THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER: EDITOR.

HEAVY strikes are reported in eight large cities.

MUD McADAM is the fashionable spring pavement.

SMALL farms and large profits are what Nebraska farmers most desire.

THE postmaster general promises to make the postal service self-sustaining in two years.

AFTER all, St. Petersburgh is the principal center of mining operations at the present time.

PITTSBURGH'S Fire Marshal has declared the theatre in that city unsafe. Omaha should have a Fire Marshal at once.

THE new Senator from Maine may not be in favor of duelling, but the southern members are convinced that he isn't a lamb Frye.

HOUSE cleaning in the postal service has begun in advance of the usual season. Postmaster General James' new broom sweeps clean.

IT IS to be hoped that James is a rampant G. A. R. Otherwise Paul Vandervoort's principal occupation of vagrancy is likely to be serious curtailed.

ONE tow of grain from St. Louis last week aggregated 332,000 bushels. And that's what's the matter with the trunk line grain tariffs east from Chicago.

BEACONSFIELD'S power in European circles is seen from the cablegram announcing that several of the great governments will send representatives to his funeral.

LELAND STANFORD says that the Central Pacific does not make any greater profits than the eastern roads. Last month its earnings were slightly over $4,000,000. This is rough on the eastern roads.

GLADSTONE'S land bill is being stabbed from all sides. The land owners in the west of Ireland are the latest to denounce it as the crowning outrage on the rights of property.

THE BEE was the first Omaha newspaper to advocate the establishment of grain elevators in this city, when the U. P. republican organ howled against the project as impracticable. At that time THE BEE'S suggestion was doubtless "anti-Omaha devilitry."

LADIES will be interested to know that the commercial value of a kiss has been settled in Baltimore at $5,000. That sum was given a young lady who was kissed by her employer against her will.

SENATOR BROWN, of Georgia, is the latest southern senator who thirsts for gore. He has requested to be shown the best duelling ground in the vicinity of Washington, remarking there is no telling how soon he may want to use it, if the present personalites in the senate continue. It is to be hoped that Brown will be accommodated.

THE statement in THE BEE that Hon. Clinton Briggs has been appointed, or was to be appointed judge to the court of claims was unauthorized. Judge Briggs has not solicited such appointment, nor has it been made.—[Republican.

The statement that Judge Briggs had been appointed judge of the court of claims, or that such an appointment was solicited by him was never made in THE BEE, hence the above paragraph is a piece of malicious impertinence. The only statement THE BEE made in this connection was to the effect that an appointment to the vacancy in the court of claims bench would be tendered to Judge Briggs at an early day. But we beg pardon for venturing to make such a statement "unauthorized." The only accredited authority on federal appointments and matters pertaining to our senatorial delegation is the Omaha *Republican*. That paper, owned by and published in the interests of the Union Pacific was, as we all know, mainly instrumental in the election of Senators Saunders and VanWyck. In the Senatorial campaign of 1876 the *Republican* championed Hitchcock, and its editor, Datus Brooks, was publicly reprimanded in the Omaha Academy of Music by Governor Saunders for maliciously garbling his speeches and misrepresenting his utterances. The *Republican* kept up its praise of Hitchcock and abuse of Saunders to the very last, and Saunders was elected Senator. Had the *Republican* championed Saunders, some other man than Saunders would doubtless have been elected. During the late senatorial campaign the *Republican* championed Paddock, while holding Nance in reserve as its preferred candidate. From first to last that paper representing Jay Gould's monopoly, made most frantic appeals to the legislature in behalf of the pets of the monopoly. The outcome was the election of General Van Wyck without a single vote from the monopoly faction. Had the *Republican* championed General Van Wyck, he could not have mustered a corporal guard. Saunders and Van Wyck appreciate these inestimable services. They never can and never should forget that their anti-monopoly battles in 1876 and 1880 were fought and won by Brooks and the *Republican*. It is eminently in accord with the eternal fitness of things and a striking illustration of political consistency that Mr. Brooks should be the only accredited mouthpiece, and the *Republican* the only "authorized" organ of the two senators elected by Nebraska anti-monopolists.

MORE BRICK-YARDS.

Omaha needs and must have more brick yards. Our present facilities for brick-making are entirely inadequate. More brick buildings have already been contracted for this spring than Omaha brick makers can possibly supply, even if they double and treble their force. At present the brick makers of Omaha are parties engaged in constructing buildings and they manufacture only such quantities of brick as are needed to fill their own contracts. Omaha has outgrown this narrow-gauge system. She needs and must have brickyards whose owners will make bricks to supply the demand of builders, and who will keep a few million of bricks on hand to meet any emergency. When any builder who desires to bid on brick buildings can have assurance that he will be able to procure the necessary brick on demand at the market price, our capitalists will engage more extensively in building substantial store houses and residences. As it is now, only three or four firms, who own brick yards can bid on brick buildings and when they have their hands full the construction of more brick buildings stops for the season. With the immense and constantly growing demand for brick half a dozen more brick yards would have all they could do for the coming year, and it is safe to say for the next five years. More brick houses and fewer frames will be built from year to year. Millions upon millions of brick will be needed for the construction of sewers.

It is surprising that no capitalist has so far ventured into brick making on a large scale, when it is patent to everybody that no industry capital is invested in would yield better returns.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The United States, and especially the West, is vitally interested in the results of the International Monetary Conference now in session at Paris. All the members of the Latin Union are represented at the conference, and even England, who is the most determined opponent of bimetallism, has sent a commissioner to attend it's deliberations. The object of the conference is to secure the general adoption of a gold and silver currency under a free coinage for both at a ratio of 1 to 15½. The present ratio of value on the 412½ grain silver dollar when compared to gold is 1 to 16. The measure contemplated by those who called together the Paris conference would still further decrease the weight of our standard dollar to 400 grains, and even should our representatives at Paris agree to the proposed change it is difficult to see how with the opposition which would certainly arise in congress, the result of their deliberations could be ratified.

The ratio of value of gold and silver has been subject to great fluctuations. In 1543 the value of silver bullion as compared to gold of equal weight was very nearly 1 to 40. In 1876 it was at one time 1 to 20. It has now for some time stood not far from 1 to 18. From time to time changes have been made in the coinage of every nation to make it correspond to the changed bullion value of the two metals. Since the 1 to the 15½ ratio was adopted in Europe the production of silver has in relation to gold increased in amount and decreased in the cost. This produced a surfeit of silver coins in the commercial countries of Europe and has led first, in England then in Germany, to legislation hostile to that metal and the suspension of its coinage even in France.

This fluctuation is claimed as the great defect in a bi-metallic currency, but history has shown that these slight variations do not affect the value of the coins as currency, and that any permanent change is slow in making itself felt and can be provided for. If a ratio of 15½ with free coinage were to be universally adopted the west would be the chief gainers. Our production of silver would be greatly stimulated and mining would become highly profitable. Unfortunately the prospect of any binding agreement at the Paris conference is extremely improbable.

THE question of paving our streets will soon be forced upon the attenton of the people of Omaha. Kansas City is now discussing the problem of Asphalt Block, which is claimed to be cheap and durable, and to have the advantage of being reversed after one side is worn. The asphalt block, which Kansas City is discussing, is twelve inches long, four inches wide and five inches thick or deep. It is composed of 90 per cent crushed limestone, amalgamated while hot with 10 per cent of asphaltum and formed into blocks under a pressure of fifty tons to the square inch. Such is the affinity of the compound parts when thus heated and compressed, that the blocks can only be broken by repeated blows from a trip hammer. They are said to have been taken up after heavy usage for six years and found less worn than stone under the same condition.

When our city decides to pave its principal streets, the council would do well to examine into the claims of asphalt block as a substitute for stone.

MUCH confusion exists as to the distinction between the terms Nihilist and Socialist. There are three factions of Nihilists in Russia. The first aims at a constitutional monarchy and free suffrage. The second aims at an absolute republic, on the socialistic principle, and corresponds to the advanced school of German Socialists. The last faction is composed of the Anarchists, who are opposed to all government and aim at the destruction of everything. The Anarchists are excluded from the Socialistic party in Germany. That party believes that they can accomplish their objects peacefully, and are opposed to all violence.

THOMAS J. BRADY saw stars on his route from the postoffice department.

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

Arizona.

Tombstone still booms.

Maracapa county is receiving large additions of new settlers.

Branches of the Irish land league flourish in Arizona towns.

Papage Indians are raiding cattle ranches near the line between Arizona and Mexico.

The total population of the territory is 40,441; males 28,202; females 12,239; native 24,419; foreign 16,022.

It has been proven that sugar cane and cotton grow well in the valleys. Experiments are now being made with the tobacco plant.

Arizona now has two boards of prison commissioners. The old board has refused to turn over the books etc., of the commission, claiming they hold over.

Tucson has two banks. Money commands from 1 to 2 per cent per month, and exchange on San Francisco costs one-half per cent premium.

Walsh's Star Mail line to Albuquerque has collapsed, victimizing merchants, hotel men and employes to the extent of many thousand dollars. The property has been attached and the service entirely suspended.

California.

Spring salmon are now running up Big river.

It takes $160,000 a year to support the state prison.

Large canning works are being erected at Colton.

California has eighteen Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Of the 360 voters of Hanford 302 have joined the anti-monopoly league.

The San Leandro Plough company has incorporated, with a capital stock of $100,000.

The dairies of Cambria, San Luis Obispo county, produce each week 21,000 pounds of butter.

Santa Barbara has been holding her annual rose festival. Over one hundred varieties were exhibited.

The second Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor was held last week in San Francisco.

The estimated value of the product of raisins in California during the coming season is from $150,000 to $200,000.

A new gold mining district is reported as being opened near the boundary line of San Bernardino and San Diego counties, California.

It is said that, unless the millmen stop throwing sawdust into the Truckee river the trout will ultimately all be killed. Many sickly-looking fish have been caught, and on examination the gills of such fish were always found to contain particles of sawdust, which had become lodged and produced a diseased condition.

Washington Territory.

Walla Walla has thirty opium dens.

The Klickitat tannery is being improved and enlarged.

A post of the Grand Army of the Republic has been organized at Goldendale.

The headquarters of the Pen d'Oreille division of the Northern Pacific have been removed to Spokane Falls.

The Union Ditch Association has been incorporated at Yakama City to promote milling, farming and manufacturing.

There are 400 men with a supply of teams at work on the road from Umatilla to Baker City, and they have graded about fifteen miles already.

Washington Territory is divided into twenty-five counties, no one of which is smaller than the state of Massachusetts, while there are several, each of which are larger than the state of New York.

Last week the Ainsworth Vigilantes gave seven courtezans and a man named Smith five minutes to leave town, or be thrown in the river. They left.

Walla Walla, with a population of 4,000 souls, has eight churches for the accommodation of as many different religious sects, ten lodges of secret societies, two militia companies, three fire companies and only one gaiety theater.

Oregon.

The wheat market is unusually dull.

During the last three months 5,000 deer-skins have been sold in Jacksonville.

The farmers in Linn county are putting in a much larger acreage of flax than usual.

Passengers and mails are now running between Dalles and Walla Walla on the Oregon Coal and Navigation company's road.

Great preparations have been made by the sheep-owners of Oregon for the present shearing season, which is expected to be a good one.

Chinese thieves got away with about one thousand dollars last week by robbing the sluices of the Slug claim on Althouse creek.

The project for constructing an iron bridge across the Willamette river, from Portland to East Portland, is receiving favorable consideration.

The run of salmon in the Lower Columbia is increasing, though comparatively nothing is doing at the canneries. Prospecting boats bring in from three to ten fish.

The Malheur Indian reservation, in Grant county, has been abandoned, but will not be thrown open to settlement until restored to the public domain by act of congress.

The Columbia river, which is 1,200 miles long, is navigable for 700 miles from the ocean, and is said to be the only river on the continent which will admit a deep sea-going ship 120 miles above the mouth.

Idaho

Blackfoot has a base ball club.

A large party of Chinamen have started for Wood river.

The public and private schools of Lewiston are in a healthful condition.

The East Fork mining district is claimed to be as rich as the Wood river country.

New quartz veins have been discovered, located and recorded near the Palouse river.

The mails are now carried on horseback between Idaho City and the other side of the basin.

Fifty thousand dollars worth of shipping ore on the dump at the Montana mine on Mount Estes.

A hog ranch is to be started in Genesee, and exclusive attention given to the raising of hogs and the curing of bacon.

Great strings of trout, suckers and salmon are now being brought to Lewiston from the streams and lakes in the neighborhood.

At Idaho City several of the placer mining claims have been started up, and in a short time all the mines throughout the Basin will be in full blast.

The Forest King, near Idaho City, still gets richer and wider. There is now four feet of pay ore. Ten feet of the ledge could be profitably worked with a mill at the mine.

Mr. Maginnis has a handsome thing on Dry creek, and no mistake. The piece of galena he brought to town and assays gave a return of $46.59 in silver. This is a flattering yield from croppings. He will go to work immediately following the spur up to the main ledge.—[Idaho World.

Montana.

Several new discoveries have been made in the vicinity of Unionville and Park City, recently.

The bullion shipment of Butte average $50,000 per week. That would be $2,600,000 a year.

A rich discovery of a copper-silver ore vein eight feet wide, assaying 60 ounces of silver and 40 ounces of copper to the ton, has been made near the mouth of Park Canyon.

An Indian raid near Fort Claggett resulted in the death of Matt Duncan who was shot while defending his horses.

The striking of placer diggings and "good indications" in Missoula are coming in every week. The last one is reported in Big Hollow, a dry gulch five miles in length, lying between Three Mile and Eight Mile creek.

A rich strike of solid ore has been made in 700 foot level of the Alice mine at Butte. It assays 127 ounces per ton in silver. A fine chute of good ore has also been found in the Magna Chara, which is part of the property of the Alice company. It assays 90 ounces of silver per ton.

Nevada.

Nevada has 465 colored people, 3000 Piutes, and 5423 Chinese.

A Virginia City keno game after a seven years run showed a clear balance on their banks of $80,000.

The Eureka and Pallisade railroad propose to extend their line through Spring valley to Money.

One of the Eureka breweries sells a hundred barrels of beer per month, and the three others sell fully as much each.

There is a man working at one of the Eureka furnaces who for seven years was cashier of one of the biggest banks in Iowa.

Prospecting work is again starting up in good shape on old Prospect since the late spell of warm weather has melted the snow off.

A number of Indians at the burial of a member of their tribe, near Winnemucca, sacrificed a squaw on the grave of the dead brave.

There are about forty persons in Columbia. The prospects of the camp are bright and there is liable to be a boom up there this summer.

A few days since the Nevada fish commission received 10,000 salmon eggs from Maine. Only twelve dead ones were found in the lot, all the others being in perfect condition. They will be used to stock the Carson and Truckee rivers.

A carload of beasts and birds from this coast, destined for eastern zoological gardens, caused some trouble at Truckee last Sunday night. One of the four bears broke loose and had commenced the work of releasing the twenty-eight sea-lions before he was discovered. It took several days to repair the damages and get the menagerie in running order again.

Colorado.

Moody and Sankey are in Denver.

Colorado has 1,525.28 miles of railroads.

Many placer claims are worked near Idaho Springs.

Rich discoveries are reported from the Argentine district.

Pueblo is to have a thirty thousand dollar opera house.

Denver's new union depot is to be the finest in the west.

Gulch miners are at work in Gilpin and Clear Creek counties.

During the cold weather Denver used a thousand tons of Colorado coal a day.

Excellent mineral is being taken out of the Dove Nest, near Idaho Springs.

Colorado Springs' new opera house was opened last week by Maud Granger.

There is a new carbonate strike reported at the Iron swamp, between Denver and Crested Butte.

Idaho Springs will this year show a wonderful increase of business over last—probably four-fold or more.

A force of men are at work on the Gold Dust lode on Silver mountain. The ore from this mine carries gold and silver.

Norman, a Durango desperado, raised a row last week, killed an innocent man and was promptly lynched by the citizens.

The Argo smelting works, in the vicinity of Denver, shipped during the past three months $438,000 worth of silver, $118,000 worth of gold, and $100,000 worth of copper.

Men and tools are on the ground for sinking the first artesian well in Colrado, provided for by congressional appropriation. The well will be put down near Las Animas.

During the month of March, says The Georgetown Courier, $9,000 worth of ore was taken from the Little Emma mine, on Democrat mountain. This is at the rate of $409 to the man per month. The first class ore milled 490 ounces and the second class 270 ounces of silver per ton.

Utah.

Park City has a mining exchange.

Silver Reef is unusually quiet after the strike.

There will be great activity in mining in the Park this summer.

The Horn silver mine at Frisco shipped nine cars of bullion last week.

It is asserted that the Utah Eastern is certain to be built to Salt Lake this summer.

Mountain trout are finding their way up the irrigitating ditches of Salt Lake City.

Radishes, lettuce, asparagus, rhubarb, onions, etc., are for sale in the Silver Reef market.

The Rebellion mine is developing vaster and richer every day. Forty tons per of ore is the daily output.

The Ogden Pilot states that works for the manufacture of a superior blasting powder are soon to be erected in that city.

Graders are at work near the Point of the Mountain, on the road-bed of the Denver & Rio Grande, for the extension of the line from Provo to Salt Lake.

The Utah Western, thirty-six miles of which is completed, is preparing to extend its line to Nevada, and thence to San Francisco. This is a narrow-gauge railroad, and the superintendent is in the east arranging for his extension.

Twenty miners have been brought from Silver Reef and lodged in the penitentiary at Salt Lake, to await their trial on a charge of riot. They were members of of the striking union at Silver Reef, and are accused of having taken part in the recent troubles there.

Rock salt of a fine quality is found in southern Utah, but it is not in great demand, owing to the ease with which salt can be obtained from the Great Salt lake, near the city of that name. People have only to drive a vehicle into the shallow water near the shore, and then from the bed of the lake shovel up a wagon-box full of clear white coarse salt.

The Denver and Rio Grande is the most prominent of the new roads seeking an outlet to the Pacific through the territory, and surveyors and graders are now engaged in the valley below Salt Lake and in Salina pass. Contracts for 100 miles have been made with Utah parties, and other contracts will soon be let. Ground for a depot and other buildings has already been secured in Salt Lake.

Wyoming.

Buffalo is to have a bank.

Laramie's new bank is to cost $18,600.

Ducks on Ham's Fork are to be seen by the thousands.

The prospects for the Jack creek mines look more favorable.

Rich sulphurets have been struck in the Blacktail mine.

Wyoming has 25,000 square miles of bitumenous coal lands.

Fifteen thousand dollars has been subscribed for Cheyenne's new opera house.

Over 500 and nearly 600 claims have been recorded in the Cummins district to date.

A large party of U. S. engineers are laying out township lines near Fort Bridger.

Prisoners in the Cheyenne jail last week unsuccesfully attempted a general jail delivery.

Work will soon be revived at the Seminole mines, where a large number of men will be employed.

The new Oregon line of the U. P. will have a tunnel 1650 feet long at the head of Twin Creek Canyon.

Various rich strikes have been made on Jelm mountain lately, of which one is called "Lord of the Isles."

Evan Lewis, an emigrant, was seriously stabbed on the train by William Black, while near Pine Bluff. He will recover.

The upper Platte country is rapidly filling up with settlers, who who will pay considerable attention to agricultural pursuits the coming season.

George Gregg, formerly of North Band, Nebraska, accidentally shot and killed himself while cleaning a pistol at Carter station.

The business outlook for Rawlins the coming summer is very flattering, the building boom has already begun; new buildings are going up in all parts of the town.

A RICH STRIKE.

REPORTED DISCOVERY BY A COW BOY. Rawlins Journal.

Information has reached us from a reliable source of the discovery by Mr. Rufus Rhodes, superintendent of Messrs. Carey Brothers' cattle ranches at Fort Casper, of a valuable and supposed very rich galena lode. There is quite a legand connected with the existance of rich silver bearing ore, located some place in the vicinity of Fort Casper.

It appears that sometime about the year 1862, a party of emigrants, who were on their way to California, crossed the Platte river just below, what is now known as Fort Casper, on old John Richard's bridge, made one day's drive and camped for the night. During the night the cattle strayed away and one of the men while out in the hills hunting for them happened upon a peculiar ledge of rock, having a bright metallic lusture, a piece of which he broke off, took into camp and showed to his companions, the piece of rock was greatly admired by them, was carefully stored away in one of the wagons and soon forgotten.

Sometime after their arrival in California the piece of rock was brought forth, taken to San Francisco and assayed; the return was a large one, making the ore fabulously rich in silver. The story of the assay was soon noised abroad and large amounts of money offered to the party who would find and show the lead. The first expedition that we remember about was in 1865, we were then an attache of the Pacific telegraph company, stationed at Independence Rock on the Sweetwater. Two men, O. A. Payne and Jas A. Brennan, came down from Nevada, ostensibly to look after the old springs near Red Buttes, but really to try and find the lost bonanza, which they supposed was located somewhere in that locality. They remained a couple of weeks, prospecting in that vicinity, but falling to find anything, Payne returned to Nevada and Brennan went to Fort Laramie, where he secured a situation as a guide under old Jim Bridge, and was subsequently killed by the Indians while out with a scouting party of soldiers on Tongue river. During the summer of '68 another party of three men whose names we now fail to call to memory come out from San Francisco, organized an expedition at South Pass and started down the Sweetwater to try their luck. They told fabulous stories about the extent and richness of the vein, stated they were backed by Ralston, of the bank of California and professed to be in possession of certain data, by which they could go direct to the lead. Luck however, was against them when they arrived in the vicinity of the Devils gate, they met a party of Indians, got scared and turned back. Several other parties subsequently made efforts to get into the section of country near Fort Caspar for the purpose of prospecting, but they were either attacked and driven out by Indians or gave up the search without ever discovering anything.

Another difficulty also always occurred, the prospectors always having the impression that they should prospect on the south instead of the north side of the Platte river, where the find was located by the California parties.

Mr. Rhodes' recent theory has revived this old legend, which has lost none of its possibilities from its long slumber, and nearly every old timer has either a new version or several little variations to add. The excitement as yet is rather hushed and quiet. The news of a rich assay, however, would cause an explosion and rush for the new find.

Mt. Pleasant, (Iowa) Journal: Mr. George E. W. Willey, the widely-known teacher here, in response to an inquiry by our reporter concerning St. Jacobs Oil, said: With great pleasure I bear testimony to the peculiar healing properties of St. Jacobs Oil, in rheumatic pains. Having been a sufferer with this distressing malady for years, I do say, that the curative effects of the St. Jacobs Oil in my case surpassed those of any other rheumatic remedy, many of which I had been forced to use.

True to Her Trust.

Too much can not be said of the ever-faithful wife and mother, constantly watching and caring for her dear ones, never neglecting a single duty in their behalf. When they are assailed by disease, and the system should have a thorough cleaning, the stomach and bowels regulated, blood purified, malarial poison exterminated, she must know that Electric Bitters are the only sure remedy. They are the best and purest medicine in the world, and only cost fifty cents. Sold by ISH & MCMAHON. (2)

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No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED
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Keep a complete abstract of title to all Real Estate in Omaha and Douglas County. mayl1tf

NOTICE.

Any one having dead animals I will remove them free of charge. Leave orders southeast corner of Harney and 14th St., second door.
CHARLES SPLITT.

$2,250,000 ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING, APRIL 12th.
15000 TICKETS ONLY. 7:2 PRIZES.
SMALLEST PRIZE, $1.000.

1 Prize $1.000,000 1 Prize $25,000
1 Prize 200,000 8 Prizes, $10,000 each 80,000
1 Prize 100,000 8 Prizes, 5,000 each 40,000
1 Prize 50,000 722 Prizes amt'g to $2,250,000

Whole Tickets, $160; Halves, $80; Quarters, $40; Tenths, $16; Twentieths, $8, Fortieths, $4.

Little Havana is governed entirely by the above drawing.

1 Prize, $6,000 722 Prizes, $16,119.
Whole, $2. Halves, $1.
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NEW HARNESS SHOP.
The undersigned having had nine years experience with G. H. & J. S. Collins, and twenty-four years of practical harness making, has now commenced business for himself in the large new shop 1 door south of the southeast corner of 14th and Harney sts. He will employ a large force of skilled workmen and will fill all orders in his line promptly and cheaply.
FRANCIS E. BURDICK.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Jacob Johnson and Ellen Johnson, his wife, will take notice that on the 20th day of April, 1881, William T. Seaman, plaintiff, herein filed his petition in the District Court, of Douglas County, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the said defendants to one F. E. Bryant, and by said Bryant duly sold and transferred to one C. J. Canan, and by said Canan duly sold and transferred to said Seaman, upon lot nine (9) in block "Y," in Shinn's 3d addition, to the City of Omaha, in Douglas Co., Neb., to secure the payment of a certain promissary note dated April 9th, 1874, for the sum of $116 25 and interest, and one and payable in three months from the date thereof, and that there is now due upon said note and mortgage the sum of $116 25 and interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from maturity and an attorney's fee; plaintiff prays for a decree that defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 30th day of May, 1881.
WM. T. SEAMAN.
By A. CHADWICK, His Attorney.
Dated, April 20th, 1881. ap21w4t

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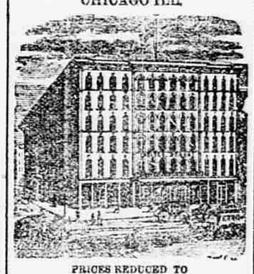

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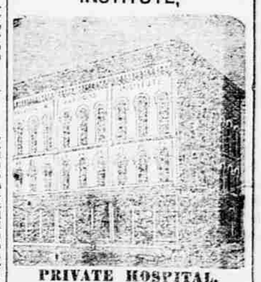

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