

The Omaha Bee.

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs E. ROSEWATER, Editor. John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Circulation of THE DAILY BEE.

THE improvement in the President's condition continues, and the symptoms according to reports of attending physicians are favorable.

DR. BAXTER thinks Dr. Bliss an infernal bluster.

In a few days Omaha will see how her water works.

THE heaviest crop in Nebraska this year will be the crop of candidates for county offices.

DOUGLAS county demands a court house which will meet the needs of a growing community twenty years hence.

HARTMANN, the nihilist, can give O'Donovan Rossa, the bloodless skirmisher, some pointers on infernal machines.

RAILROAD magnates are as fierce in their domestic fights as they are in their warfare on the profits of good crops and successful business enterprise.

Two or three eminent Nebraska attorneys are willing to give up their lucrative law practice for Judge Maxwell's seat on the supreme bench.

OMAHA will soon be in a condition to obey the Sloumb law. An abundant supply of pure Missouri river water will enable saloon keepers to take out their \$1,000 license.

THE railroad organs who never, of course, enter the political arena, view with undisguised horror the possibility of the Farmers' Alliance meddling with politics.

ROBBINS, of the Inter Ocean washstand, will soon rank with Eli Perkins. His last and greatest effort is a double distilled, back-action fable about Mrs. Garfield and her forebodings of dire disaster at the White House before he left Mentor.

AYOUB KHAN, who was believed to have been thoroughly conquered by the British in Afghanistan, has again put on his war paint and wretched the government from the Amer. If the Amer can't govern Afghanistan, Ayoob Khan.

VALENTINE is getting his pants measured for the senatorial seat of Alvin Saunders, but we reckon Val will wear out the bottom on several pair of breeches before he will be commissioned to warm any seat in the United States senate.

It is an unusually cold day when the stock gamblers can't make use of some misfortune to further their own purpose. It is insinuated that the mission of the army worm was to round off and elaborate the corner in oats. After that was done the worm passed and was heard from no more.

THE destruction of an ocean steamer by an infernal machine placed there by lunatics of the O'Donovan Rossa stamp would undo the work of fifty Farnells in alienating American sympathy from Ireland. Every sensible Irishman will cordially condemn such a barbarous and savage method of revenge.

WHAT has become of Perihelion Page? When the river was up, the floods on hand, the cattle on the bottoms dying from eating poisoned weeds, and the thermometer 106 in the shade, we were informed that the perihelion of the planets was responsible for the rumpus. Now that the weather has become cool and pleasant the perihelion seems to be forgotten.

IRISHMEN will be the first to denounce the skulking miscreants who undertake to make indiscriminate war upon mankind with infernal machines. It is not in this style that Irishmen have been accustomed to make war upon their enemies. The fashionable scamps who boast of exploits of this character should be promptly jailed. They are not fit to be trusted with the custody of themselves.

SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAYS.

Our present street railway facilities do not meet the wants of a rapidly growing city. We need and must have street railroads to the suburbs. Real estate in the central part of the city is out of the reach of people with moderate incomes, especially mechanics, laborers and clerks who earn less than \$1,200 a year.

Rents between the north and south Omaha creeks are so high that only men of means and professional men with large incomes can afford to pay them. Omaha must soon make her suburbs accessible to workingmen and men of moderate incomes, or hundreds of these thrifty, industrious people will be compelled to seek employment elsewhere. In the present state of universal prosperity and general demand for mechanics, they will have no difficulty in finding employment in other cities. Workingmen are the bone and sinew of all cities. One capitalist may occupy more residence grounds than twenty workingmen, but twenty families circulate a good deal more money in a community than one family, even if they are extravagant enough to buy their luxuries at home, as few of our nabobs do. The only way to make Omaha a great city is to provide means for steady employment of laboring men and to make these working men share in our prosperity by affording them the means to become owners of comfortable homes. By establishing factories and carrying on public improvements, working men will find steady employment, and by placing our suburbs within easy reach of workingmen they can acquire comfortable homes. There is only one way to bring this about and that is the construction of suburban street railroads that will enable workingmen living three or four miles from our business center to go to and return from their daily task within fifteen or twenty minutes, at an expense of ten cents per day. In every large city in the country the street railroads transport thousands of laboring men and women to and from their work every day. Omaha must soon afford the same facilities to her working people. At present the street railway does not even attempt to accommodate that class, except in their return from the factories and shops. The street cars do not begin to run until after seven a. m., and hundreds of men who would gladly pay the car-fare are compelled to walk. But we hope the day is not distant when a competing street car line will compel Captain Marsh to improve his accommodations. One thing is self-evident, our capitalists who are interested in suburban property will lose a golden opportunity if they don't build a suburban street railway this season.

NEBRASKA'S METROPOLIS. Nebraska's most pressing need is a city large enough to contain wholesale houses that will supply the entire state with every class of goods. Chicago and St. Louis have been quarrelling over the patronage of this state for years, and we at the same time have spent millions of dollars that should have been saved to the state. Omaha is, however, rapidly taking a front rank among the cities and to a certain extent is supplying the trade of Nebraska. She has grown rapidly during the past few years, and this season is building and improving more than at any time before. Her wholesale houses are extending their business into every county in the state, but there is still a large proportion of the trade that goes to Chicago and St. Louis. Omaha is a large city in our own state. (Grafton (Nebr.) Gazette.) Omaha if her present development is stimulated by the enterprise and public spirit of her citizens, will before long be able to meet the wants expressed in the above complimentary notice. To-day her wholesale houses compete on advantageous terms in many lines of trade with Chicago and St. Louis. Her commercial travelers make trips as far as the Pacific coast with profit to their employers. In groceries, nails, hardware, paints and oils, white lead, jewelry, guns and crackers, teas, confectionery, stoves and tinware, dry goods and clothing, furniture, and other leading lines of business Omaha already supplies such portions of Nebraska as she can conveniently reach. In the territories, notably in Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana, Omaha has a very extensive wholesale trade, which is constantly increasing. In those fields she makes successful competition with Chicago, St. Louis, Denver and San Francisco, and it will not be long before Nebraska merchants will find it to their advantage to deal more exclusively with the wholesalers of their metropolis.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The success of the Land bill in the House of Lords seems assured in advance of its introduction into that body. The power of public sentiment which has sustained Mr. Gladstone in his wearisome fight for his great reform measure, has made itself felt even in the upper house, and the verdict of the Commons will undoubtedly be ratified by the peers. The action of the League members has been much criticized by some of the press in this country. Such criticism has principally arisen from a misunderstanding of their attitude. Obstruction was first adopted to force at-

ention to Irish questions. It was the last resort of a minority to compel a hearing from a powerful majority, and it accomplished its object. It was afterwards continued to prevent legislation, which its authors foresaw would only make matters worse in Ireland. It was dropped against such measures as were honestly meant to improve the condition of the country.

One of the strongest points made by the League against Mr. Gladstone's measures was that while administering relief to the peasant farmers it did little for the laboring classes. Ireland contains 450,000 farmers and 600,000 day laborers and in the districts where the land population is the strongest the farmer population is the largest. Notwithstanding this fact and the charge made by the Tories that the farm laborers would soon be organizing to put down the farmers of the league, a delegation of laborers waited upon Mr. Mr. Forster to urge their claims for recognition in the bill and their earnest support of the league. Mr. Forster was not able to promise them much beyond the suffrage, as soon as it was given to the corresponding class in England and Scotland. But as this will affect Ulster county elections only, it does not amount to much. The Irishman's one ambition, fostered by centuries of English misrule, and the consequent extinction of all industries but farming, the ambition to get a piece of land for himself, he could not promise to promote, except very indirectly. The Land bill, though necessarily defective, is a measure which is destined to promote great and lasting reforms in Ireland. It is the work of a statesman whose moral courage and Christian character have been shown never as strongly as in the persistence with which he has pushed forward to completion a reform which will always remain as a lasting monument to its author.

The corruption of Russian officials is proverbial. The utter ignorance, the superlative indifference to public opinion and the extravagance with which the affairs of the government is carried on in Russia would make a star-route swindler or navy yard contractor in this country turn green with envy over his own comparative insignificance as a practitioner in such matters. One of the latest samples of Russian management is the story of the cathedral of Novotcherouk, in the territory of the Don Cossacks. This abortive edifice, "in hand" for nearly three-quarters of a century, has just been condemned by the imperial architectural surveyors to be pulled down and carted away. Millions have been squandered upon the structure. It has been a chronic source of fortune to all the functionaries successively connected with its erection. In the year 1844, being then in a state approaching completion, it suddenly collapsed and crumbled to pieces. Nineteen years later, while undergoing the roofing process, its walls again fell in. Ever since that second catastrophe it has remained a total wreck—a mere heap of ruins—until a few weeks ago the fiat went forth from St. Petersburg that what remained of it was leveled with the ground, at an estimated outlay of 70,000 roubles. Another was the abandonment of the partially built Cathedral of our Savior at Moscow, the site of which, after 2,000,000 of roubles had been expended upon vain efforts to lay its foundations, was "accidentally discovered" to be a sandhill, intrinsically incapable of sustaining the sacred building's weight.

The fact that ex-Italian Premier Carot is now in conference with Bismarck at Kissingen is being construed to mean an Italo-Germanic alliance against France. This can hardly be expected. With Africa to relieve the pent-up energy of France, Germany must feel that the wisest policy is to let the republic alone. Dreams of an African empire, reaching from the Mediterranean to the Nyanza lakes, are already crowding out of the Gallic mind the memories of 1870, and they have found a channel into which they can push, and Germany will hardly take all the money and men that France can spare far from the theatre of any possible war on the Rhine. A sentimental friendship for Italy is all that could induce Prussia to interfere, and sentiment has little to do among nations. As a matter of fact Germany does not feel that danger is pressing upon her from the west. It is across the Russian marches that her eyes are bent; it is there that forts are being built and every possible precaution taken for the war which sooner or later must come. When the cramp of nihilism passes from the vitals of Holy Russia she stands ready to throw two millions of men upon Prussia, and it must be remembered that the hatred of the Germans among the Slavs has become almost a religion.

in imports of 20,600,000 francs, and in exports of 44,600,000 francs. Articles of food under imports represented a diminution for the five months of 62,000,000 francs, which was reduced to the 20,600,000 francs in the total, by an increase in items classed as raw material, manufactures and miscellaneous.

The "Three Emperors League," it appears, is to re-assemble at Gastein next month. The emperors of Germany and Austria are sure to be present, and both are urging the Czar of Russia to join them. The league was formed about ten years ago, and renewed soon after the assassination of the late czar. It was at first considered dubious whether Alexander III would take his father's place in the league, as it was understood that he cherished a hope of some time seeing the Polish provinces detached from Germany and Austria, but as the chief purpose of the alliance is to promote personal friendship, and the young czar felt the need of co-operation of sovereigns for protection against the nihilists, he joined his grand-uncle the Emperor of Germany, and the emperor of Austria in the tripartite agreement. However, he may not be able to attend the Gastein meeting, for he is still understood to be in ill health, and his close confinement and the weight of the crown may yet fully unbalance the mind of the inexperienced czar. Prince Bismarck chose Gastein, a small town about 200 miles southwest of Vienna, as his summer residence, and the calling of the emperors' convention there is at least significant. The liberals of Germany distrust the league, regarding it as in some way in furtherance of Bismarck's arrogant policy in the administration of German governmental affairs. If Alexander III attends the conference the meeting of the imperial league will be an event of great interest and importance.

Egypt seems to prosper in spite of the heavy burdens laid upon her. In area of arable land, Egypt hardly exceeds the state of New Jersey. Her public debt is \$450,000,000 and her revenue barely \$42,500,000, of which \$20,000,000 goes to pay interest on her bonds and \$3,500,000 is paid to the sultan. Notwithstanding this drain on her resources, the country continues to prosper, and last year paid not only her interest but also \$1,500,000 on the principal. The improved credit has caused universal hopefulness as to the future of Egypt. Capital is pouring into the country; and a great number of companies for sugar refining, irrigation, land cultivation, jute growing, and building purposes have been established. The money rate of interest has fallen from 12 per cent to about 5 per cent, and land which sold three years ago at \$50 per acre is now sought in vain for \$150. During three years the value of the unified debt bonds alone has increased by \$65,000,000; and during the year 1880 the value of the consolidated debt bonds rose from \$330,000,000 to \$400,000,000. The fiscal and financial reforms have been most thoroughly and energetically carried out, but beyond this very little has been accomplished. Commissions have been appointed to introduce reforms in the departments of war and public instruction. The ex-Khedive left behind him in Egypt an army of nearly 100,000 men. Under the new regime this force was reduced to about 6,000 men; but provision for the supernumerary officers, who consider that they have a vested right to receive bed and board from the government, still continues to be a serious embarrassment to the authorities.

Gambetta's recent legislative defeat is more damaging than Bismarck's. The Frenchman's strength is still in the gristle. It has not been hardened by events and the arduous labor of things done. For months past Gambetta's will has been the will of France. He has enjoyed the sweeter side of modern sovereignty. His words have been caught up to the ends of the earth. His trips through the provinces have been royal progresses. A great people seemed ready to speak and act through him and the step seemed short which separated him from the open assumption of the only safe despotism now left, the despotism of the unchallenged leader of an unquestioned majority. He set out to cross this short gap by remodeling the electoral system of France, making the machine strong through the introduction of the unit system in the choice of deputies from the departments. The measure failed in the senate, struck down by moderate republicans. The majority, which has so long obeyed Gambetta in the lower chamber, declined to hasten an appeal to the people. The constitution has proved too strong for the boss. Gambetta, speaking at a tradesman's fete in Belleville, which he now represents, has made haste to say that he will run next fall as a simple deputy representing a single arrondissement. Through France, he and his friends will work together to wield a majority in his favor; but he has against him sober and moderate republicanism as well as the extremes of radicals and monarchists. For once in France, institutions have proved stronger than any one man. The issue brings hope that married calm yet reach the "unity and franchise calm of states" entirely free.

Song of the Baggage-Smasher.

(Slightly altered from Tennyson.) Smash, smash, smash, Through station and car, O trunk! And I would that my strength were able To smash this thing into punk! Oh, well for the Timmy valise, That 's left safe at homefar away! Oh, well, Saratoga, for thee, Thou art out of my clutches to-day! And the piles of baggage come on, To be pumpled and banged by me; But O for the strength of a Sampson's arm, And then would I happy be! Weep, weep, weep, At thy journey's end, O man; But bid last adieu to this baggage of thine; I'll smash it if I can. (Boston Transcript.)

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

French corsages are made bias in front. Grenada lace is the novelty for mantles. Striped gremettes are the most stylish. Black silk mitts are the favorite gloves. Finger rings are not worn in the street. Fluffy hair is restored to favor for ladies. The bouquet embroidere gloves are novel. Pointed waists laced behind are revived. Camos are decidedly fashionable in jewelry. Colored pearl jewelry is fashionable for full dress. Handsome parasols are edged with Spanish lace. White lace mitts are the correct thing with white dresses. New silver breastpins have the initial or monogram in script. The Mother Hubbard duster is the favorite traveling cloak. Sunflower brooches are worn as part of rich dresses for dinner parties. White tulle is again in vogue in France, with bouquets of velvet and tulle. New slippers have the fronts low to show the embroidered stockings. Knoxville, Tenn., boasts of a woman with a beard fourteen inches long. Satten made of cotton is so well printed that it is mistaken for hand painting. White costumes are worn upon the street and in all public places. The new early English dress skirts are shirred all around in two or three bunches. Japanese parasols are much used and give a picturesque appearance to the costume. Horizontal tucks and lengthwise tucks are fashionable trimmings for woollen dresses. The latest poke bonnets show signs of assuming the proportions of the towering scoops of 1795. There is no half-way business with Cincinnati. When a woman wears a bustle she furnishes a roost for three boys and a market basket. In England, which the last census shows to have over 600,000 more women than men, a society is organized to promote the emigration of women. The husband of Barnum's fat woman, who weighs 498 pounds, has one consolation. He knows no other fellow will ever get his arm round her. (Boston Post.) There are five women to one man in Holyoke, Mass., and the poor men have to enter ice cream saloons by way of the back window, and they carry revolvers when they go to dinner. "I wouldn't care to be the prettiest girl alive," smirked a swain as he sat in a drawing-room, the other day. "Indeed? Why not?" was the response. "Because," said he, "I'd like to be her."

Daton's "Beehive Waltz" ought to be very sweet.—Folio. Should think it would be hard to finer.—(Boston Post. But it is well.—[Marble.] Yes; and contented with the result.—(Boston Post.) A young lady who had ordered home a pair of unbraced high-heeled boots was punished by Bridget fresh from answering the door-bell. "If ye place, miss, there's a man in the hall below with a pair of stilts for ye."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

John McCullough is to appear at St. Louis August 29. A delina Patti will reappear in America, Nov. 9, at Steiway Hall. It is given out that Robson and Crane cleared \$50,000 last season. The Hanlon Brothers will sail from Liverpool on October 3. Rossi's first appearance in the United States will be made at the Globe Theatre, Boston on October 3. Rubenstein's "Nero" is to be produced in Peth next fall under the composer's personal supervision. Miss Katharine Rogers has been engaged in the company that will travel with Signor Rossi next season. Private telegrams show that Christine Nilsson has signed a contract with Colonel Mapleson for a season in the United States. Flotow, the composer of "Marta" recently celebrated his 70th birthday. He was born at Rothendorf, Mecklenburg, on April 27, 1811. Miss Emma Abbott intends to produce next season two operas new to this country. "Le Educande di Soranto" and "Il Guarany, or the Pearl of Brazil." Miss Emma Thursby on leaving Paris will go on a concert tour of Norway and Sweden, under Maurice Strakosch's management, and will then return to this country. Miss Kellogg, who is said to be in exuberant health and good voice, will return to this country next month. It is understood that she intends to sing in opera during the winter. Modjeska took her farewell of London on the 18th of July, at the Princess's, where she had a benefit. Mr. Irving, Miss Terry, Miss Bernhardt and other artists assisted on this occasion. "Sam'l of Posen," "La Mascotte," and "The Professor" remain the attractions of the hour in the only theatres of New York that are now open.—Haverly's, the Bijou, and the Madison Square. The post of Director of the Conservatoire at Moscow, rendered vacant by the death of Nicholas Rubenstein, has been filled by the appointment of Herr Hubert, a professor of that institution, and a Cera-an by birth. The city of Boston gives concerts by military bands on its common on Sunday afternoon, and draws the line at pleasure boats, the passenger boats on the pond in public garden being prohibited from running on that day. A musical festival of a novel sort is to be held at Brighton next September. The choral societies, bands and fanfares of Belgium, France and Switzerland have been invited by the mayor and other authorities to engage in a competition for a number of handsome and valuable prizes, a competition in which no English societies are to be allowed to take part, because, perhaps, hints a London newspaper, the English do not wish to send their guests away beaten.

Lawrence Barrett is passing the summer pleasantly among good friends in England. His letter recently received he says: "I went last night (July 1) to see Irving as 'Hamlet.' I like him amazingly—unexpectedly to myself. I am afraid to say how much. Ellen Terry is the best actress I ever saw. I was greatly pleased with 'Julius Caesar' as done by the German company. The working of the mob was the contracting one on the other—for instance formerly good; the 'Anthon' and 'Cassius' were very good; but the scenery was barely as compared with what we had in London years ago. The management of the living speaks fondly of Booth, says there never was a fellow, and loves him as we all do."

Frank Bardal, North Bennett Street, Buffalo, says: "I have tried your Spruce Blossom as a family medicine and have never come across anything to do so much good in so short a time in cases of indigestion, dyspepsia and derangement of the stomach; I strongly recommended it." Trial 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

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BED-BUGS, ROACHES, Rats, mice, ants, flies vermin, mosquitoes, insects, etc., cleared out by Rugh on Rats. 15c boxes at druggists.

The newspapers show a lack of discrimination in commenting upon these cases. Society must, for its own protection and in just recognition of the equality of the sexes, differentiate between the young girl who is led astray and the woman whose knowledge makes her a responsible agent. In the wholesome freedom of our American life married women must, save in very extraordinary cases, be held to equal accountability for their conduct with men. The wife who permits the attention which Mrs. Coleman, of New York, suffered and encouraged from young Coles does so with a full understanding of her position. However much the conduct of the man is to be condemned, it will not do to condemn the offense of the woman, as could be done in the case of a trusting young girl.

What the Women Say at Weddings.

The following remarks have mostly been said time after time at all our "toasty" weddings, and will be said again and again on every such occasion: Here she comes! Pretty, isn't she? Who made her dress? It is Surah silk or satin? Is her veil real lace? She's as white as the wall! Wonder how much he's worth? Did he give her those diamonds? He's scared to death! Isn't she the cool piece! That train's a horrid shape! Isn't her mother a dowdy? Aren't the bridesmaids homely? That handsome usher! Haven't she a cute little hand? What train's that number her gloves are! They say her shoes are fine. If his hair isn't parted in the aere! Wonder what on earth she married him for? For his money, of course! Isn't he handsome? He's as homely as a hedge-hog! He looks like a circus clown! No, he's like a dancing-master! Good enough for her, anyway. She was always a stuck-up thing. She'll be worse than ever, now! She jilted Sam Somebody, didn't she? No, he never asked her. He's left town, anyway. There the ceremony has begun. Isn't he awkward? What a handsome couple! She was always a sweet little thing. How gracefully she walks! Dear me, what airs she puts on! Wouldn't it be in her place for a farm? I'll bet those jewels were hired. Well, she's off her father's hands at last! Doesn't she cling tightly to him, though? She has a mortgage on him now. Hope they'll be happy. They say she's awful smart. Too smart for him by a jugful! There! they are getting in the carriage! That magnificent dress will be squashed! The way she does look at him! I bet she worships him! Worship be hanged! she's only making believe! It's kind of nice to get married, isn't it? No, it's a dreadful bore! Wasn't it a stupid wedding? What dowry dresses! I'll just suffocate! Tired to death! Glad, it's over! Oh, dear!

CHEAP LAND FOR SALE. 1,000,000 Acres OF THE FINEST LAND

EASTERN NEBRASKA. SELECTED IN AN EARLY DAY—NOT RAIL ROAD LAND, BUT LAND OWNED BY NON-RESIDENTS WHO ARE TIERED PAYING TAXES AND ARE OFFERING THEIR LANDS AT THE LOW PRICE OF \$6, \$8, AND \$10 PER ACRE, ON LONG TIME AND EASY TERMS.

WE ALSO OFFER FOR SALE IMPROVED FARMS Douglas, Sary and Washington COUNTIES.

ALSO, AN IMMENSE LIST OF Omaha City Real Estate Including Elegant Residences, Business and Residence Lots, Cheap Houses and Lots, and a large number of Lots in most of the Additions of Omaha.

Also, Small Tracts of 5, 10 and 20 acres in and near the city. We have good opportunities for making Loans, and in all cases promptly examine titles, and take every precaution to insure safety of money so invested.

Now we offer a small list of SPECIAL BARGAINS.

BOGGS & HILL, Real Estate Brokers, 1408 North Side of Farnham Street, Opp. Grand Central Hotel, OMAHA, NEB.

FOR SALE A beautiful residence lot on California between 22nd and 23rd streets, \$1000.

FOR SALE Very nice house and lot on 9th and Webster streets, including barn, well, cistern, shade and fruit trees, everything complete. A desirable piece of property, figures low.

FOR SALE Splendid business lots S. E. corner of 10th and Capitol Avenue.

FOR SALE House and lot corner Chicago and 21st streets, \$2000.

FOR SALE Large house on Davenport street between 11th and 12th streets, good location.

FOR SALE Two new houses on full lot in Kountze & Ruth's addition. This property will be sold very cheap.

FOR SALE A top-notch. Enquire of Jas. Stephenson.

FOR SALE Corner of two choice lots in Shinn's Addition, request to at once submit best cash offer.

FOR SALE A good and desirable residence property, \$4000.

A FINE RESIDENCE—Not in the market Over will sell for \$8,000.

FOR SALE 4 good lots, Shinn's 3d addition \$150 each.

FOR SALE A very fine residence lot, to some party intending to build a fine house, \$2,300.

FOR SALE About 200 lots in Kountze & Ruth's addition, just south of 9th street, very cheap. Some are near business, surrounded by fine improvements and are 40 per cent cheaper than any other lots in the market. Save money—buy now.

FOR SALE 10 lots, suitable for fine road house, on Park-Wild avenue, 2nd block. Price extremely low, \$600 to \$700.

FOR SALE Some very cheap lots. Lask's addition.

FOR SALE Cheap corner lot, corner Douglas and Jefferson Sts.

FOR SALE 68 lots on 29th, 27th, 25th, 23rd and 21st Sts., between Farnham, Douglas, and the proposed extension of Dodge street. Prices range from \$200 to \$400. We have concluded to give men of small means, one more chance to secure a home and will build houses on these lots on small payments, and will sell lots on monthly payments.

FOR SALE 100 acres, 9 miles from city, valley, with running water; balance gently rolling prairie, only 3 miles from railroad, \$10 per acre.

FOR SALE 400 acres in one tract twelve miles from city; 40 acres cut, 400 acres untreated. Living Spring of water, some nice vine trees. Price extremely low, \$10 per acre.

FOR SALE 730 acres in one body, 7 miles west of Fremont, is all level land producing heavy growth of grass to 2400 high valley, rich soil and 3 miles from railroad on side track, in good settlement and no better land can be found.

FOR SALE A highly improved farm of 240 acres in the city. Fine improvements on this land, owner not a practical farmer, determined to sell. A good opening for some man of success.

FOR SALE 2,000 acres of land near Elk Horn, 3rd and 5th Sts., 3,500 near Mill-horn, \$7 to \$10, 4,000 acres in north part of county, \$7 to \$10, 5,000 acres west of the Elkhorn, \$4 to \$10, 10,000 acres scattered through the county, \$6 to \$10.

FOR SALE Several fine residences offered and not known in the market at \$2000 to \$4000. Locations will only be made known to purchasers desiring business.

IMPROVED FARMS We have for improved farms around Omaha, and in all parts of Douglas, Sary and Washington counties. Also farms in Iowa. For description and prices call on us.

10 Business Lots for Sale on Farnham and Douglas streets, from \$500 to \$1,500.

EFOR SALE 8 business lots next west of Madison street, between 12th and 13th streets, \$2,500 each.

FOR SALE 3 business lots west of Old Fellows block, \$2,500 each.

FOR SALE 2 business lots south side of 12th, \$3,500 each.

FOR SALE 160 acres, covered with young timber, living water, surrounded by improved farms, only 7 miles from city. Cheapest land on hand.

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