

The Omaha Bee.

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Mail Circulation of THE DAILY BEE.

Ohio is never happy excepting in the midst of an election.

The tendency of unequal taxation is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Sanitary sewerage and surface drainage can not much longer be delayed in Omaha.

The little mustard seed of anti-monopoly is rapidly branching out into a spreading tree.

United enterprise is of more value in the building up of cities than any quantity of newspaper puffing.

The New York papers are keeping the heading "Ruined by Speculation" standing in their columns. It saves type setting.

The question of fire guards ought to press itself upon Nebraska farmers. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

The state board of agriculture ought to offer a premium for specimens of unemployed laborers in Omaha. They would be genuine curiosities.

When corporations pool their issues to levy greater burdens upon the people, producers must pool their issues to oppose tyranny and oppression.

Stock watering is responsible for much of the sins which railroad managers are compelled to bear and for which they will be called rigidly to account.

If Howgate, Flipper and Reno are examples of army service reform, the settlement of the Indian question had much better be left to the interior department.

Colorado is about to manufacture her own steel. New York mining sharpers have heretofore manufactured most of the steels in the Centennial state.

A reunion of the Smith family is to be held near Beaver Dam, Pennsylvania. The whole state should have been secured to give ample room for the progeny of the Smyths.

The number of professional burglars in the United States is estimated at 3,000. No statistics are given of the number of unprofessional burglars, who do most of the stealing.

More boys and girls will leave Omaha this fall to attend schools in other states than ever before. More efficiency in our high school is needed to remedy this state of affairs.

Sioux City is agitated because Omaha proposes to reach out for the legitimate trade in northern Nebraska. She will be still more agitated when Omaha wholesalers begin to quote prices in the disputed territory.

The Arctic search steamer Rogers has arrived at Hamschatda. When her officers and men read the weather reports from the United States they decided that Polar expeditions after all were quite a summer's luxury.

The latest official statement of the foreign commerce of the United States is a cheerful document. It exhibits a healthy increase in our export trade and a decrease in our imports, leaving a handsome balance of trade in our favor.

The Mahone movement in Virginia is gaining strength daily and shows no indications of being weakened by the defection of General Wickham to the Bourbons. The republican press with great unanimity supports the re-adjuster platform and advocates its candidates. The vast majority of the negroes will vote the re-adjuster ticket, and the number of disaffected republicans is growing decidedly small. The handwriting on the wall seems to be becoming visible to the Virginia Bourbons.

THE CONDITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Public feeling for sixty-one days has kept pace with the daily bulletins telegraphed from the sick bed of the president at Washington. Hope and fear, confidence and despair have alternately elated or depressed the hearts of the nation, as the reports of the physicians or the surmises of half a hundred correspondents have been eagerly read by the people of this country. The American people are particularly emotional and liable to extremes of feeling. On this account it is to be feared that the sudden reaction from Saturdays gloom to Mondays hope may be premature. There can be no reasonable doubt that the president has successfully passed a great crisis in his illness and shows a wonderful and unexpected improvement over his condition at the end of the week. But it must not be forgotten that there is still only a possibility of his ultimate recovery and that the distinguished sufferer has yet many dangers to overcome before his convalescence can be said to be fully assured. His magnificent constitution has carried him over many perils. Nearly nine weeks of fever and suffering have destroyed much of that vital force with which he has battled so manfully with disease. Septicemia or the milder form of blood-poisoning has added itself to the other complications arising from his wound, and is drawing further draughts upon his already weakened system. Prostrate with a twelve-inch wound in his body, wasted almost to a skeleton, and subjected to the malarious influences of the Washington marshes, his recovery is still a long distance off. Even with the most favoring circumstances the president cannot be considered out of danger for weeks to come. His physicians who claim that they have been grossly misreported, openly admit the fact. For many days there will be danger from pyemia even with the most perfect assimilation of food. But should the present favorable conditions continue until the end of the week, there will be good grounds for hope in General Garfield's ultimate recovery—a hope which should not be permitted to blind the public to the grave complications which at any moment may arise and change that hope to misgiving and despair.

In a letter written to the Massachusetts republicans, Senator Edmunds gives his views respecting the proper future of the party. He thinks that it is his duty to preserve and improve the laws for the security of national civil rights; to make as effective as possible provisions for the purity and fairness of congressional elections; and to establish by law the methods of ascertaining the result of presidential elections. In addition, Senator Edmunds considers that it will be the future policy of the republican party to "so improve the civil service as to diminish, and, if possible, remove the evils of place-hunting and the interchange of favors between the members of the legislative and executive branches of the government, and to free the tenure of a great number of officers from dependence upon political favor or political opinion;" to re-adjust the revenue laws upon the basis of producing the greatest revenue with "the least and nearest equal burden to the people," and of "developing and encouraging the industrial pursuits of every calling of our citizens;" to bring both the theory and practice of the government in regard to the currency to the point of a fixed and uniform metallic standard of values and making coin only, a legal tender in the payment of debts, and to promote so far as the national government can lawfully do so, the increase and diffusion of education.

Mr. P. E. Iker, on behalf of the liquor dealers' union, makes known to the citizens of Omaha through the Republican, that no action was taken by the union, nor any proposition considered, to interfere with the work of "necessity or mercy," or even with the Sunday business of citizens not belonging to the organization. Mr. Iker states that from self-interest, if from no higher motive, there could be no purpose or wish to antagonize large classes of citizens with whom they have business relations; and far less, to deprive this community on Sunday of an opportunity to procure the necessities of life in the shape of milk, ice bread and meat, etc. That such an impression got abroad was probably due to the "bragadocio of certain lawyers who assumed, as alleged attorneys for the union, to declare its purposes." This declaration in the behalf of the Omaha liquor dealers is very timely. Any attempt on their part to terrorize the community by threatened prosecutions would react against them. There is no doubt that the shysters, and leeches that expound law and concoct schemes of retaliation for saloon keepers are largely responsible for the bad blood that has been aroused in Omaha since the recent decision of the supreme court. If the liquor dealers can rid themselves of such dangerous criminals and make a reasonable show of obedience to law they will soon disarm all opposition.

The London Times says that the British farmer cannot make a living at home. This is the very reason why he should pack up his goods and emigrate to Nebraska. We have land, and enough to spare, and the assurance of crops which will make any European agriculturist open his eyes.

The promptness and energy manifested by the city council in adopting Waring's sewerage system and ordering work on the proposed sewers is highly commendable. With the exception of waterworks, which are now an accomplished fact, no public improvement has been more needed in Omaha than a system of sewers. That Mr. Waring's system is the most economical and most judicious has been demonstrated by practical tests in many leading cities. That it is most economical for Omaha was shown by the estimates submitted in the report of the city engineer. Sewers are essential to health, comfort and convenience, and no improvement could be undertaken in this city that promises to give better returns for the investment. With waterworks and sewers Omaha will soon have just claims for being a city of first-class and it is safe to predict that the increased valuation of property by reason of these great improvements will not fall short of twenty-five per cent. The council has done the right thing in ordering the construction of sewers, and everybody in Omaha will join THE BEE in saying push the good work as rapidly as you can.

The only outsider who has been allowed a glimpse at President Garfield is Mr. Waring the eminent surveyor engineer. Mr. Waring was inspecting the drainage and plumbing at the white house last Friday and accidentally caught a glimpse of the president. Although shocked by his gauntness and emaciation, he was gratified to notice that he was not ghostly or pallid, and that the skin had a natural color.

The territories will contribute of their agricultural and mineral wealth to the Nebraska state fair. As Omaha is the commercial metropolis for the states and territories west it is peculiarly fitting that they should be represented at the coming exposition.

Omaha to Yankton. Yankton Press and Dakotian. The board of trade of Omaha has finally awakened to the advisability of tapping the countries in northeastern Nebraska with railroad lines which shall have a common center at Omaha. This intention seems never to have taken shape until recently, and it now appears only in the form of suggestions which declare that the scheme is feasible and should be carried out. Upon this subject THE OMAHA BEE remarks: THE BEE urges upon our merchants the necessity of bestirring themselves in this matter of extending railroads north to Nebraska. Within its lovely and fertile valleys lie the richest farming lands of our state, hundreds of thousands of acres of which are in a state of only partial cultivation. Other interests antagonistic to Omaha are working to seize the trade of this rapidly growing region and to turn it to their own profit. The people of northern Nebraska are as loyal to the state as those south of the Platte. All things being equal they would prefer to carry their trade to their own city to the exclusion of trade in cities in other states. For many years they have been cut off from us through the lack of railroad accommodations, and our wholesale business has only been able to refer a foothold on the territory at great expense and inconvenience.

There is scarcely any question but that THE BEE is correct in its conclusions. But it fails to comprehend the full extent of territory which might be made tributary to Omaha by reaching out a little farther and tapping the rich fields of southeastern Dakota. A line of railroad from Omaha to Yankton and from here a few miles northward would open to the former city the valley of the James, which has no equal in all the west for productiveness. It is rapidly filling with settlers and in a few brief years will constitute the backbone of Dakota. Its people are anxious for an outlet to southern markets and for the competition in traffic and travel which would follow the construction of a railroad independent of the two great systems now stepping into control of this section. We are satisfied that Omaha does not realize the extent and capacity of this region and the ease with which its industries might be turned to the benefit of that city. In the construction of a railroad between the two points named, Yankton would willingly render assistance.

The Bland Silver Law. The principles of the Bland Silver Law, under which the United States is coining \$2,000,000 a month, is likely to be adopted by Italy, and perhaps other members of the Latin Union. In this way it is possible to dispose of the surplus silver which the loss which would attend free coinage at present may be avoided. It is stated, moreover, that the French and American delegates to the Conference are agreeing upon a formula for the adjournment of the Conference which would open the way for diplomatic negotiations and a renewal of the meetings of the conference next spring. The obstacle of a high price of free silver coinage is the large surplus which England and Germany have to dispose of, for which a market would then be made at prices much above those now prevailing. If England and Germany will refrain from selling for a certain period of years, a limited coinage of silver by the United States, under some such conditions, would be possible. The Bland Silver act, the market price of silver might be brought up to its proper relation to gold. In other words, the depreciation of silver having been brought about by unfriendly legislation, a radical change in the character of legislation would tend to its recovery of its former standing. Under an agreement of this nature, the United States would make a market for its own silver. Europe would have to deal with the surplus stock now on hand. With the principal commercial nations looking to a policy of a double standard, the tendency of silver would be toward appreciation. It might even be considered a good speculation. It is a matter of doubt, however, if silver will recover to the French ratio of 164 to one. France was obliged to recognize the necessity of agreeing upon a ratio which can be maintained even at some loss on its present stock and at some expense in the matter of recoinage. If an attempt is made to establish a ratio higher for silver than the law of supply and demand requires, it will prove futile in the end.

ARIZONA. A mining exchange has been started at Tombstone. The trade of Prescott has increased 50 per cent within the past six months. Grazing throughout southern Arizona is the finest ever known. Mine owners of Tombstone complain of an alleged organization of mine jumpers. The citizens of Tucson pronounce themselves in favor of using United States money as the basis of business transactions. They are tired of the Mexican dollar or "doly."

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Yakama City, including its suburbs, is growing rapidly. Cheney town lots are being sold to speculators from Portland and San Francisco. Thirteen tons of rock from the Rising Star ledge in the Peshastia district yielded a little over \$200. During the first six weeks the First National bank of Dayton was opened, \$50,000 was deposited. There are no tides in Dayton, and laborers are scarce and in demand. Very day farmers come to town in search of harvest hands and return home without them. Considerable excitement has been caused in King County over the recent discovery of valuable coal veins. One 115 feet vein of anthracite is reported, and another large vein of lignite coal of excellent quality.

NEVADA. The Central Pacific railroad is replacing its iron rails by steel ones through Nevada. The Carson Appeal alleges that a Nevada rancher has met with considerable success in ostrich farming. The Sutro tunnel company has put on an additional force of thirty men, and will prospect several ledges recently cut into without delay. Cattlemen estimate that there is an annual loss to the state of Nevada of \$100,000 by the branding of cattle and horses. The hide is so badly cut up and scared that a loss of from fifty cents to a dollar apiece is incurred.

WYOMING. Cummins steel continues to boom. Chicken hunting is unusually good. Wyoming's growth is steady and sure. The Douglas creek placer mines are to be worked by Chinamen. The survey between Laramie and the Soda Lake is going briskly on. The travel is very heavy on the stage line from Fort Laramie to Cheyenne. The sale of the "Green Mountain Boy" mine at Copperopolis to Gen. Marshall, of Denver, is reported. The late frequent rains have made the ranges unwelcomed green and fresh, but it is feared frost will come and kill the grass before it becomes properly cured. A heavy English syndicate has made the Union Mining company an offer of \$500,000 for their property in Cummins City, if it is found as represented, and an expert from Chicago is now on his way to examine the mine.

MONTANA. The Northern Pacific has five miles of side tracks at Glendive, and more is called for. The Yellowstone river at the point where the railroad strikes it is 1,200 feet wide. The discoveries at Birch creek are sufficient to warrant the belief that a rich and prosperous camp will soon be developed. The Little Belt country is said to be rapidly settling. Upwards of 40,000 head of cattle are now in that neighborhood. The Utah and Northern engineers have located and graded-staked their survey to the vicinity of Beaver Creek, less than twenty miles east of Helena. A Butte firm received a case of goods from New York from which point to Ogden the freight charges were \$2.94, the distance being about 2,000 miles. From Ogden to Melrose, however, a distance of 347 miles, the freight charges amounted to \$16.62.

UTAH. A company has been organized at Salt Lake to mine and manufacture soda. The transient population of Salt Lake has been and still is very heavy for this year. The principal iron claims near Cedar, which are most valuable, are bonded to the Denver & Rio Grande company. There is no prospect of a boom in southern Utah, the output of the Horn Silver and the Fri-cro smelters being two of the sources of business. Utah potatoes this year's growth are already being shipped in large quantities to Colorado and other agriculturally poor localities.

OREGON. The hotel at Coaledo, Coos county, was destroyed by fire last week by an incendiary. No insurance. The government work at the mouth of the Coquille, Coos county, was stopped last week, the appropriation being exhausted. A garden in Jackson county recently turned out a beet that measured 23 inches one way and 25 inches the other, and a rutabaga that was 25x28 inches. Neither of the vegetables had their growth. From nearly all quarters in Western Oregon come reports of great activity in building enterprises. The saw mills and shingle factories are being taxed to their utmost capacity to furnish material. A great number of young cattle are dying near Steen Mountain, in southern Oregon, from the disease known as "black leg." The mortality is confined chiefly to young cattle and the disease is contagious.

CALIFORNIA. A cucumber eight feet long is a recent achievement in Los Angeles county. A railroad is about to be built from the tide water into the dense forests of the Jacoly creek region, in Humboldt county. There are vineyards in the San Gabriel valley, Los Angeles county, which are quite 100 years old, and are even now profitable bearers. Extensive forest fires are raging in the mountains around Burney valley, and do immense damage to timber. One on Hatcher creek has been burning for about two weeks. The people of Weaverville, Trinity county, are taking steps to lift a telegraph line from that place to Shasta, a distance of forty miles. The cost would not be over \$2,700. San Francisco fruit dealers are contracting for the grape crop in San Joaquin county, at from \$20 per ton for California to \$30 for Idaho. The crop will be much lighter than usual.

FRUIT RAISING IS RECEIVING A NEW IMPETUS in El Dorado county, and it will soon become one of the most important industries. Several parties have raised peaches this year which cannot be surpassed in size or richness of flavor.

OCIDENTAL JOTTINGS. A mining exchange has been started at Tombstone. The trade of Prescott has increased 50 per cent within the past six months. Grazing throughout southern Arizona is the finest ever known. Mine owners of Tombstone complain of an alleged organization of mine jumpers. The citizens of Tucson pronounce themselves in favor of using United States money as the basis of business transactions. They are tired of the Mexican dollar or "doly."

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CHEAP LAND FOR SALE. 1,000,000 Acres OF THE FINEST LAND IN EASTERN NEBRASKA. SELECTED IN AN EARLY DAY—NOT RAIL ROAD LAND, BUT LAND OWNED BY NON RESIDENTS WHO ARE TIREDB PATING 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, Sarpy 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 personally examine titles and take every precaution to insure safety of money so invested.

BELOW 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 California between 22nd and 23rd streets, \$1000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Very nice house and lot on 24th and Webster streets, with barn, coal house, well, cistern, shade and fruit trees, everything complete. A desirable piece of property, figures low. GGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Splendid business lot S. E. corner of 10th and Capitol Avenue. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE House and lot corner Chicago and 21st streets, \$5000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE New house, 5 rooms, half lot; only \$1500. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE House of 6 rooms with 1 lot, near business, good location; \$1500. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Corner of two choice lots in Shin's Addition, request to see agent best cost offer. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A good acreable residence property, \$4000. BOGGS & HILL.

A FINE RESIDENCE—Not in the market Over will sell for \$6,000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 4 good lots, Shinn's 2d addition on 24th and Webster streets. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A very fine residence lot, a fine house, \$2,500. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE About 200 lots in Konzka & Ruth's addition, just south of St. Mary's avenue, \$450 to \$800. These lots are near business, good location; rents and are 40 per cent cheaper than any other lots in the market. Save money by buying these lots. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 10 lots, suitable for fire road depot, on 24th and Webster streets, 3 blocks S. E. of depot, all covered with fine large trees. Price extremely low. \$600 to \$700. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Some very cheap lake's addition. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Cheap corner lot, corner Douglas and 21st streets. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 98 lots on 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Sts., between Farnham, Webster and the proposed extension of Lodge street. Prices range from \$200 to \$400, and have been reduced to give room for small money, no more chance to secure a home and will build houses on lots on small payments, and will sell lots on monthly payments. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 160 acres, 9 miles from city, with running water; balance gently rolling prairie, only 3 miles from railroad. \$10 per acre. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 400 acres in one tract twenty miles from city; 40 acres cultivated, living spring of water, some nice vine lots. The land is all first-class. \$10 per acre. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 730 acres in one body, 7 miles west of Fremont; it is all level land, producing heavy growth of grain, in high valley, rich soil and 3 miles from railroad. Side track, in good settlement and 90 better than can be found. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A highly improved farm of 340 acres, on 24th and Webster streets, in city. Fine improvements on this land, over not a practical farmer, determined to sell. A good opening for some man of means. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 2,300 acres of land near Elkhorn, 85 lots, 1,500 acres in north part of county, \$7 to \$10, 3,000 acres 2 to 3 miles from Florence, \$5 to \$10; 5,000 acres west of the Elkhorn, \$4 to \$10; 10,000 acres scattered through the county, \$5 to \$10. The above lands lie near and adjoin nearly every farm in the county, and can mostly be sold on small cash payments, with the balance in 12, 24 and 5 year terms. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Several fine residences offered at prices far below market value. Many locations will only be made known to purchasers "because business." BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 5 business lots next west advanced of \$2,000. BOGGS & HILL.

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