mysterious in it. Cost depends on quantity; quantity comes of quality.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it, especially those that know what's what.

PRETTY FACES

TO ALL WHO USE LA FRECKLA

Homely Faces Softened Into Great Beauty by La Freckla.

OLD FACES

Made young again by LA FREKLA.

La Freckla is the greatest, the most wonderful and the only cure in existence for freckles.

LA FRECKLA is the latest sensation among physicians and chemists. Discovered by Mme. Yale and use by her until her beauty became so wonderful that those who knew her before became afraid of her great and bewitching beauty. Mme. Yale at the age of forty looked eighteen. Her complexion is so beautiful one has to go close to see she is a living being. Mme. Yale has placed La Freckla in the market. The women of the world may have the benefit of her secret and become as beautiful as this lovely Queen of Beauty. Send 6 cents in stamps and Mme. Yale will send you free of charge her famous Beauty Book she has written to instruct women how to become beautiful.

LA FRECKLA will be shipped you upon receipt of price, or you may get it from your druggist. Mme. Yale's book instructs young girls how to win a husband, and married ladies how to retain their husbands' affections, and women of all ages how to be beautiful.

Price of La Freckla,

$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all first-class Druggists.

Address all orders and letters, MME. M. YALE, Beauty and Complexion Specialist,

MME. M. YALES

TEMPLE OF BEAUTY, 146 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL., OR 37 WEST 14TH ST., N. Y.

THAT CUP GENERATES

Specific Oxygen

ore precious than the "Necter of the gods."

More healing the "Balm of Gilead."

Quiets a Cough, Softens Tubercles, Builds up the Body, Makes Iron Nerves.

Really cures Catarrh, Colds, Bronchitis, CONSUMPTION, Headache.

A glad surprise, Blessed Relief, Cure for the Hopeless.

"Oxygen Book" and 4 Trys Free.

SPECIFIC OXYGEN CO., Suite 510 Sheely Bldg, Omaha.

ORDINANCE NO. 3398.

An ordinance declaring the necessity of appropriating certain private property and lands, for the use of the city of Omaha, for the purpose of opening and extending Sixteenth street from Vinton street to south city limits, providing for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders of said city to assess the damages to the owners respectively of the property taken by such appropriation and repealing ordinance No. 3290.

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

Section 1. That it is necessary, and it is hereby declared necessary to appropriate certain private property and land for the use of the city of Omaha, for the purpose of opening and extending Sixteenth street from Vinton street to the south city limits, said property and land necessary for such purpose being situate in said city of Omaha, and described as follows, to-wit:

The west 66 feet of lots 45, 46 and 47, S E Roger's plat of Okahoma.

Lot 14 Motter's subdivision of lot 48 S E Roger's plat of Okahoma.

West 16 feet of lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Motter's subdivision of lot 48 S E Roger's plat of Okahoma.

West 66 feet of sub lot 1 tax lot 20.

West 36 feet of sub lots 4 and 5 tax lot 20.

West 6 feet of lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 block 8 Deer Park.

West 6 feet of lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 block 9 Deer Park.

Lot 25 Mu ler & Blumies addition.

Lot 25 Eiseles' subdivision.

Lot 26 Eiseles' subdivision.

West 24 feet lots 15 and 16 Oak Hill No. 2.

West 66 feet of tax lot 53.

Part of lot 5 block 1 Park Forest described as follows: Commencing at a point on the south line of C street where the same is intersected by the east line of 16th street produced through Oak Hill No. 2, thence south on the same straight line to the line between Park Forest and tax lot 31, thence in a northwesterly direction along said line between Park Forest and tax lot 31 till it intersects with the south line of C street, thence east along the south line of C street to place of beginning.

A strip of land 66 feet wide running north and south through tax lot 31, the west line of which is the west line of 16th street produced south through Hazel Terrace.

All in section 34 township 15 range 13, except a part of lot 45 which is in section 27 township 15 range 13.

Section 2. That the mayor, with the approval of the city council, appoint three disinterested free-holders of the city of Omaha to assess the damages to the owners, respectively, of said property and lands taken by said appropriation.

Section 3. That ordinance No. 3290 be and the same is hereby repealed, and any other action of the city council taken on the same is hereby vacated.

Section 4. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed December 28th, 1892.

JOHN GROVES, City Clerk.
E. P. DAVIS, President City Council
Approved December 29th, 1892.
GEO. P. BEMIS, Mayor

GRADE ORDINANCE NO. 192.

An ordinance changing the grade of 26th street from a point 175 feet south of Poppleton avenue to Hickory street and the intersecting streets in the city of Omaha, and repealing so much of Grade Ordinance No. 53 and so much of all ordinances in conflict herewith:

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

Section 1. Whereas, it has been declared necessary to change the grade of 26th street from a point 175 feet south of Poppleton avenue to Hickory street and certain parts of the intersecting streets hereinafter specified;

And whereas, three disinterested freeholders have been appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the city council to appraise the damages arising by reason of the change of grade herein mentioned, and

Whereas, said appraisers after duly qualifying according to law and examining the property affected have made their report and the city council has adopted said report:

Therefore, the grade of said parts of 26th street, and intersecting streets is hereby changed and established so that the elevations shall be as follows, the grade between the points cited being uniform straight lines:

Section 2. Grade of 26th street—

	Elevation of West Curb	Elevation of East Curb
A point 175 feet south of Poppleton avenue..... Established grade		
North curb of Woolworth avenue.....	202.0	202.0
South curb of Woolworth avenue.....	201.0	202.0
North curb of Hickory st ...	155.0	154.5
South curb of Hickory st ...	155.0	154.5

Section 3. Grade of Woolworth avenue—

	Elevation of South Curb.	Elevation of North Curb.
East curb of 27th street.....	189.5	190.0
West curb of 26th street.....	202.0	202.0
East curb of 26th street.....	202.0	202.0
West curb of 25th avenue..	192.0	192.0

Section 4. Grade of Hickory street—

East curb of 27th street	163.0	164.0
West curb of 26th street. ...	155.0	155.0
East curb of 26th street.....	154.5	154.5
West curb of 25th avenue..	152.0	152.0

Section 5. So much of Grade Ordinance No. 53 and so much of all other ordinances defining the grades of the above streets, as conflicts with the provisions of this ordinance, is hereby repealed.

Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed December 15th, 1892.

JOHN GROVES, City Clerk.
E. P. DAVIS, President City Council.
Approved December 19th, 1892.
GEO. P. BEMIS, Mayor.

YOUR EYES

ARE TROUBLING YOU!

Well, come and have them examined by our optician free of charge, and, if necessary, fitted 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. GOLD SPECTACLES or EYE GLASSES FROM $1.00 UP. Plain, smoke, blue or white glasses, for protecting the eyes, from 50c a pair up.

Max Meyer & Bro. Co

Jewelers and Opticians.

Farnam and Fifteenth Street

ORDINANCE NO. 3388.

An Ordinance amending Special Ordinance No. 1873, being an ordinance levying a special tax and assessment for the construction of sidewalks.

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

Section 1. That that part of Special Ordinance No. 1873 that reads as follows: "S R Johnson, 61¾ ft lot 4 Perkins' sub of Capitol addition, $36.69," be amended so as to read, "Winafred A. Gallagher, 61¾ ft of n½2 ft of block 4 Perkins' sub of Capitol addition, $36.69."

Section 2. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed December 29th, 1892.

JOHN GROVES, City Clerk.
E. P. DAVIS, President City Council.
Approved December 29th, 1892.
GEO. P. BEMIS, Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 3389.

An ordinance ordering the grading of Woolworth avenue from 2nd street to 6th 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 Woolworth avenue from 2d street to 6th 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 portions of the avenue above specified, have petitioned the city council to have said avenue graded to the present established grade without charge to the city, and that the cost be made payable in ten equal installments therefore, Woolworth avenue from 2nd street to 6th 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. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed December 30th, 1892.

JOHN GROVES, City Clerk.
E. P. DAVIS, President City Council.
Approved December 30th, 1892.
GEO. P. BEMIS, Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 3387.

An ordinance declaring the necessity of grading 5th street from Pierce street to Woolworth avenue, and appointing three disinterested appraisers to assess and determine the damages, if any, to the property owners, which may be caused by