WHAT MAKES A GREAT CITY

The Subject Discussed at Length at the Commercial Club.

TALKED AFTER THEY HAD FEASTED.

A Meeting at Which the Needs and the Interests of a Great City Are Handled by the Business Men.

The twelfth monthly meeting of the Commercial club, with dinner and post-prandial attachment, was held at the club rooms last night, and about seventy-five of the members were present to listen to an expression of views as to "What Makes a Great City."

As soon as the toothsome spread had been disposed of in a manner most satisfactory to the assembled Commercialites, Secretary Drexel submitted the monthly report, showing that seventeen applications for membership had been favorably acted upon. There is $154.10 in the treasury, and collectable fees amounting to $36.10 owing to the club. Forty names have been dropped from the rolls for nonpayment of dues. Attention was called to the fact that with a membership of over 700, the number of habitues of the club rooms at the noon hour ought to be at least 100 instead of only forty or fifty, as is frequently the case. It was stated that several excursion trips were in contemplation, for the purpose of establishing closer business relations with western Iowa merchants.

Freight Commissioner Utt was not present, having been called to Kansas City on business connected with a new enterprise, but his report was on hand and was read by the secretary. It called attention to the Texas excursion of thirty-two of the members of the club, which had resulted in a reduction of the differential in favor of Omaha of $11 per car, increasing the receipts here 7,000 cars per year. Another result of the concerted action of the club was the bringing here this spring of 350 merchants from out of the state, 75 per cent of whom had never been here before, and 40 per cent of whom had not before appeared on the books of the local jobbers as customers. Negotiations were now being carried on with a glove concern and two boot and shoe manufacturers, who would employ 300 people. Each wanted $25,000 stock subscribed by local capital. Attention was called to the move to have an Indian supply depot located here, which would purchase goods of the value of $10,000,000 per annum. It could be secured if the dealers would agree to bid low enough. The commissioner called attention to the opportunity that awaited the action of the moneyed men of the city, and touched on the material advantage that would accrue to the city if the present golden moments were improved.

The topic of the evening was then taken up, and G. M. Hitchcock was first called on to speak of the "Influence of the Press."

The editor of the World-Herald said he had been told he need not confine himself strictly to the text, and he took advantage of that permission to steer entirely clear of it and avoid an admission that his personal experience was such as to lead him to believe that the press didn't have any influence at all. He was inclined to take a very pessimistic view of the "great city" situation, and declared that the days of great city building had gone by. He said that the growth of cities in the past ten years had been far greater than there was any reason to believe it would be in the next decade, as the cities had far outstripped the rural districts and must wait for the country to catch up. The farms had been pauperized to build up the cities. People went to the cities to live for one of two reasons—either for the comfort, convenience and luxury they afforded, or for the commercial, industrial and business advantages—either for comfort, or for the greater facilities afforded for making money more rapidly. The prevailing depression had been altogether that of the cities. Agriculture had never been more prosperous and promising than today. Men were not making money in any of the cities, and none of them offer an attractive field for business enterprise. The building of cities had been overdone, yet those whose whole interests were here must face the problem of how to make Omaha great. It must be made more attractive to live in, and must offer greater advantages to those now living here, or those to come. The best schools, most beautiful parks, finest churches, amusements of all kinds and the best possible metropolitan life that could be secured must be offered.

The speaker evinced a pessimistic tendency, and took the position that property was overtaxed. He wanted a more economical municipal government, and was certain that property must have better protection and security. There was no responsibility for city government here, and this must be changed. Hundreds of thousands of dollars had been squandered in the county hospital, yet there was no one who could be held accountable or punished for it. The mayor should be vested with almost autocratic powers and then held to a strict accountability. If an independent county government could be secured, which was not probable, it should be a one man power, that could be held individually responsible for every appointment. It was now a hydra-headed monster with no central point that could be located or reached, and when there was a change the people only found themselves right where they were before. If the people of Omaha would save their property from the tax-eaters they must centralize the power of government in a few men who should remain as long as they were faithful to their trust. A great population did not necessarily mean a great city. It must be great in enterprise, it must have geographical advantage, luck and men. If chance located in a city men who could combine and act together as one man, obstacles could be overcome that could not otherwise be moved away. The question now was, "Could men here in Omaha drop their prejudices and sacrifice a few personal interests, and get together for enterprising, concerted action?" The city had already had too many enterprises not well founded to embark on any more. If this club could so get together all would be well, even if no more new enterprises were secured in a twelve-month.

A CHILD OF RAILROADS.

Jules Lumbard spoke on the "Influence of the Railroads." He said it was superfluous to argue about the necessity of railroads, for it was vain to boast of fertile fields and abundant harvests if there were no means of getting the harvests to market. What men consumed did not fatten their pocketbooks. Food well digested might increase their muscle and physical comfort, but it did not swell their bank account. New York harbor had made New York City, for it induced the building of railroads to and from that port, opening up interior transportation lines and making ports of entry and departure of every station on those roads. Omaha was a child of the railroads, born of the Union Pacific, and nurtured by each and all of the other lines that have since come in here. It was a mean man who forgot his own mother or who turned his back on the one who had held his hand and helped him while learning to walk alone. The railroads had given Omaha the stock yards and the shops and prevented her from being a big farm today, and a mighty poor farm at that. Her people should show their appreciation, not by complaining and threatening, but should send for the representatives of those roads when any difficulties presented themselves and have a fair understanding. Omaha's future depended on the same source that had made her. It was time to call a halt on adverse legislation. The roads had been slandered and abused and insulted, simply to make votes for pothouse politicians and because there were more people who did not own roads than there were of those who do. Railroad men were not all fools, and knew that too high a rate was prohibitive and reduced earnings. There was no point in the state where there was not competition, and the same condition that would prevent liverymen from robbing their customers would prevent the railroads from doing the same thing. It must be supposed that the man who buys the horse and wagon, pays the blacksmith bills and buys the feed knows better what rate to charge than the man who hires the horse and vehicle for a ride. Yet the new rule was that the passenger must be allowed to fix the rate with himself. It was true that the railroad was a public carrier and was chartered by the legislature, but no legislature ever granted a charter on the sole account of the railroad. It was in the interest of the public. It was a child of the legislature, but private funds built it, and why should it be confiscated. That was nothing but larceny. Legislation was a double-edged weapon. A granger Kansas legislature had passed a law to prevent the collection of debts. It was done in the interest of the debtor, but it ruined the credit of the state and kept capital from going there. It was true that they had prevented the collection of debts, for they had at the same time prevented the contracting of debts. If the railroads were frozen out the people would have to do without them and do their traveling by wagon. It was proper, however, that the roads should treat all their patrons alike and afford the same facilities to all. After they did that they should be let alone, for they couldn't injure any one else without hurting themselves.

Dr. S. Wright Butler was called upon to speak of the "Influence of the Churches." He took his text from Hebrews II: "God hath prepared for them a city." He said that the holy writ referred to that city as the sum of heavenly felicity. Some had said that God made the country, but that man had made the towns. He did not agree with that view. It was not in the bible. He had often thought that if that were true, then man would have a little the best of it. The cities were the fireplaces of civilization, the hearths where men warmed themselves under the inspiration of the grandest and best things of life. The greatest victories for freedom had been conceived behind the walls of cities, and they had produced men from ancient times down to modern whose names would always live. Jerusalem, the city of David; six Grecian cities strove for the honor of Homer dead, where he had alive begged for bread.

VIRTUE AND WISDOM NEEDED.

It was manliness, virtue and wisdom that made a city great. Make Omaha so that the righteous in it would be blessed, so that it would be reputable for its squareness and uncomfortable for the crooks, and it would prosper. Every man was responsible for one individual, and that was himself. Let each see to it that that one man was upright in every way and it would do more toward the upbuilding of Omaha than anything else.

Rev. T. J. Mackay took the position that cities made men, instead of the previously asserted ground that men made cities. Men came to cities because it called out all that was grandest and best in them. It was the field in which the greatest and best was being constantly brought out. It was so in architecture, in music, in literary effort, and the surroundings were calculated to inspire the broadest development possible. It must not be supposed that man controls only himself. That was a mistaken idea. Men's actions did not influence themselves as much as they did others. They were not living and working for money alone. If they did, they would build up a wall of money and entomb themselves. Merchants and business men were constantly helping ministers, literary men and others to live. There was something grandly attractive in personal influence, and a square life was desirable above all things. Squareness was greatness, the complement of everything perfect. Men forgot the source from which they sprung and their accountability to God. They were prone to legislate simply with the next election in view, forgetting the greater power to which they were accountable. They were the slaves of business, and forgot the duty they owed to their fellow men. If it were not for that forgetfulness there would be none of the existing feeling between the rich and the poor. If it were not for the obligation felt toward the gold and railroad power there would be a sudden end to this suspense on the ragged edge of bankruptcy while this tariff tinkering was going on.

It was true that men liked to get near a church, but that was as close as some of them ever got. Men must be godly and acknowledge God in the city as well as in the churches. Then they would have a truly great city and common justice would be done between man and man.

Upon W. F. Gurley devolved the task of reviewing the situation and summing up the crying needs of the hour. He said he agreed with the other speakers as far as they went, but they did not go far enough. Lots of people were built on a broad gauge plan theologically, but on the narrow gauge plan from a business standpoint. It must be remembered that the New Jerusalem was already paved and built up on either side with the grand palaces of immortality in the city not made with hands. Omaha wanted paved streets and big buildings, and the work would have to be done with hands. Another thing—the New Jerusalem was assured of a big population, for the untold millions of the earth were to dwell there. This was simply an argument in favor of more people in order to have a great and model city, and it couldn't be secured unless people took the business view of it. Omaha people had been asleep long enough and must get out and do something. There never was a battle fought and won without the beating of drums and the hurrahs of the thousands. The attention of outsiders must be called to the advantages of this city. Mr. Hitchcock had complained of the taxation of his real estate. While it was true that Hitchcock owned a lot of realty and was entitled to say something about taxation, it was also the right of other people to talk on the same subject, even though they were not equally endowed with this world's goods. Hitchcock didn't make the value of that realty.

OTHERS INCREASED THE VALUE.

Years ago, all his property around the corner of Twentieth and Dodge and Twentieth and Farnam could have been bought for $500 or $600. Now it was worth tens of thousands of dollars. Hitchcock hadn't increased its value, but the thousands of other people who had come here had added to its value and had a right to say something about its taxation. The trouble was that real estate owners had too decided a tendency to kick about taxation, instead of exhibiting enterprise in the way of adding to the value of their property. Mr. Hitchcock had an idea that if everybody would sit down and keep still, after a while some nice old men away off somewhere would get ready to die and would take their money and come to Omaha before shuffling off this mortal coil. Omaha wasn't looking for that kind of people. She wasn't hankering for an opportunity to swell the population of her cemeteries. She wanted live men, and she insisted that they should not be too infernal conservative. They must not be afraid to push new enterprises, even to the extent of investing some of their own capital. While it was true that some of Omaha's millionaires were not the most enterprising in the world, it must not be expected that the whole matter rested with them, even in the matter of the Platte river canal. The building of that canal would be the salvation of Omaha. The most skilled engineers in the country had given their official opinion that it was a practicable thing, and there were men here ready to go into it. The turning of the first spadeful of earth for that purpose would signal the return to prosperity. It would mean the turning of a thousand wheels, and would mean 500,000 population in ten or twelve years. It would double the population of the city in five years. The day of big cities had not gone by. The highest stage of civilization would not be reached until there was one or more big cities in every state in the union. There would good come of getting together and resolving for certain ends. Every great accomplishment was so started. If a big meeting could be assembled at the Coliseum, and 10,000 citizens would resolve enthusiastically that Omaha should be a great city, inside of ten days every dry bone in Omaha would rattle.

Mr. H. D. Caldwell of Chicago, who was present as a guest, was called upon for an opinion as to the needs of the city. He said he didn't see as there was much the matter with Omaha. He found that her richest citizens were not her most interested or enthusiastic ones. He saw some houses that he considered too fine for the city as it stands today, but it had the garden of Eden behind it, and it could not but be the nucleus of one of the greatest cities in the country. What it needed now more than anything else was manufactures. He said he was a manufacturer himself and was selling iron and steel here. Omaha people ought to be ashamed to let a Chicago man do that, for they should be manufacturing those goods right here at home. He had formerly lived in St. Louis. That city had considered the natural advantage of location sufficient, and the fearful mistake had cost her millions of dollars. She had allowed her narrow-minded Frenchmen to build narrow streets across which they could shake hands or pass their babies back and forth as they sat on the porches, and now, after years of suffering because of it, she was just beginning to recover. Philadelphia was a good, quiet, staid old Quaker city, but the impress of William Penn could still be detected in the countenances of every man to be seen on the streets. No city could continue to grow without manufactures, and when the people of Omaha were able to have the faith and confidence in their city that the people of Chicago had in their city they would build the canal that means so much to them, and would benefit the hundreds of thousands of people that the cheap power would bring here to take up their abode.

After the speaking the members adjourned to the club parlors, where a social hour was most agreeably passed.

All in a Tremble

Nervous, elderly ladies use this phrase to describe their tremors, and highly graphic it is. Nerves "all in a tremble" are best tranquilized and strengthened with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The bitters is a nervine because it is a tonic for the nerves, and tone is what the nerves require if they are weak and shaky. Digestion and assimilation are insured by it, and it remedies constipation, biliousness and malaria.

HAYDEN BROS,

The Dress Goods and Silk Counters Are Crowded—Here Are Tomorrow's Attractions.

DRESS GOODS.

Our line will bear us out in the statement that

NEVER

in the history of Omaha has such a line been offered and at prices, which were we to engage the entire space of The Bee would not be able to half enumerate their value.

You must see them.

Our special offering of 46-inch FREDERICK ARNOLD'S best German henrietta continues, and at

59c

must surely convince you what we are doing.

The 46-inch silk gloria

At 75c.

We'll leave this for you to judge.

That line of 38-inch herringbone stripes and natty little checks at 29c is the wonder of the dress goods business.

They were never made for less than 45c.

REMNANTS, REMNANTS.

Our center counters are loaded and we must get them out of the store. Watch for our add on these and we will make the price so

LOW

That competition will be out of the question.

Watch our remnant day.

Watch our remnant day in dress goods.

HAYDEN BROS.

SILKS, SILKS.

The newest thing out in wash silks at Hayden Bros.

On Wednesday morning we will place on sale in our silk department 1,200 yards of the new brocaded chuddah wash silks.

These goods are 24 inches wide, come in the natural undyed color of the raw silk, and will wash as well as linen and wear like iron.

These goods are really worth $1.00 per yard, but our New York buyer secured them so that we are able to sell them at the unprecedented price of 49c a yard.

Come in and see what beautiful goods they are.

Chuddah Brocaded Wash Silks, 49c a yard.

HAYDEN BROS.

Don't fail to attend the sale of horses at Union stock yards barn, South Omaha, Wednesday. A. B. Clarke.

LEMEN BROS.' CIRCUS.

The Largest Popular Price Show on Earth.

The fact that human intelligence is not essential to success in pugilism is demonstrated by the performances of Tom, the trained kangaroo, which are diverting the patrons of the great Lemen Bros.' shows daily. Tom stands six feet high, and, planted solidly upon his two long hind legs, with the adjunct of a powerful tail, he is able to stand up before human boxers and deal honest blows that would do severe damage to his antagonist but for the fact that the fists of both are covered with padded gloves. Lemen Bros.' exhibit here this season on Wednesday, May 16.

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued by the inspector yesterday:

J. P. Smith, printing office, Fourth and Bancroft streets	$ 300
St. Mary Magdaline's Catholic church, brick church, 1614 Douglas	8,000
Lewis S. Reed, frame dwelling, Seventeenth and Canton	1,000
Charles Offutt, two and one-half story brick residence, Thirty-ninth and Davenport	15,000
James Kirmer, four one and one-half story frame dwellings, 432-438, South Twenty-fourth, $1,500 each	6,000
Four minor permits	200
Total	$30,500

Two car loads of Missouri horses at auction without reserve Wednesday. Union stock yards barn. A. B. Clarke.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

R. Dent of Des Moines is in the city.

M. Ryan of Stuart, Ia., is at the Dellone.

J. A. Gamer of the Indianola Paint and Ochre company of Indianola, Neb., is in the city to attend the stockholders' meeting at the Arcade this morning.

Irwin A. Medlar, editor of the Daily Hotel Reporter of this city, was married to Miss Lotta J. Jenkins of this city yesterday afternoon. Immediately after the ceremony the couple left for Chicago and the east.

Superintendent of Police W. H. Murray of Hornellsville, N. Y., and Lawrence Murray of Elmira, N. Y., delegates to the Ancient Order of Hibernians convention, are the guests of Captain Cormack and Sergeant Ormsby today.

Nebraskans at the Hotels.

At the Mercer—C. B. Kirk, Clarks; T. C. and Verna Rutter, Stanton; C. E. Smith and wife, Beatrice; L. H. Bremer, Belden; S. S. English, Eagle; Mrs. R. E. Jones, Kearney; C. Jones, Kearney.

At the Paxton—T. P. Haley, Broken Bow; C. E. Holmes, Hastings; Mike Elmore, Alliance; D. P. Rolfe, Nebraska City; H. S. Manville, Tilden; W. H. Spearman, McCook; T. T. Kelliher, James Flynn, North Platte; J. Kilpatrick, Beatrice.

At the Millard—G. A. Adams, Lincoln; W. R. Adair Kearney; T. R. Ashley, Decatur; E. D. Gould, Fullerton; E. Fist, Pawnee City; B. F. Bailey and wife, Lincoln; James Bartley, Atkinson; Eugene Moore, Norfolk; Louise Thomas, Ella Abbott, L. A. Mosher, Lincoln.

At the Murray—A. Barnett, McCook; E. S. Miller, Beatrice; Mamie Mullin, Mrs. I. W. Lansing, Lincoln; John Malone, Madison; F. A. McAleer, Albion; H. Torpin, Fremont; C. E. Holmes, Hastings; John Maughan and wife, Wood River; E. F. Towslee, Silver Creek; William Keer, W. H. Ferguson, Hastings.

At the Dellone—E. F. Warren and wife, Nebraska City; W. B. Banning, Wyoming; W. S. Grafton, Western; H. B. Kessler, Atkinson; J. A. Flynn, Lincoln; Robert Craft, R. Feenan, Norfolk; O. A. Brown, Plattsmouth; J. P. Hayes, O'Connor; R. V. Martin, Blair; S. T. Tool, Murdock; J. C. Watson, R. R. Douglas, Nebraska Clay; G. A. Eckles, Chadron; D. Schwindler, Nebraska City.

At the Arcade—George Nycum, Rising; E. D. Voorhees, Lincoln; J. R. Swain and wife, Greeley; James Flynn, North Platte; Walter and Andrew Ewalt, Lyons; G. F. Conoran, York; G. M. Jacobs, Superior; A. Steinhaus and son, Pierce; S. B. Thorne, W. E. Thorne, Bladen; R. H. Lonergan, North Platte; T. A. Bath, Brownville; S. H. Grace, North Platte; W. J. Jolly, Albion; George J. Hertzler, Red Cloud; D. W. Warner, A. Mathison, Wakefield; S. Beckman, J. N. Schafer, Oakland; W. E. Bishop, Charles Gates, Pierce; T. J. Chaffee, Ponca; J. P. Johnson, Kearney; J. F. Kessler, Mrs. A. Stevens, Oakland.

At the Merchants—F. E. Spaulding, Kearney; C. D. Brown, Papillion; W. O. Southwick, Friend; A. Johnson, Curtis; A. A. Kendall, St. Paul; D. C. Howard, Kearney; B. F. Haller, Blair; Jim Perry, Tilden; Mrs. E. Ryan and daughter, Wymore; T. W. Dennis, C. J. Anderson, M. O. Remington, W. Miller, W. Lamson, Neligh; John McGuire, T. McCorly, Wymore; A. J. Zis, Superior; J. C. Kistnor, Fairbury; C. H. Adam, O'Neill; J. E. Ong, Geneva; A. L. Smalls, Fremont; C. E. Coffey, Pat Egan, Plattsmouth; S. C. Heliker, Wilber; J. R. Yount, W. W. Blackman, Fremont; H. S. Reed, O. H. Osborne, Lincoln; A. J. Reveal, Brock; J. W. Powell, Falls city; J. T. Wiesman, Lincoln; P. G. Gordon, Wabash; D. J. Haynes, Holyoke; John Quinn, Wood River; Pat Ninar, Wood River; J. M. Marsh, Fremont; M. W. Walsh, Aurora.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

The Council Rejects the Bid of the Pardee Electric Light Company.

ADOPTED THE PLANS OF THE COMMITTEE

A Majority of the Council Follows the Lead of Hascall and it is Decided to Ask for New Bids for Lighting.

The spectral apparition of Hascall's omnibus electric light ordinance, once consigned to earth by a majority vote of the city council, thence resurrected to serve the purpose of the Wiley contingent, stalked into the council chamber last night. Its appearance had been carefully anticipated and the necessary ten votes were anxiously waiting to give it another lease of life. Thomas and Specht fell into line and their votes made the quota necessary to repudiate the former action of the council in accepting the bid of Pardee & Co. and to provide for a readvertisement under the provisions of the general ordinance which was formally reintroduced and laid over for one week under the rules.

The expected action in regard to the electric light ordinances drew a considerable attendance of interested citizens. S. L. Wiley was on hand early, and held earnest conferences with various members in the committee room while the members were waiting for a quorum. The plans of the joint committee were carried out in detail, as reported in yesterday's Bee. The majority report recommended the substitution of the rejuvenated Hascall ordinance for the ordinances granting franchises to the Thompson-Houston company and Pardee & Co. and provided for a readvertisement for bids under the provisions of the substitute ordinance. The minority report, signed by Cahn and Lemly, recommended the passage of both the former ordinances and of similar ordinances for the benefit of any additional companies that might desire to bid for the privilege of supplying electric light for the city.

Elsasser moved the adoption of the minority report. Hascall claimed that the minority report was out of order, as it referred to different ordinances from the one recommended by the majority of the committee. Burkley opined that as the majority of the committee had retained possession of the ordinances for more than the thirty days allowed by law the minority was perfectly justified in offering a report. The chair decided that both reports were in order. Hascall moved to amend the minority report by striking out all that referred to ordinances not in possession of the minority of the committee. No one seemed to know just what that meant, but it was passed, and then Hascall amended Elsasser's motion by moving the adoption of the minority report.

Saunders took occasion to remark that he did not approve of the general ordinance, but if the city was going to be benefited by obtaining cheaper light, it was a different thing. He would vote for the majority report with the understanding that the ordinance would not be passed until after the bids were received.

Wheeler said he was going to vote for the general ordinance because a majority of the council had voted to defeat it before. He read a telegram from the Excelsior Electric company of Chicago, stating that they were willing to furnish the lights for less than $112, and claimed that the passage of the Hascall ordinance would make the cost of electric lights 33⅓ per cent cheaper.

HOW THEY VOTED.

The majority report was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Back, Bechel, Edwards, Hascall, Jacobsen, Parker, Saunders, Specht, Thomas, Wheeler—10. Nays—Bruner, Burkley, Cahn, Elsasser, Lemly, Howell—6. Holmes and McAndrews were absent.

In connection with the committee report the advertisement for bids as drawn up by the committee was presented for approval. It called for supplying not less than 200 nor more than 300 lights for a period of one year at a uniform rate of not more than $112 per year. The lights were to have a capacity of forty-five volts and 9.5 ampheres, the contract to terminate January 1, 1895. This would make the contract practically cover only a month, as the Wiley contract does not expire until November 28.

Bechel read the decision of the Minnesota judges, which had been previously read to the committee, in which it was alleged that the city of Minneapolis had no power to make a contract for a longer period than one year. He claimed that this was a sufficient reason why the Omaha council could not enter into a contract for a longer period. Specht declared that no company on earth could come in and put in a plant on a yearly contract and such action amounted to a practical prohibition of competition. If the city could only make a contract for a year, then what was going to be done in the case of the gasoline, garbage and asphalt contracts.

Saunders offered an amendment that the time of the contract should be increased to three years. He contended that the Minnesota decision was not in point. The charter of Minneapolis was not identical with that of Omaha. In any case this decision was simply a construction placed upon the law by a lower court and had not yet been passed upon by the supreme court. There was nothing to prevent the council from entering into a contract for any reasonable time.

Cahn asked why all this talk about a maximum rate and yearly contracts had not been heard before. The members had never spoken of it until there was a possible chance of competition, and now it was brought up to muzzle it. Burkley said that he was opposed to advertising for bids for any length of time. The council had already received bids which had never been rejected. In fact, they had been accepted, and the council could not award a contract to one company and then go to work and readvertise. The recommendation of the committee was changed so as to provide for receiving bids for both one and three years, and was then adopted by the same vote that approved the remainder of the majority report.

Later in the evening when the substitute ordinance came up for adoption the fight was renewed with the same result. Hascall's motion that it lay over under the rules was passed by the same ten to six vote.

PASSED OVER THE VETO.

The mayor's veto of the resolution passed at the previous meeting appointing Lewis M. Rheem to perform the duties of city electrician was on the ground that the resolution was in effect the appointment of a city electrician when the power to appoint that officer was vested in the mayor. The resolution was passed over the veto, Bruner, Cahn, Elsasser and Lemly voting to sustain the mayor.

The usual number of estimates on public improvements and several for damages on account of personal injuries were read and referred. A request from the West Side Improvement club to have the Leavenworth street railway line extended to Fifty-fourth street was also referred.

A resolution by Hascall that the city attorney be instructed to make an effort to obtain an order from the United States circuit court to the receivers of the Union Pacific railway instructing them to provide better depot accommodations in Omaha was referred to the committee on judiciary. Resolutions were adopted directing the chairman of the Board of Public Works to remove the squatters from Walnut street, between Second and Third streets; ordering Sherman avenue repaved from Fourth street north to the city limits, and ordering the water works company to lay a main at its own expense on North Nineteenth street from Lake to Ohio streets.

The appointment by the mayor of John F. Flock, W. H. Gates and G. H. Pritchett as appraisers for damages on account of grading Woolworth avenue from Thirty-second avenue to Thirty-six street was approved.

The report of the finance committee against allowing a bill of H. P. Hayes for detective services was adopted.

NOT UNTIL NEXT YEAR.

The same action was taken with a report of the judiciary committee recommending that the matter of compelling the assessors of Douglas county to assess property according to law be left until the next session of the legislature.

By resolution the city offices were ordered closed at 1 p. m. Saturdays, between May 1 and October 1, and the elevator boys will be allowed to alternate in taking a half holiday at the same time.

The contracts and bonds of M. J. Hughes and E. Benedict for the construction of permanent sidewalks were approved.

The members of the committee having in charge the repairing of the Sixteenth street viaduct reported that Solicitor Thurston of the Union Pacific had assured them that his road was willing to pay its apportionment of the expense, but that they were as yet unable to obtain the consent of the Burlington railroad and the street railway company. They were given another week in which to complete their report, and the city engineer was directed to confer with the railroad engineers in respect to the matter.

The resolution of the Board of Park Commissioners requesting the council to borrow $6,840 from the park fund with which to pay damages resulting from the opening of the Florence boulevard was referred to the special committee.

Ordinances were introduced as follows: April appropriation ordinance; providing for refunding taxes paid on the Tenth street viaduct; providing penalties for the violation of the ordinance regulating the construction of buildings; requiring applicants for building permits to give the locations of the buildings as to street and lot lines; amending the ordinance regulating the removal of garbage; ordering the construction of a brick culvert at Forty-eighth and Leavenworth streets; repealing the ordinance widening Fourth street from Williams street to Poppleton avenue; declaring the necessity of changing the grade of Thirty-third street, from Farnam to Dodge streets; increasing the salary of the clerk for the Board of Public Works and amending the ordinances relating to sidewalks and the distribution of advertising matter.

The ordinance creating the Florence boulevard was passed without opposition.

Drop a Postal Card

To R. F. Hunter, 209 Boston building, Denver, Colo., if you want a pamphlet to tell you all about the new gold camp at Balfour, Colo.

POLITICAL DRIFTWOOD.

"I notice the Chicago Times is endeavoring to defend Congressman Bryan in his fight with party enemies in Nebraska," said a staid old Jacksonian yesterday. "It seems a trifle unfortunate, however, that a man as able as Bryan is must go so far from home to find a champion. His friends here want him to run for governor, while the Mortonian wing of the party is seeking his political destruction. I have heard that Bryan is in a quandary—he does not today know whether he shall run for governor or stand again for re-election to congress. Success in either direction, his friends urge, would make him an eligible candidate for the United States senate next winter to succeed Senator Manderson. The old democratic war horses fear Bryan, and are doing all they can to smother him.

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"I hear that ex-Governor Boyd will be brought out as a candidate for congress in this district. I take it that Congressman Mercer will ask the republicans for a renomination, and in that event it will be a hotly-contested campaign in this city next fall. Mercer can thank his stars that he was not called upon to perform the dangerous duty of naming certain of his friends for official positions, and consequently of offending the ninety and nine of his other friends who were candidates for the same positions. Men in the camp of the opposition assert that ex-Governor Boyd can have the unanimous nomination to represent the Second district of Nebraska in the Fifty-third and Fifty- fourth congress if he wants it.

"By the way, Mercer's visit here two or three weeks ago was not altogether for the purpose of fixing up his fences, as was supposed. In every man's life there is a romance, and pretty well authenticated rumors whisper that in the near future he will wed a beautiful lady who resides not far distant from the laughing waters of Minnehaha.

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"Considerable interest is manifested in state republican politics just now. Candidates for the gubernatorial nomination are springing up on all sides. From the date of the meeting of the state central committee here on the 22d the open contest will begin. While nothing definite can be said as to the way the cat will jump, my opinion is that the horde of party barnacles will suffer many hard jolts. The talk I hear leads me to conclude that the brood of state house and cell house cuckoos will have to fly to another perch. Of course it is too soon to form any definite idea of results, but the sentiment I gather is in favor of a new deal in republican politics. You remember the democrats had less than 40,000 votes in the last state election. You also know that the failure of the democratic administration at Washington has estranged many men who had the past few years voted with that party. So you see the republicans of Nebraska have a chance to regain lost strength this year, if the state convention shall rise to the occasion."

Pills that cure sick headache: DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Showers and Cooler Weather for Nebraska Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The indications for Wednesday are:

For Nebraska—Showers; cooler; winds shifting to northwest.

For Iowa—Showers and probably thunder storms; warmer in the northeast and cooler in the west portion; south winds, becoming variable.

For Missouri—Showers and probably thunder storms; showers in the southern portion tonight; warmer, except nearly stationary temperature in the extreme eastern portion; south winds.

For South Dakota—Showers; cooler; northwest winds.

For Kansas—Showers; cooler, except nearly stationary temperature in the southwest portion; south, shifting to west winds.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, May 8.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with corresponding day of past four years:

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Maximum temperature	82°	53°	46°	82°
Minimum temperature	48°	46°	37°	55°
Average temperature	65°	50°	42°	68°
Precipitation	.00	.37	.49	.00

Statement showing the condition of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1894:

Normal temperature	59°
Excess for the day	6°
Excess since March 1	330°
Normal precipitation	.14 inch
Deficiency for the day	.14 inch
Deficiency since March 1	2.25 inches

Little pills for great ills: DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

FROM THE MANUFACTURER

UNDERWEAR

Invest twenty-five cents with us, and we'll cover your skin with a 50c article—dead sure—give you selection at that. We have balbriggan in cream or brown, or gauze, in white or brown.. ..... 25c

Ever sold as cheap from the days of Adam, let you pick your choice at that. Balbriggan in cream or brown—Jaeger ribbed, in dark drab, or the new dark lavender shade called Erdebraun..... ..... 35c

Drawers or shirts of real two thread Otis gosset finished balbriggan, of cream color, or Maco fibre goods of a darker shade—can't buy 'em anywhere at less than 75c..... ..... 50c

Ever bought natural French balbriggan for 60c, eh? We sell 'em at that with silken finish on edges. 60c

45c For real Egyptian 2-thread combed goods—same article retails at 75c.

75c Buys right here the genuine Harvard Jersey ribbed, silk trimmed underwear, cost you elsewhere 40 per cent higher..

85c All we charge for genuine French imported balbriggan, and it's as staple as a postage stamp— everywhere at not less than $1.25.

$1.00 You compare 'em to any $1.50 underwear you see and you'll give the verdict in our favor. Any article is a 4-thread lisle, soft finish, in washable cream. None finer in this line of make.....

DIRECT TO YOUR SKIN.

Nebraska Clothing Co

Cor. DOUGLAS & 14TH Sts.

Last call for Catalogue.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES."

GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF

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POWER FROM GASOLINE

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CHEAPER THAN STEAM.

No Boiler. No Steam. No Engineer.

BEST POWER for Corn and Feed Mills, Baling Hay, Running Separators, Creameries, &c.

OTTO GASOLINE ENGINES

Stationary or Portable.

1 to 50 H. P. 8 to 20 H. P.

Send for Catalogue, Prices, etc., describing work to be done.

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MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities.

BEFORE AND AFTER

CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because ninety per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5,000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if six boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, six for $5.00, by mail, prepaid. With a $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold by all druggists. Ask for it, take no other. Write for free Medical Book sent sealed in plain wrapper. Address NERVE SEED CO., Masonic Temple, Chicago.

MANHOOD RESTORED! "NERVE SEEDS." This wonderful remedy guaranteed to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervousness, all drains and loss of power in Generative Organs of either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants, which lead to Infirmity, Consumption or Insanity. Can be carried in vest pocket. $1 per box, 6 for $5, by mail prepaid. With a $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold by all druggists. Ask for it, take no other. Write for free Medical Book sent sealed in plain wrapper. Address NERVE SEED CO., Masonic Temple, Chicago.

BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

For sale in Omaha, Neb., by Sherman & McConnell and by Kuhn & Co., Druggists.

DINING TABLES.

Without a good dining table you are half in and half out of comfort. You may serve a dozen courses, but the charm, the beauty, the refinement, the dignity of the meal are all somewhat marred.

Nine times out of ten it is unwise to buy cheap furniture, but it is the apotheosis of stupidity to purchase a cheap dining table. Let us save you this blunder if our influence can avail anything.

You can always secure a good table at a reasonable price if you take time to select it. They are sometimes a little difficult to find. Here is one that is an unusual bargain for a center pillar pattern.

The board is two inches in depth with a massive carved box frame. The legs are very decorative with fine claw feet.

Lowest prices in Omaha.

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FURNITURE of Every Description.

Temporary Location, 1206-1208 DOUGLAS ST., MILLARD HOTEL BLOCK.

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DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It Never Fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Prop'rs, Cincinnati, O. 48-page book of particulars free. To be had of Kuhn & Co., Druggists, 15th and Douglas Sts., Omaha, Neb.

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Officers and Directors:—Henry W.