BOTH SIDES OF THE CANAL

Matters Affecting the Proposition For and Against Are Here Presented.

IS THE WATER SUPPLY SUFFICIENT

If the Rivers that Are Depended On Will Afford the Flow Needed, is the Price to Be Charged for Power Reasonable?

OMAHA, Oct. 18,-A proposition is to be submitted to the voters of Douglas county at the general election to donate \$1,000,000 in bonds to aid the corporation known as the Omaha Canal and Power company to construct the so-called Platte river canal. In this article I intend to point out certain

defects in this scheme, and I shall show the following statements to be facts: First-That the water supply of the Platte river alone cannot be depended upon, for the feason that that stream frequently goes en-

tirely dry between Kearney and Columbus. Second-That the two streams from which the Omaha Canal and Power company expect to get their water supply-namely the Loup and Etkhorn- are being rapidly tapped by irrigators, and shall soon run dry for several months each year. When this occurs, and the day is very near, there will no longer be any supply of water for the proposed canal and Douglas county will find itself with a dry ditch and a shattered credit.

Third-It will be shown that the Omaha Canal and Power company are not complying with the representations of the promotors of that enterprise, but have submitted a proposition to build a canal with a capacity far inferior to the canal originally contemplated. That corporation now binds itself to construct a canal capable of furnishing but .42 of the amount of power originally proposed, but 42 of the amount of power that its promoters have always represented themselves as able and willing to develop. Fourth—it will be shown that prices demanded for power delivered in Omaha or South Omeha, and in quantities of from 50-borse power upward, are from 69.7 to 200 per cent in excess of the cost of steam power And that the price asked for water power at Seymour park is not only far

PLATTE RIVER DRY. It is a well known fact that the Platte river is practically dry, at the present time, from Columbus west many miles, and that it has been wholly dry from Columbus to Kear

cost of steam power in this city.

ney for the past two months.

This is not so unusual occurrence, as is abown by affidavitis in my possession, and which are not published here for lack of

These affidavits are sworn to by men who have lived on the Platte river for thirty years, and who assert that that river goes dry at Columbus as often as one year in every three, and that it becomes nearly dry at Kearney quite as often. RESULT OF IRRIGATION.

From the affidavits it is evident that no can be placed on the flow of the

Platte river alone. The Loup and Elkhorn are the sole sources from which the Omaha Canal and Power company can expect to get their water supply. City Engineer Rosewater has shown that the low water flow of these streams last August was, in cubic feet per second, as

Platte at Fremont (same as Loup at Columbus) Elkhorn at Arlington

Mr. Rosewater further states in the same report that a "constant flow under present conditions can be depended upon from the Loup Fork and Eikhorn rivers." This is an undoubted fact, but is it likely that "present conditions" shall endure?

river and its tributaries are among the best streams for the purpose of rivers, then who irrigation, within the state of Nebraska spinions worth? not undertake to may. They never disappear like the Platte and Republican rivers; they seldom flood the valleys, but maintain fairly uniform flow throughout the entir It is stated on good authority that the

flow of the Loup at Columbus was, during the low water last August, about 1,200 cubic With the aid of the greater volume that flows in the spring and early summer it is probable that the total flow of this stream and its tributaries would be sufficient to irri-gate 400,000 acres of land, though this estimate requires that the utmost skill be used in the design of the irrigation works, and the greatest economy exercised in the distribtion of water, and that the seepage flow be again utilized to the fullest practical extent Yet in the valley of the Loup and its tributaries, there are no less than 750,000 acres of good, broad, level, bottom lands

that need irrigation.

Where the water supply is sufficient irrigation works can be cheaply constructed. The farmers and business men of those valleys are alive to the situation and irrigation is the one subject uppermost in their minds to-day. That this is so will be evinced by the following facts, of which I have knowledge.

Loup to irrigate from 15,000 to 20,000 acres of land. A ditch of some thirty-five or forty miles in length is being constructed in Custer county on the Middle Loup river to irr gate from 30,000 to 40,000 acres of land. These two ditches are expected to be in operation next year. Companies have been formed and surveys made for other ditches, From Hawley, Blaine county, east twenty

From Burwell to Ord. Near Fullerton. From Genea to Columbus.

On the Middle Loup, in Sherman county, precinct bonds in the sum of \$24,000, have seen recently voted to aid this enterpr That which is true of the Loup is equally

Irrigation is being pushed on that stream in Holt county, and it will soon be largely liminished in volume by the up-stream Now it is often stated that the water from

irrigation works returns by seepage to the This is only partially true; a small per-

centage does return, only to be used again in seepage ditches. No fact is better ex-tablished than the fact that wherever extensive irrigation is practiced the streams ultimately run dry during the greater part of the irrigation season. a letter dated September 26, 1804, from the assistant state engineer of Colorado, Mr. Parter J. Preston, in which he says:

"The amount of water discharged into the Platte (by the Cache is Poudre river) at the

ordinary low water stage during the irriga-tion season is practically nothing."

That this is true of irrigation streams

generally can be seen by turning to the state-ment of Major J. W. Powell, late of the United States geological survey, given before the committee on irrigation of the house of representatives on March 1, 1890. The report reads as follows:

Major Powell—When water is taken out (of a stream) for the purpose of slack water navigation or fer power the water is returned to the channel, but in the case of irrigation it is largely used.

The Chairman—That is the same rule in The Chairman—That is the same rule in the case of the chairman. regard to irrigation; they take it out and devote it to irrigation purposes and return it, so it is left in the channel.

Major Powell-liut the greater part is never feturned.

The Chairman—It is evaporated.

Major Powell—It is evaporated.

It is unnecessary to multiply testimony. These two statements establish the fact that extensive strigation ultimately exhausts the

In this way the waters of the Loup river shall be exhausted within a very short term shall be exhausted within a very short term of years, for the farmers and business men of the Loup river country are united in the belief that they must have irrigation or else farm at a loas. The experience of the last year has demonstrated to all that which many have long believed. With only sufficient water to irrigate about one-half of the bottom lands, does any one imagine that the people of these valleys are going to ait.

And we also see that the cost of the water of the water power of the water power in the other parts of the country. Can that company offer any reasonable explanation of this?

When power is to be transmitted into offer any reasonable explanation of this?

When power is to be transmitted into off the water power in the other parts of the country. Can that company and the county commissioners. This involves that the people of these valleys are going to ait.

them for the benefit of a real estate speculation at this end? Power company really think this, then they but little understand the sentiment of the people of this state. It is uncleas for them to point to their ditch as an irrigation scheme and endeavor in that way to win

sympathy and support. That is a very thin subterfuge and will PROPOSED CANAL OF INFERIOR CA-PACITY.

A paper published in this city, called 'Trrigation," of which Mr. R. B. Howell, the
chief engineer of the Omaha Canal and
Power company, is the editor, published
some months ago a lengthy account of "The
Omaha Cana," in which the following assection was made: "The head obtained at
Seymour park, the terminus, exceeds 135
feet, which, together with the amount of
water to be delivered, which will exceed 1,500

water to be delivered, which will exceed 1,500 cubic feet per second, will develop between 18,000 and 20,000 horse power for twenty-four hours per day. It is proposed to sell this power to manufacturing establishments at the rate of \$15 per horse power per annum."

Briefly, this has been the ostensible plan of the Omaha Canal and Power company. These are the figures to which the promoters refer us, and this is the pabulum on which we have been fed, the bait that has been

hung on a glittering book to attract support and votes. Though they have not done so directly, yet indirectly the various engi-neers in the employ of this company have implied that this was the plan to be adopted. Mr. Andrew Rosewater, however, was more frank with the people of this county, and in his annual report of January 1, 1894, has shown that two propositions were being con-sidered-propositions that were widely diferent in the results obtained. And, as a member of the citizens' committee which assisted in formulating the present propoinsisted that the company be compelled to show its hand and declare specifically what it proposed to do. This they have done, and behold the result! Instead of a canal, with a continuous flow of 1,500 cubic feet per sec-

ond, they now only propose to build a canal with a capacity for a continuous flow of 750 cubic feet per second, and the use of reservoirs to conserve the night flow giving an available supply at Seymour park of 1,800 cubic feet per second for ten hours per day According to the original scheme, it was

proposed to build a ditch that would furnish 18,750 mechanical horse-power continuously. According to the present proposition, it agreed to build a ditch that shall furnish 2,500 mechanical horse-power for only ten hours per day, and 308 days per year. Now let us see how these two propositions

According to the original scheme it was roposed to furnish each year 18,750 horsein excess of the cost of water power in other localities, but is actually greater than the owerx24 hoursx365 days-164,250,000 mechan-

According to the present proposition it is only proposed to furnish each year 22,500 horse-powerx10 hoursx308 days—69,390,000 mechanical horse-power hours.

In other words, instead of the great power that was to "cival Niagara," to cast Minneapolis, Holyoke and other upstart power cen-ters into the shade, we find that the promotors of this scheme have backed down, and now only offer us 42 per cent of the power now only oner us 42 per cent of the power that they have always represented them-selves to be able and willing to develop. It is a matter of record, however, that they have not diminished the size of the bonus for which they ask

It so happens that there is a good reason for this ignominious backdown, and it lies in the fact that all of the reports of engi-neers have, until within three months, been based on a continuous flow of 3,000 cubic fee per second in the Platte and Elkhorn rivers. In his report to the county commissioners last September Mr. Andrew Rosewater has shown that this assumption was 100 per cent in excess of the truth, and that the actual combined flow of these two streams was, at that time, but 1.423 cubic feet per second. Immediately on the receipt of this report consternation spreads among the canal pro-

moters. They abandon their original inter tion of building a really great power, and de-cide to cut down their scheme to 42 per cent of its former proportions, without, however, cutting down their demands for a subsidy a single dollar. If the engineers who have endorsed this scheme in such unqualified terms are no nearer the truth in their other estimates and

opinions than they were in their estimate of the minimum flow of the Platte and Elkhorn rivers, then what are those estimates and

STEAM POWER. Turning again to "Irrigation," the paper edited by Mr. R. B. Howell, the chief engineer of the Omaha Canal and Power com-pany, we find under the head of "The Omaha Canal" this statement: "Between 18,000 and 20,000 horse-power will be developed for twenty-four hours per day. It is

proposed to sell this power to manufacturing Had the canal company stuck to this they would have been somewhere near the mark of "cheap power." But let us see. In the proposition submitted the lowest price offered is for water power at Sey-mour park. This is placed at \$18 per

hurse-power for ten hours per day and 308 days per year. For a continuous run this would be at the rate of about \$51 per year, or 3.4 times as great as the price that the writer in "Irrigation" has stated would be charged Fifty-one dollars per horse-power per year is 64 per cent in excess of the cost of steam power to the Street Railway company, whose run is practically continuous. Fifty-one dollars per year is 4 per cent in excess of the cost of steam power to the Woodman Lin-seed Oil works, whose run is continuous night and day. Fifty-one dollars per horse power is 40 per cent in excess of the cost of steam power at the Walnut Hill station of the Water Works company. Fifty-one dollars per horse power per year is 140 per cent in excess of the cost of steam power at the Florence pumping station, and at all of the Water Works pumping stations the run is continuous night and day and seven days in the week the year around. Yet the rate of \$51 per horse power per year, on the basis of a continuous run, is the lowest rate offered by this company, and even this rate

s for Seymour park and not for Omaha or Now, let us see how these figures com-pars with the figures on water power in what may be termed "natural water power

mation of the water power of the United States, and the figures given in the table below, excepting the figures concerning the Omaha canal, are taken therefrom. In order to make an intelligent compari-

son of the Omaha canal with other powers, is has been regarded as operating continu-ously twenty-four hours per day, and the figures given are on that basis.

It might be added here that this is the

only rational bas's on which to discuss its All other estimates are irregular and

Name of Water Fower.	Effective horse-power developed, Efficency To per cent	Cast per borse-power
dioes iellows Falia Narner's Falia Narner's Falia Nolvoko toppleton, Wis. satikanna (Ledyard, Wiss). maha canal	6,536 (1 7,040) 4,329 12,069	14.6 7.6 7.6 1603.0 2065.0

to be 11,000 gross for aixteen hours per day, and the cost \$14.08 per horse power per year, which is equivalent to \$21.12 per year for a twenty-four-hour run.

The power at Lowell is 1.845 gross for fifteen hours per day.

The cost was not determined.

idly down and permit that water to flow past sliding scale from \$23 to \$55 per horse power power delivered continuously for one year in Omaha and South Omaha. Compare these figures and we see the hollowness of the

claim of cheap power: Cost of power in quantities of fifty horse-power and upward per horse-power per year on the basis of a continuous run: Present cost of steam power in Omaha and South Omaha \$21 16 to \$ 67.75

Bear in mind that these figures are for users of fifty horse power and upward. Te users of power in quantities of less than fifty horse power the canal proposition offers dis-tinct advantages over independent steam engines but such such users can undoubtedly rent powers from larger concerns at a less

figure than offered by this proposition.
Indeed there are strong reasons to believe that a central steam plant could be built in the very heart of the city of Omaha without the aid of a bonus at a cost of one-quarter of this ridiculous canal project, and could dis-tribute power by means of either electricity or compressed air to any point within the limits of either Omaha or South Omaha at a cost that would drive the Omaha Canal and Power company out of the field.

Again, how many factories are going to buy power of a concern that would compel them to stand idle fourteen hours out of every twenty-four and one day out of every week? A few perhaps. But how about the mammoth flouring mills, the great producers of cereal products, the paper mills, and the sugar factories that we are told are going to fall over each other in a desperate scramble to locate here? Factories of that class must needs operate day and night, Sundays and week days, for them there is no rest, no

GIGANTIC REAL ESTATE SPECULATION. The actual truth is that the real moving spirits of the Omaha Canal and Power company have no faith in their enterprise cept in so far as they see an opportunity for a real estate speculation. For weeks the individuals of that com-

pany have been quietly picking up options on real estate in the neighborhood of Seymour Park. They ask Douglas county to give them \$1,000,000 to aid their private speculative scheme. At least two of the leading spirits in this enterprise have been gulty of such statements as this: "We do not care if the canal scheme is not a success, we do not care if the water is ever turned on. If we can create a boom that is all we wish." Voters of Douglas county, it is an easy sing to play roulette so long as an accomodating friend stands ready to advance the stakes. Are you going to play the role of that accommodating friend? CURTISS C. TURNER.

IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSITION.

ome Reasons Why the Project Seems

Feasible and Deserving of Support. OMAHA, Oct. 19,-To the Editor of Th Bee: It seems strange that at this stage of the discussion of the Platte river canal it should be necessary to revert to the practicability of the project. The best efforts of several local engineers were put forth upon the surveys and upon the question of water supply. These gentlemen worked independently, and yet their reports tallied in all important details. Then Mr. Fanning of Minneapolis, than whem there is no greater authority on the subject of water supply, as related to engineering, was brought in. The canal was nothing to him, any mere than an engineering enterprise. He was paid his salary and made his report. If it was unsalary and made his report. favorable he got his money just the same. That report was made. It not only unhesitatingly endorsed the practicability of the canal, but said that the conditions under which the work was to be done were partic-

These facts have been made public so often that an apology would be due the readers if it were not for the fact that cortain persons persistently go about the city spreading reports against the feasibility of the canal, and occasionally inserting their misrepresentations in the newspapers. The latest rumor that has been set affoat by these busybodies is that irrigation will be practiced to such an extent in the next few years that the body of water in the Piatte, commissioned officers were also killed. Elkhorn and Loup will be greatly depleted Twenty-six officers were wounded, the high- and not enough will remain to supply the est, a major of artillery, and 381 noncom-Omaha canal. As a matter of fact, the amount of water now taken from those rivers for irrigation purposes is considerable, and propositions to vote irrigation bonds have re-cently been defeated in Elyria, Columbus, Ord and Sumter. But as to the water supply of the proposed canal:

WHERE THE WATER COMES FROM. We depend upon three rivers for our water the Platte, the Loup and the Elkhorn. The Platte river is a mountain stream, and its dood season is in June and July. The Loup is a perennial stream, and has about the same flow of water the year 'round. The Elkhorn river is a flood stream in the springime, like our eastern rivers. The Platte is often dry west of the mouths of the Loups furing the latter part of August, in Septen per, October and into November, until the mows begin to fall upon the mountains again. So we throw the Platte out entirely and consider only the Loups and the Elkhorn. A year ago in October Mr. Andrew Rosewater and Mr. R. B. Howell made two independent gaugings of the Platte river and the Elkhorn and in these two streams Mr. Rosewater found flowing at that time 2,600 cubic fee of water per second, and Mr. Howell, from his calculation, found 2,400 cubic feet per second. This year Mr. Resewater was sent to gauge these streams by the city council, and Mr. House was sent by the county com missioners. Both of them found between 1,400 and 1,500 cubic feet per second in the ombined streams. The oldest residents of Fremont in 1893 said that the Platte was lower then than they had ever known it to be, except once, in the previous twenty years. This year, of course, is an exceptional year, such as has never been experienced in the

cubic feet of water per second for ten hours a day. This would require a flow of 750 cubic feet per second for twenty-four hours per day, that is, the flow for twenty-four hours will be stored so as to be used dur-ing the ten hours. Therefore, in 1893, there was nearly four times as much water as would be required, and in 1894 nearly twice as much water as would be required, so that If there were no other conditions, the ques-tion of water supply would be considered set-

the canal supply would be used in Nebraska along the Loup and along the Elkhorn. The Elkhorn and Loup valleys have been settled for twenty-five years, and today there is not a single canal that is taking water from these streams for irrigation purposes. It is true that they are now, because of this late drouth, discussing the advisability of irriga-tion and proposing the use of the water in this manner, but discussion and action are two different matters. Irrigation, if it ever comes, will be practiced for three months, two of which are June and July, when the Platte is at its fullest. First, because the localities are in the semi-humid regions, and hey have about twenty-four inches of rainfall annually, and it requires about twenty-four inches for crops. In the next place, a large portion of the water that is put upon the land will return to the river. Only that which is absorbed will not return. ibly 60 per cent will return to the river. Now presuming that they do irrigate to a considerable extent, which is not likely, the major portion of this water will be used during June and July when all the Loup water could be spared because then the Platte is in flood. As the Platte begins the Platte is in flood. As the Platte begins to go down, they would cease to use the water in the Loup regions for irrigation purposes, so that the Loups are virtually subject to the canal. But the law of appropriating an actual comparison of the value of the Omaha canal with other powers. We see that it is not such an extraordinary large power as its promoters have represented.

And we also see that the cost of the water power which the Omaha Canal and Power water, and it must be served first and they water, and it must be served first and they water, and it must be served first and they water, and it must be served first and they water, and it must be served first and they

per year for only ten hours per day and 308 sufficiently to disguss, it. Yet the days per year. This is at the rate on the greatest misunderstanding exists among sliding scale of from \$65 to \$157 per horse the little clique which is opthe little clique which is opposing the canalcy, and we are shown figures and alteged results deduced from comparisons which it is most unfair to make. The charges of the company were based on the calculations of the engineers who made the reports. Many thousands of dollars were spent in this way and the conservative business men are perfectly satisfied with the results. If the charges are so much higher than those of other cities how foolish must be the company which hopes to attract manufacturers from other localities. As a matter of fact the charges will be from one-third to one-half was cost of steam power. When you hear these Croakers, just stop and reflect in what position their groundless stories place the gentlemen, who with the aid of the greatest engineering skill of the country, have been calculating on these details for two years past.

There has been only one proposition made little

There has been only one proposition made far as flow of water and development of horse power are concerned. That was last June. Do not be decrived on that point And whatever is said concerning the canal A meeting will soon be held in this city in which every phase of the project will be explained and to which every doubter as to its practicability will be cordially invited to attend.

The only question is: Do you want the canal and prosperity? R. B. PEATTIE.

JOHN THE AGGRESSOR

(Continued from First Page.)

kinds, even the smallest gun boats, will be called from the several seaports to unite with Admiral Ting's forces in protecting the approaches to Tien-Tsin and Peking. Three of the largest cruisers belonging to the Nan-Yang squadron, the Ka-Chai, Na-Sheng and Huan-Ti are all ready, also four formidable torpedo boats, the Lay-Yuen, Tey-Yuen, Tsu-Yuen and Tsing-Yuen. Proposals for arming the ships of the China Merchants company and adding them to the Pei-Yang squadron

are under discussion The Japanese clerk of the ordnance de-partment in Tien-Tsin was executed on Sep-tember 4. He was accused of no crime, but an English newspaper accounts for his execution by saying that his existence was a source of considerable embarrassment to offi-cials who ought to have been alive to the danger of having such a person in the de-partment at a time when the utmost vigipartment at a time when the utmost vigi-lance should have been used to prevent infor-

mation from leaking out in any way.

The naval successes have diverted the public attention from the military movements in northern Corea, and little has been heard respecting the progress of the Japanese army since the capture of Phyong-Yang was announced. Even the details of that important event are few and unsatis-No conclusive statement as to the strength of the Chinese troops engaged has been published, and no official attempt made to reconcile the conflicting estimates of va-rious generals, who allow a speculative range of from 12,000 to 40,000. The lower figure is undoubtedly the most nearly accurate. As regards the number of prisoners taken the discrepancies are bewildering. At first it was fixed at 14,000, but later has steadily grown smaller, until now only some hundreds are claimed.

FATE OF CHINESE A MYSTERY. To the question what became of the main ody no sufficient answer was vouchsafed. That the army was practically wiped out of existence can scarcely be disputed. That it s held captive by the Japanese seems evi dent from the completeness with which it was surrounded. Buf inquirers are left in ignorance on this point. No light is given by Japanese correspondents, who, though permitting considerable latitude, have not been privileged to approach the quarters of the captives. The government shows no de-sire to conceal facts, but appears to have very scant information concerning matters of much moment. Even with the aid of every official dispatch thus far received at Tokio it is impossible to compile anything like an exhaustive account of the Phyong-Yang campaign. None of the representatives of foreign governments are allowed to accompany the army.

The list of Japanese losses of Phyong-Yang is now made up. The officers killed outright were none higher than captains of infantry. One hundred and fifty-four nonmissioned officers and privates;

pursuit of the Chinese fugitives was furi-ously continued until the Japanese cavalry reached Kasan, a town on the northwestern inlet of the Yellow sea. Straggling rem-nants of the defeated army had passed in advance over the road to Viju, on the fron-tier, and comparatively few prisoners were taken. Dead horses enumbered the way for miles, and at Anju four abandoned troop field guns were picked up, making the whole number of field pieces seized in the campaign forty, together with twenty mountain Krupps and four Gatlings.

Scouts have been sent forward as far as Chongju, about fifty miles east of the Yellow river, and a large Japanese body was exiver, and a large Japanese body was ex-ected to take up quarters at Kasan before the end of September. Rumor points to Kiulin, a fortified town in Chinese territory, as the scene of the next battle, provided the present line of march is continued.

FEELING OF THE COREANS. While the masses of the Corean people appear indifferent to the struggle in the north, the majority of the higher class living in the districts recently held by the Chinese are inclined to the side of China. Thus far they have made a feeble and irregular effort to annoy the Japanese troops, and though powerless to offer effective opposition, they have at least succeeded in preventing the dissemination of the king's proclamation in favor of his new allies. But in the regions of which the Japanese have had possession since the 1st of September a very different spirit prevaiss. The orderly conduct of the troops, their respect for private property, and the promptness of their payments for all supplies, have rapidly won the favor of the populace. But a feeling of genuine friendliness has sprung up and especially among the middle class of Coreans along the line of march. The only evidence of active hos-tility are exhibited by the party of Togatuki, whose revolt in July last was the pretext for China interfering in Corean affairs. Several small disturbances have been formented by the leaders of this association, but it is supposed that their proceedings will not re-quire serious attention.

quire serious attention.

The plans for political and social reform in Corea, many of which were put in operation under Japanese influence immediately after the dismissal of the Ming ministry, But it is urged that we may expect a depletion of this water supply in future years from its use for irrigation purposes. As we have said the Loup and Elkhorn are alone considered. Therefore, whatever water is used for irrigation that would be taken from the carst supply would be rack in New York and in contentions, and in are again engaged in contentions, and in their struggles for supremacy the movement inaugurated by the Japanese is temporarily lost sight of. The most important improve-ments in national administration are secured and several iniquitous laws are abolished; but for the broad social amelioration contem-plated in the Japanese scheme it may be necessary to walt until throughout the king-dom order is thoroughly restored. Donations of food and money to the distressed poor of Seout are continued by the Japanese authorities in that city. Police in-

> 15 2,600 paupers were in utter destitution, their wants being supplied at an outlay of French residents in the east rejoice to learn of the safety of two missionaries. Villemonte and Robinet who were attached to the establishment of Pather Joseau, mur-dered by Chinese soldiers near Asan. The two priests escaped to the mountains, and were discovered in extreme destitution by native Christians a month after the destruction of their mission. They were guided safely to Chemulpo and there taken on board the Franch winds.

estigation has shown that on September

The Chinese transport, the Chean, was wrecked early in September while carrying ching Kiang to Formosa. the French gunboat Inconstant. 1,000 troops from Ching Kiang to Formosa. Two hundred were drowned. The surviving soldiers murdered the captain and crew o reaching shore in revenge for the mismanage-

Although the Japanese government refused to disclose any damaging facts against Brit-ish Admiral Fremantle, his actions are beginning to be sharply criticized throughout Japan, even by British residents. After the engagement at Yashan, in July last, the crew of the Chinese man-of-war, Kwang Yei, abandoned their ship and took refuge on a Corean island. It has been discovered that Fremantle sent one of his vessels for these men and caused them to be taken back to China, after exacting from them a promise that they would not again serve against

Don't Look Shabby

When you can dress well at a nominal cost. Did you know it was possible to get an excellent

Business Suit Made to Order for \$20.00?

Imported Fabrics at \$25-\$30-\$35.

Did you know that you can have a serviceable

Trousers Made to Order for \$5.00?

The choicest designs at \$6-7-8-9.

If our assortment does not please you—you can't be pleased.

Your name

CITY OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF THE SITTING OF THE CITY COUNCIL AS A BOARD OF EQUAL-IZATION.

To the owners of the lots, parts of lots and real estate abutting on or adjacent to the streets, avenues or alleys herein named or situated in whole or in part within any of the districts herein specified. situated in whole or in part within any of the districts herein specified.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the city council of the city of Omaha will sit as a board of equalization in committee room A. In the city hall. Omaha, Nebraska, on Friday, the 28th day of October, 1894, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering and equalizing the proposed levy of special taxes and assessments as shown by "Proposed Plan of Assessment" now on file in the office of the city clerk, and correcting any errors therein, and of hearing all complaints that the owners of property so to be assessed and taxed may make; said special taxes and assessments proposed to be levied being necessary to cover the cost of the several improvements duly authorized to be made and now completed, as follows:

To cover the cost of opening South East avenue from Bancroft street to Riverview park, amounting to the sum of \$8,877.50, which sum it is proposed, by a report duly adopted by the city council, to assess as follows:

On sub lot 1, tax lot 12, section 35-15-13,

On sub lot 1, tax lot 12, section 35-15-13, 3318.

To cover the cost of laying artificial stone studies. The cover the cost of south 13 feet of fax to 12, section 35-15-13. 2018.

On west 13 feet of south 13 feet of fax to 12, section 35-15-13. 2018.

On west 13 feet of opening 37-16 steepers and the control of the cost of cost of cost of the cost of cost of cost of the cost of cost of

The above mentioned as per foot front to be assessed according to the usual scaling back process in depth from the street, as follows: Where the lots front on street the depth of one lot, and where lots lay parallel with 16th street the depth of two lots.

CITY OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Lot 12, block 2, Kilby Place, \$12.92.
Lot 14, block 2, Kilby Place, \$12.92.
Lot 15, block 2, Kilby Place, \$12.92.
Lot 17, block 2, Kilby Place, \$12.92.
Lot 17, block 2, Kilby Place, \$12.92.
Lot 18, block 2, Kilby Place, \$12.92.
Lot 29, block 2, Kilby Place, \$12.24.
To cover the cost of water connections a street improvement districts. Nos. 582 and 84, which cost it is proposed, by a reportuly adopted by the city council, to assess on the lots to which the connections were

on the lots to which the connections were made, as follows:

nade, as follows:
District No. 582:
Lot 17, block 15, Shull's 2nd addition, \$17.3
Lot 18, block 15, Shull's 2nd addition, \$17.3
Lot 18, block 15, Shull's 2nd addition, \$17.3
Lot 18, block 16, Shull's 2nd addition, \$11.1
Lot 12, block 16, Shull's 2nd addition, \$11.1
Lot 12, block 16, Shull's 2nd addition, \$14.2
Lot 13, block 16, Shull's 2nd addition, \$13.9
District No. 584:
Lot 15, block 2, Kilby Place, \$21.51,
Lot 14, block 2, Kilby Place, \$21.51,
Lot 15, block 2, Kilby Place, \$21.51,
Lot 17, block 2, Kilby Place, \$21.51,
Lot 17, block 2, Kilby Place, \$21.51,
Lot 18, block 2, Kilby Place, \$21.51,
Lot 19, block 2, Kilby Place, \$21.51,
Lot 19, block 2, Kilby Place, \$21.51,
Lot 19, block 3, Crescent Park, \$13.14,
Lot 8, block 3, Crescent Park, \$13.13,

N 22 feet lot 3, block 3, S. E. Rogers, \$21.74.

S *5 lot 3, block 12, S. E. Rogers, \$44.04.

N ½ lot 3, block 12, S. E. Rogers, \$22.02.

Lot 5, block 12, S. E. Rogers, \$63.01.

Lot 6, block 12, S. E. Rogers, \$63.01.

N 53 feet block 16, S. E. Rogers, \$62.97.

S 44 feet block 16, S. E. Rogers, \$57.58.

You are further notified that said "Proposed Plans of Assessment" are now subject to the inspection and examination of any of the owners of said lots, parts of lots or pieces of real estate, or the inspection or examination or any other person interested in said propesed assessment, at the office of the city clerk, and that by a report of a committee of said council duly adopted it is proposed that unless for good and sufficient cause it may be otherwise ordered and determined that the cost of said improvements respectively be assessed on the several lots, parts of lots and pieces of real estate as shown by said proposed plans of assessment.

You and each of you are hereby notified to appear before said Board of Equalization, at the time and place above specified, to make any complaint, statement or objection you desire concerning any of said proposed levies and assessments of special taxes.

JOHN T. EVANS.

Figure 1 and the first of the control of the contro

CITY OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Continued. Second District-Northwest corner 10th and Center.
Third District—Northwest corner 13th and Vinten. Fourth District-Northeast corner 8th and Pacific.
Patrict-Northeast corner 8th and
Hickory. Sixth District-Northwest corner 9th and Bancroft. Seventh District-Northeast corner-6th and Eighth District-Northwest corner 5th and

SECOND WARD. First District-Southeast corner 16th and Second District-Northwest corner 19th and Mason. Third District-Northwest corner 20th and Poppleton avenue. Fourth District-Southeast corner 16th and Pierce. Fifth District-Northeast corner 16th and Center. Sixth District-Southeast corner 17th and Lot 2, block 2, Crescent Park, \$13.14.
Lot 6, block 3, Crescent Park, \$13.13.
Lot 8, block 3, Crescent Park, \$13.13.
To cover the cost of laying artificial stone sidewalks, amounting to the sum of \$1.563.89, which sum it is proposed, by a report duly adopted by the city council, to assess to the property adjoining the walks laid, as follows:

Sixth District—Southeast corner 17th and William.

Seventh District—Northwest corner 20th and Martha.

Ninth District—Northwest corner 13th and Valley.

Tenth District—Southeast corner 20th and Valley.

Tenth District—Southeast corner 20th and Valley.

Fourth District-Southeast corner 16th and