

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.

CORN is king in Nebraska.

It looks as if ignorance is Bliss.

The grain boom is just at present the farmers' salvation.

It is rumored that a general railroad strike is impending which will be as universal as that of 1877.

SEWERAGE, pavements and guttering are topics upon which Omaha cannot gain too much information.

GRITPAU'S craziness will probably increase if the present unfavorable news from the White House continues.

DEADWOOD is trying hard to encourage a carbonate boom but the attempt is said by knowing ones to be a sickly failure.

REAL estate is rising and house rents increasing. Meantime visitors to our city are frightened away by inflation prices.

THE war of the monopolies against the rights of the people will be met by a war of the people against the wrongs of the monopolies.

SWEDEN sent 6,007 immigrants to this country during July against 3,779 for July of last year. This exodus may be called the Swede bye-bye.

CANDIDATES for county offices are now beginning to show their heads above the horizon and wear an unwelcome smile towards prospective voters.

By the time the third state fair is held in our city Omaha will have two metropolitan hotels in which to care for the guests visiting the metropolis of Nebraska.

INSIDE construction rings in railroad schemes by which the people pay for new roads and the managers pocket the proceeds are not popular in Nebraska.

The republican campaign in Ohio is not making much noise, but Charley Foster is doing a great deal of silent and effective work. He discounts the book-walter engine for reserved power.

The grain speculation in the east is at fever pitch. A few weeks hence the lambs will be bleating piteously over the general lowering of the market temperature.

Our city council is yet to be heard from on the fire ordinance question. The growth of our city and the protection of property alike demand an extension of the fire limits.

VIRGINIA has a colored population of 532,000. The Mahone readjusters control 40,000 votes. As the blacks propose to vote with the party which promises them equal rights and a free franchise, a victory for the Mahoneites seems one of the probabilities of the future.

AMONG the new officers just elected by the American bar association for Iowa are George G. Wright, vice president, and Oliver P. Sheras and John M. Rogers local council, for Nebraska, James M. Woolworth, vice president, and James Laird and Charles F. Manderson local council.

MINNESOTA, one of the most reliable wheat raising states, has harvested a very light crop this season. According to the Pioneer-Press the average lowest yield in Southern Minnesota is three bushels per acre and the highest twenty bushels, but the average for the state is estimated at less than ten bushels.

ACCORDING to The St. Louis Post-Dispatch the managers of the Mississippi barge line deny the reported consolidation between the two rival barge lines. Notwithstanding this denial the belief is general in St. Louis that the consolidation has already taken place, but that there is an effort on the part of the consolidators to keep the compact secret.

STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS.

The total local indebtedness of the United States is \$1,069,076,499, or about 56 per cent. of the national debt of the United States. Of this sum nearly \$600,000,000 is divided among the cities of the country, \$225,000,000 is classified county, township and village indebtedness, while the remaining \$250,000,000 is apportioned as debts of states.

The researches of the census bureau, which have been most thoroughly prosecuted by Mr. Robert P. Porter, show that while local indebtedness has grown during the last fifteen years at a very rapid rate, state indebtedness shows a much smaller comparative increase. The state debts to-day aggregate only \$37,000,000 more than the same class of indebtedness forty years ago, while the assessed valuation of property has over \$13,000,000,000. According to Mr. Porter, in 1842 the western states were in debt \$59,931,552, the southern states \$73,340,017, and the middle states \$73,348,072. In 1852, the first reliable report of the valuation of property, the southern states exceeded in wealth the middle states by \$896,169,366, and the western states by \$1,009,759,683. To-day the debts of the latter sections are \$45,072,575 and \$36,655,360 respectively; while the south, before repudiation owed \$273,205,185, and to-day recognizes \$113,967,242 debt. The valuation of property in the middle states has increased since 1852 from \$1,593,256,934 to \$5,316,099,187; of the western states from \$897,600,617 to \$5,532,150,699; while the southern states, partly owing to the removal of slaves from the personal property column of the auditor's books—which has in no wise impoverished the states—and partly due to a general undervaluation of property, has decreased from \$4,861,970,635 in 1850 to \$2,226,144,381 in 1880. Municipal indebtedness shows much more startling figures. New England is debited with \$120,459,737 of bonded and floating obligations; the middle states with nearly \$400,000,000; the southern states with \$75,584,237; the western states with \$112,469,996, and the Pacific coast with an indebtedness of \$5,072,703, making the enormous total of \$710,535,924. From this must be deducted \$117,191,506, the amount of various sinking funds leaving a total net debt of nearly \$600,000,000.

Mr. Porter expresses the opinion that within the last five years the reform in our municipalities has been earnest and effective and that a much more cheerful view can be taken of our condition in this regard than at any time since the war. The general healthy financial condition of the country, the development of our resources and the vast immigration pouring into the country—all have aided in bringing about sounder methods of municipal business and have necessitated less borrowing. This criterion of excessive borrowing is the property valuation of communities. Debt incurred to develop resources which in turn will increase wealth and the tax paying power of a city is often nothing more than judicious investments. Local rings and municipal thievery do more to roll up heavy debts and increase taxation than all the legitimate taxes in the shape of bonds voted by cities for improvement purposes. With simply kept accounts and free discussion of every measure tending to decrease taxes our municipal debts will soon show a decrease as marked in proportion as that which has in late years marked the course of our national and state indebtedness.

The attempt of Leo Hartmann, Russian nihilist, to establish his right of asylum and even citizenship in the United States, notwithstanding his complicity in the assassination of Alexander II., of Russia, will be likely to raise a grave question of international courtesy. If the authorities of the United States should protect him from arrest, upon what ground could they demand the arrest of Guitau should he escape to Russian territory?—Chicago Herald.

Upon the ground that no man in this country is deprived of life or liberty without due process of law. In this republic even an assassin is held to be innocent until he has been indicted, confronted by witnesses to his crime and tried and found guilty by a jury of his peers. In Russia an irresponsible despot is sovereign, judge and executioner. His will alone is law, and from that will there is no appeal. His order sends a man or woman to the scaffold, puts them to torture, forces them into deadly dungeons or sends them in chains to Siberia.

The fundamental principle that underlies the right of extradition is that non-political criminals, against whom a prima facie case is made out, are surrendered for trial in the country in which the crime was alleged to have been committed. We surrender only those whom, from the nature of the accusation, we think will have a fair trial.

To surrender a person accused of political assassination in despotic Russia would be to turn him over to the merciless executioner, with a full knowledge that any trial, even if granted, would be a mere farce. We do not allow our citizens, no

matter how black their offences, to be tried by Turks, Chinese or Japanese, or any other nation which we recognize as in any degree barbarous, because we think they will not receive fair play, or might, if convicted, be subjected to cruel and unusual punishments.

Carl Schurz who made international law and extradition study strikes the key note of this question when he says in a recent review of David Dudley Field's proposition to include political assassins among the criminals subject to extradition.

We trust no nation to investigate political crimes without passion or prejudice, no matter how pure its administration of justice may be, especially no nation with a despotic government. If we are to make an exception to this rule in the case of assassination it ought not to be made in favor of any country the government of which is above the law, and which, like Russia or Turkey, is ruled by the prince's will. Neither our laws nor our morality allow us to treat any man as guilty until he has been proved to be so under rational rules of evidence. We surrender criminals, therefore, assassins as well as others, for trial, not for punishment simply; we surrender them also to justice, not to enemies.

We do not give the thief up to the man whom he has robbed, but to the officers of justice. And we cannot give even an assassin up to the man whose life he has attempted, even if he is a sovereign, let attempts on the life of rulers be never so terrible or so frequent. We cannot, in short, surrender any criminal to any states that are not law governed, or in which the meanest man can be deprived of his life or liberty by an executive order. Even if we were certain that Guitau will escape to Russia and Russia would retaliate by refusing to give him up, we should still deem it more humane and just to let Guitau escape than to commit this republic to an unprincipled principle in the extradition of political criminals.

The anti-monopoly conference held last Thursday at Utica, N. Y., was a representative gathering. Among those present were men whose prominence in trade, whose sound judgment and high personal integrity gave a weight to the conference which will strongly influence public opinion upon the great question of the day. The prime object of the meeting was to organize and concentrate public sentiment upon the necessity of a bold stand against monopoly oppression and to lay the foundation for a canvass in which state and national legislation will be invoked for the protection of the people and the regulation of the railways. The address issued by the conference, which we publish in full, was clear, concise and comprehensive. The resolutions accompanying it advised organized action on a non-partisan basis, through a searching investigation of the records of candidates for the people's suffrage. A few years ago New York denounced in unmeasured terms what it was pleased to call a revolutionary tendency of the west. Opposition to railroad dominations was termed an onslaught on the rights of property and a germ of socialism which the press of the great metropolis felt it their duty to repress. Since that time the iron hand of the corporations has been felt on the throat of eastern commerce and the opponents of the western grangers have themselves become the advocates of the very principles which they formerly denounced. The growth of the sentiment in favor of national restriction of railway corporations is proceeding with rapidity which indicates how surely the need of such regulation is felt by the whole country. The western granger and the eastern merchant, the middleman and the manufacturer, the producer and the consumer, are uniting on a common platform which must sooner or later become a strong and prominent issue in political campaigns.

The city council has adjourned for two weeks without taking any action whatever on the proposed ordinance to license the liquor traffic. This virtually means lawlessness and turbulence for at least six weeks, possibly until after the fall elections. If the object of the representatives of the liquor interest is to arouse public sympathy for themselves and a general popular uprising in favor of the repeal of the obnoxious law that they will be sadly disappointed. This is a law abiding community, and while the great majority are literally disposed they will give very little aid and comfort to any class that willfully defies the laws, or interferes with their execution. Outside of Omaha the Stocumb law has generally been acquiesced in without resistance. In many towns and cities the liquor dealers have given their bonds and taken out their licenses under the new law; hence the attitude of Omaha in refusing to enact the ordinance and encouraging organized defiance of the law will meet with no popular sympathy. If the main object of the liquor dealers is to punish the republican party by electing democrats to the various county offices, they may also be disappointed. The very fact that the democratic candidates for sheriff, county judge, etc., are to become the representatives of any organization pledged to violate law and obstruct its proper

enforcement, would react and rally all citizens not directly interested in the liquor traffic to the earnest support of the republican ticket.

But even if the programme to elect democratic officials in this county should succeed, what good will it do the men who desire more liberal license regulations for the liquor traffic? What does it matter who is elected sheriff, treasurer, county judge or commissioner under the law which grand juries and courts are sworn to obey? The men who sell liquor in violation of the law will be indicted and punished, and by the time the city school fund is exhausted the reaction will revolutionize our city government at the next spring election. The \$1,000 license ordinance will then be passed and rigidly enforced. How much better off the men who are now urging resistance to the law will be by that time we cannot conceive.

Last winter a law was enacted by the Pennsylvania legislature providing for the punishment of fraud at primary elections. The first practical attempt to enforce it was made last week by the democrats of Luzerne county. According to all accounts it worked satisfactorily. In Ohio a similar law has been in operation for several years and the result has been a decided improvement in the system of primary elections. In Nebraska and especially in this city primary election reform is sadly needed, and until these elections are regulated by law and frauds at primaries are punished as crimes, caucuses and conventions will be packed by non-residents and repeaters, ballot-boxes will be stuffed and other shameful abuses will continue. Party nominations procured by such means usually fail to enlist the support of the masses and the outcome at the elections is humiliating defeat.

The movement towards an extension of hospital facilities of St. Joseph's hospital should meet with the cordial support of our citizens. For a number of years past the praiseworthy institution has been conducted under serious disadvantages without ostentation and with a free tender of its beds to all patients without respect to creed or nationality. It is the only public hospital in our city. Carried on by those who have devoted their lives to the care of the sick and suffering it has never pressed its claims for public recognition, but has fulfilled its mission as best it could under discouragement which need only be known to be appreciated. THE BEE is glad to endorse cordially the efforts of a number of our prominent citizens towards providing this worthy institution with the means of a greater and more extended usefulness.

The editorial staff of The New York Herald is to be reorganized at an early day. Charles Nordoff is to be the leading editorial writer, with J. R. Young and Joseph Howard, Jr., for assistants, while the managing editorship is transferred from T. B. Conroy to Francis Lawley, a graduate of The London Telegraph, ex-member of parliament, and an uncle of Lord Wenlock. Mr. Nordoff has acquired a national reputation as a clear headed and forcible writer and there is no doubt his advent as chief editor will be followed by a marked improvement in the editorials of the great New York daily.

Railroad Tax Shirkers.

In our last issue, we had something to say about the Union Pacific railroad company evading the tax on their lands which are located ten miles and upward from the line of their road. These lands are very valuable now, and the value is enhancing every year, yet because the road has not seen proper to take out their patent on them, our board of county commissioners has failed to assess them. It will be remembered that some time since the road employed a man named Platt to file on a quarter section of the land in question, in order to make a case and get a decision in favor of the company as it was held at that time by Secretary Schurz that the road had forfeited these lands, and that they should be opened for homestead entry. This poor and beggarly corporation and great American mendicant went into the court with the proof and plea that the lands had been mortgaged for millions of dollars and that they had received and had the use and benefit of the money for years, and therefore these lands could not be reclaimed by such an insignificant corporation as the government of the United States, and upon such proof the court held that the parties loaning the money to the road stood in the position of innocent purchasers, and therefore had a title to the land. Of course it was generally known that the lenders of the money were one of the rings within the ring or, in other words, the principal stockholders of the road, in order to hold these lands without complying with the law under which they were granted and to avoid taxation, loaned this money to themselves and took a mortgage on the land for it, to beat the government and the people. Yet, they are outside of the law, and are engaged to-day in fixing the price you are to receive on the products of your lands, which are taxable, while you are adding to the value of their's, which are not taxable. The courts say these lands are not government lands, because they have passed by mortgage to innocent parties, and the railroad says you must not tax them because the title is in the government, and the govern-

ment lands are sacred. What! tax lands to which the government has never yet given its patent. This idea sounds like treason to a Union Pacific official, so great is his reverence and respect for our "greatest government the world has ever seen." It is true that the land of the homesteader, who has lived five years on his claim, is taxed, whether he has taken out his patent or not. But what has the homesteader done for the country? He has not stolen \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 from the general government. He has not robbed the nation of millions of acres of its most fertile lands. He does not refuse to pay his taxes. He has not erected gambling places in Wall street in which to rob dealers in stocks. He has not built over the Missouri river a National Steaming crib, called, magnanimously, the Union Pacific bridge. He does not rob the people of this section of the state of 20 cents on every bushel of grain they produce. He does not stand in the legislative halls and demand immunity for crimes committed, and therefore is not generally known by our grand and glorious government, and could not reasonably expect to be recognized, since it has been so long since he had anything to do with or say about the government of his own country. Would it not be well to wake up, friend homesteader, mechanic, laborer and business man, and assert your rights? Would it not be well to tax the property of this insolent, bigoted and corrupt monopoly? If the U. P. corporation can mortgage their lands, they have sufficient title to pay taxes on them. If they can sell them on ten years' time, at 6 per cent interest, and give their bond for a deed they are entitled to pay taxes upon them, and the man, woman or child who declares otherwise are either the pliant tools of the company or their purchased goods and chattels, whether they be courts or commissioners.

This soulless corporation has a capitalized wealth of \$100,000 per mile, upon which you have to help pay them a dividend of ten per cent and their main line is assessed only \$11,000 per mile. If it was assessed at two-thirds of the amount upon which you must pay for riding or shipping over it, it would pay taxes on \$66,000 per mile. It has 40 miles of track in Buffalo county, and at \$66,000 per mile, with a taxation of 6 per cent, it would pay to our county treasurer \$170,400. If the taxation was reduced to 3 per cent, it would amount to \$85,200. Would it not be justice for them to pay these shares of the burdens of taxation in the future? If you do organize and prepare to elect men who will be true to themselves and to you. There is danger ahead, if you delay longer, in assuming control of the affairs of state.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Senator George says that the defeat of his colleague, Senator Lamar, would be a calamity not only to Mississippi, but to the whole south. The press of Iowa does not favor the dual candidacy of John A. Kaason for speaker of the house of representatives and United States senator. Senator Thurman's red bandana will wear in Ohio, Wisconsin, the federal torments seem to be over zealous about the fortunes of Pocketbookwater. Boss Keyes' fine hand is said to be discernible in the management of the Wisconsin boom in Wisconsin, while the federal regency of Milwaukee are not yet decided as to which is the biggest gubernatorial boat. Ex-Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, has retired from the practice of law as well as from politics, to devote himself to his bituminous coal interests. His intellect is beautifully shaped for the coal trade.

Ex-Gov. Curtin will make an address at the first annual reunion of the "Sixteeners," or the graduates of the soldiers' orphans' school of Pennsylvania, which will be held at Harrisburg on 24th, 25th and 26th. Ex-Treasurer F. E. Spinner declines a seat in Congress because of his "sense of propriety and justice to others." It is so rare that a declination is put on such grounds that many will regret that Mr. Spinner feels called upon to mention them. Figures of the late Virginia election, to be posted in the hat: Republican vote last year 83,632; Democrat vote 31,527; combined anti-Bourbon vote, 115,169; Bourbon vote, 96,449; majority of combined anti-Bourbon vote over Bourbon vote, 18,717.

The republican state central committee of Georgia at a recent meeting passed a resolution rather condemnatory of a future alliance with the independent democrats of the state, who, as soon as elected to office, in the early history of the state, resumed their old relations with the Bourbons. Judge Allen, who will be appointed to the Massachusetts supreme court bench, was appointed to the superior court in 1874 and in that position the member of that bench who has been promoted to the bench of the supreme court. Mr. P. Knowlton, who will succeed Judge Allen in the lower court, is a member of the Massachusetts senate. He was graduated from Yale college in 1860.

The federal officerholder in Virginia is greatly troubled. "Under which king?" is the question which he labor earnestly to solve. It is not so long since Commissioner Raun discharged a revenue officer because he lent the light of his countenance, personal and official, to the repeaters. Raun telling him to exert his influence to secure the readjustment, which meant the repudiation of the debt of Virginia was looked upon by thinking men as immoral and inconsistent with the dignity of an official. Now, however, the cashier net officers are wheeled into line for Senator Mahone, and the federal official who would repudiate repudiation is made to feel that he must do it at the peril of his official existence.

Mr. Barksdale, who was an anti-Lamar candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Mississippi, thus accepts his personal defeat but the victory of his faction in a show election, as he says in his own newspaper, the Jackson Clarion: "The contest for the various offices was exciting and protracted, but finally resulted in the hands of the anti-Lamar party. The candidate for governor, is a strong man, and will arouse the enthusiasm of the people, and the whole ticket will be supported with like zeal and determined effort to achieve success. Our paper is going to press as the last nomination is made, and we have no room for more than the bare announcement and for sending greetings to the democracy of the whole state."

The employment of female clerks was considered by the civil service commission of Canada. It was deemed not advisable to employ them for this reason: "It would be necessary that they should be placed in rooms by themselves, and that they should be under the immediate supervision of a person of their own sex; but we doubt very much if sufficient work of similar character can be found in any one department to furnish occupation for any considerable number of female clerks, and it would certainly be inadvisable to

place them in small numbers throughout the departments. The howl of indignation that will go up at this from the female suffragists in the United States is quite too awful to contemplate.

PERSONALITIES.

Gen. Grant is the sword of the nation, but Dr. Bliss is the pen. Vanderbilt is healthy at sixty, notwithstanding that he wears no mustache. Patti wears false hair and picks her black braids with great care in Paris. Talmage is preaching at Saratoga. He has never yet been induced to handle a key pistol.

People have their weather eyes on Fazen and Vennon. They have experimented long enough. Alexander Mitchell, the richest man in the Northwest, owns a house in Milwaukee which cost \$1,500,000. Dan Rice is getting a divorce from his wife. The poor woman couldn't laugh at his gray-haired crotch jokes. The oldest child of Mrs. Huff, of Clinton, Ill., is eighty-one years of age. Mrs. Huff herself is a giddy thing of 100.

Whitlaw Reid was shocked in London at being taken for Oscar Wilde. Mr. Reid is too modest—he does not half appreciate his points. Yum Yum, a young Chinaman from Boston, drowned himself in the Neponset river, from homesickness. It was not a case of yum yum.

Mr. Hayes has at last received employment. He is sole executor of the will of Mrs. Abigail Warren, with an estate of \$20,000 to distribute.

The wife of Wm. Black, the author, is a blonde, and a lady of more than ordinary ability. The novelist is a fine-looking man, and ready story-teller.

Don Carlos proposes to spend the autumn in Scotland, and inquiries have been made with a view to his renting a villa at Bridge of Allan or Callander.

Iron Eyes, the father of Bright Eyes, has six wives. Did Editor Tibbles realize when he married, how many mother-in-laws he was getting?—It is said that Comanche Bill says Buffalo Bill is no frontiersman, and Buffalo Bill says Comanche Bill is a tenderfoot fraud. These gentlemen seem to be pretty well acquainted with each other.

The three prettiest young women in Newport society this summer are said to be Miss Perkins of Boston, Miss Chamberlain of Cleveland, and Miss Montague of Baltimore.—[New York Tribune, Dr. Mary Walker is in Washington.

The Palmers having had their family reunion, the Coffin family will next meet at Nantucket. The Coffin family on earth is not very extensive, but the Coffin family under ground embraces pretty much the whole human family of the departed generations.

Frank Walworth, who shot his father in New York some years ago, is now at Saratoga, where he has achieved a good deal of success as a tennis player. It is said that he will shortly marry a beautiful young heiress, who has spent several summers at the springs.

Calet Whittaker has written to a party in St. Louis offering to lecture throughout the country for six months for the extremely modest compensation of \$3000. Mr. Whittaker's ears are evidently longer than was popularly supposed. They will bear cutting again.

Sitting Bull's home is to be located in Dakota, where he will chew reservation beef and be treated in all respects like a common Indian. It would be a pity to kill him, and yet it would be cheaper than keeping him. But if you keep Sitting Bull, it would be a burning shame to kill an "Injun."

Col. Benjamin F. Weymouth, who has just died in New York, bore a striking resemblance to President Lincoln, both in features and figure, and is said to have been several times mistaken for him in the street. After Lincoln's assassination Col. Weymouth sat several times for pictures and statuettes of the president.

Mrs. Mustache—the only name she had—who, in the old days of Cheyenne kept a gambling house there and was known in the same business in other far western towns, did not long ago die from poison administered by herself. She was an expert gambler, and at one time was very rich; but had luck overtook her, and when she died she was penniless and friendless.

Aphalt Pavements. The English have hit on a way of preparing asphalt for roads which is said to add greatly to its durability and value as a paving material. It is thus described in The London Times:

Although the value of bituminous asphalt for paving has long been recognized, it has always been felt that one of its defects is a want of density, while another is its slipperiness under the influence of slight moisture. To remedy the first of these defects heavy road rollers have been used, while for the second sharp sand or some other similar material has been introduced into the body of the bitumen. The most recently devised method of treating it in order to remove these drawbacks, and apparently the most successful, consists in combining linestone with the bitumen and molding the compound under pressure. The linestone is crushed, heated, and mixed with the bitumen at a temperature of 252 Fahrenheit, the stone having a great affinity for the bitumen when heated. The combination is then pressed into rectangular blocks of convenient size in molds under a pressure of about fifty tons. The blocks are then submitted to a cold-water bath until they are cold and ready for use. They then form a paving material of great density, and in which the angular points of the linestone are always being developed under traffic. A permanently rough surface is thus produced, which, combined with the cracks formed by the joints of the blocks, presents an excellent foothold for horses. A portion of the roadway in Queen Victoria street, adjoining the Mansion house station, Metropolitan District railway, has just been laid with this material, which has been in use for some time past in the United States with excellent results.

Don't Throw up the Sponge. When suffering humanity are enduring the horrors of dyspepsia, indigestion, or nervous and general debility, they are too often inclined to throw up the sponge and resign themselves to fate. We say, don't do it. Take BUCKNER BLOOD BITTERS, the reliable, harmonizing and strengthening remedy. Price \$1.00, trial size 50 cents.

OMAHA, July 11, 1881. To LUCY A. Zeller, non-resident, defendant: You are hereby notified that on the 11th day of May, 1881, William Zeller filed a petition against you in the District Court of Douglas county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which was to obtain a divorce from you on the ground that you have been guilty of extreme cruelty towards the plaintiff, without good cause. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 23rd day of August, 1881.

WM. ZELLER, Plaintiff. By SIMONS BLOOM, his attorney. Jy11-w4t

PUBLIC KINDERGARTEN, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Conducted by Miss Sara Eddy, of Chicago, Ill. Will begin Sept. 5, 1881. Miss Eddy will receive a few well-qualified ladies to train in the Normal K. Course. For particulars apply until August 30th, to 221 Monroe St., Chicago. Jy11-w4t

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

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

FOR SALE Very nice house and lot on 9th and Webster streets, with lawn, coal house, water, shade and fruit trees, everything complete. A desirable piece of property, figures low. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Splendid business lots S. E. corner of Fremont and Capital Avenue. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE House and lot corner Chicago and 21st streets, \$6000.

FOR SALE New house, 5 rooms, half lot; 7 blocks from court house, only \$1500.

FOR SALE House of 5 rooms with 4 lot, near Broadway and 22nd street, \$1500.

FOR SALE Corner of two choice lots in Shinn's Addition, request to see about sub lots each offer.

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

A FINE RESIDENCE—Not in the market Over will sell for \$6,500.

FOR SALE 4 good lots, Shinn's 3d addition \$1500.

FOR SALE A very fine residence lot, to some party desiring to build a fine house, \$2,500.

FOR SALE About 200 lots in Kountze & Ruth's addition, just south of St. Mary's avenue, \$450 to \$800. These lots are near business, surrounded by fine improved lots and are 40 per cent cheaper than other lots in the market. Save money by buying these lots.

FOR SALE 10 lots, suitable for fine real estate, on 22nd and 23rd streets, \$2 blocks S. E. of depot, all covered with fine large trees. Price extremely low. \$600 to \$700.

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

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

FOR SALE 98 lots on 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th Sts., between 15th and 16th, and the proposed extension of Dodge street. Prices range from \$250 to \$400. We have concluded to give more of small means, we 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 150 acres, 9 miles from city, valley, with running water; balance gently rolling prairie, only 3 miles from railroad. \$100 per acre.

FOR SALE 400 acres in one tract twenty miles from city, very fertile, well improved. Living spring of water, some nice vine crops. The land is all first-class rich prairie. Price \$10 per acre.

FOR SALE 750 acres in one body, 7 miles from city, very fertile, well improved. Living spring of water, some nice vine crops. The land is all first-class rich prairie. Price \$10 per acre.

FOR SALE A highly improved farm of 240 acres, 3 miles from city. Fine improvements on this land, owner not a practical farmer, determined to sell. A good opening for some man of means.