

The Omaha Bee.

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

Edwin Davis, Manager of City Circulation.

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 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 British crops have been overtaken by disaster. The harvest in that country is nearly two months later than in ours. The wheat harvest in the middle belt of states in this country began in the middle of June, and all the small grain and grass were saved by the middle of July. Even in the far north, up in Dakota and Minnesota, the wheat harvest is ended. But grain cutting in England had only begun last week and the harvest in Scotland will not end till late in September. The crop was the finest that had been raised for years but the harvest season brought on heavy and constant rains, and at last a series of storms culminated last Thursday in a perfect deluge of rain. The disaster in the flooded districts is complete. The new crop of grain is nearly all sprouted and a general advance in prices of flour and provisions is the consequence. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and this time the disaster to British farmers will prove almost a God send to American farmers. With short grain crops on this side of the Atlantic and immense crops in Europe our western farmers would not have realized enough from this year's crop to pay for the seed.

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 brought 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 that 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 40,000 tons 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 a boon to both. 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 doubling 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.

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange has been recruited up from 1300 to 2300 within the past three months. The cause of this sudden increase in membership was the adoption of rules providing for a heavy increase of initiation fees. Last year the list included 294 commission merchants, 47 dealers in feed, 44 insurance men, 42 millers, 41 grocers, 40 flour dealers, 35 produce merchants, 32 brewers, 31 teamsters, 27 provision merchants, 26 pork packers, 23 cotton buyers, 23 real estate men, 19 engaged in the manufacture of paints, oils and white lead, 17 brokers, 15 hide and wool merchants, 14 malsters, and 13 coal dealers.

The Oklahoma invaders have taken a new tack. Captain Payne, the leader of the enterprise, has been prospecting in the Wichita mountains, and brought back specimens of silver and lead ore that excite the cupidity of his followers, and they are resolved to move into the forbidden territory in October at all hazards; but it is probable they will encounter a body of troops if they cross the line, and be sent packing for home without ceremony.

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 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 ghastly 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 northward to northern 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 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.

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The hotel at Coaledo, Colo. county, was destroyed by fire last week by an incendiary. No insurance.

The government work at the mouth of the Coaledo, Colo. county, was stopped last week, the appropriation being exhausted.

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". Arizona papers claim that the late violent storms have not been productive of more evil than good, as agriculture has received a strong impetus from the abundance of water. Five car loads of dromedaries, says the Las Vegas Free Press, were recently shipped from Texas to Arizona, to be used in transporting United States mails. They are slower than railroad trains, but surer in times of washouts.

COLORADO. The Buffalo range elicits considerable inquiry. A strike is reported in the Wonderful hole, on Mosquito range, near Leadville. An illicit distillery has been discovered near a prominent street of Denver. Denver authorities are rigidly enforcing the law against the carrying of concealed weapons. The Taber opera house, at Denver, will seat 1,500 people. The interior will be covered in an orchard cherry.

The people of southern Colorado are moving to select a point in that section to present as a candidate for the state capital.

A camping party from Fort Collins caught 728 trout from the Poudre river during a month's encampment on its banks, and the party was not a very large one either.

It is expected the iron on the Julesburg branch of the Union Pacific will be laid to Evans by the middle of September, and that trains will be running east by that way by October 1st.

The South Pueblo steel works, the first steel works established in Colorado, are expected to start up at Pueblo this month, and to be turning out rails by next December. The works cost over \$1,000,000. They have already contracted to furnish the Denver & Rio Grande railway company with 30,000 steel rails for their extensions.

Cummins steel continues to boom. Chicken hunting is unusually good. The hen'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.

The Granger division of the Union Pacific railway is being pushed toward Wood River at the rate of two miles per day, and will probably be within seventy-five miles of Hiley by the end of the year. Eight hundred teams are said to be at work on the road, and more would be employed if available.

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 Missouri country is said to be rapidly settling. Upwards of 40,000 head of cattle are now in that neighborhood.

The Utah & 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. Freight to Ogden to Melrose, however, a distance of 347 miles, the freight charges amounted to \$16.62.

The San River harvest is well under way. Only a few acres of wheat were sown. The oats crop is excellent, and the yield will be better than in former years. Vegetables are in abundance. There will be a surplus of potatoes. George Steed has six acres of these collies in cultivation and the earth is full of them. This field alone, judging from a few rods already gathered, will produce over 100,000 pounds.

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, in the 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.

The Mormons in Frisco are about to build a meeting house. Nearly 8500 have been subscribed. Mormon and non-Mormons subscribing liberally.

Charles Crismon is a contractor on the projected line of railway extending northward from Grand, W. T. Recently he was driving along the side of the grade in a buggy, carrying a sack with \$3,000 in coin. He was attacked by robbers, a sack senseless by the season and dragged to the ground. His frightened horse immediately dashed away, taking the money and buggy to the grader's camp. The thieves got nothing, and Crismon was soon found by his employees.

OREGON. The hotel at Coaledo, Colo. county, was destroyed by fire last week by an incendiary. No insurance.

The government work at the mouth of the Coaledo, Colo. 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.

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 11x6 vein of anthracite is reported, and another large vein of lignite coal of excellent quality.

The immense timbered region around the head of Puget Sound is without a single large mill for the manufacture of merchantable lumber. Hundreds of thousands of feet of timber is cut there and rafted from forty to one hundred miles to the mills to be manufactured, and a local journal thinks there is no better place on the coast for the establishment of a large steam saw-mill.

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 Suro tunnel company have put on an additional force of thirty men, and will prospect several ledges recently cut into the mountain.

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.

Since the Eureka & Colorado railroad has become a fixed fact, property along the proposed route has advanced enormously in price. Ranches that were valued at \$5,000 and \$10,000 two weeks ago, are now valued at \$100,000.

The Central Pacific railroad company for a long time past has been annoyed by the loss of its goods at many stations in Nevada. It became evident that an organized gang of thieves were working the scheme for all they could make. Detectives were engaged and three men have just been arrested at Reno.

Basswood Trees for Honey. For a number of years we have been advising farmers who keep bees to plant basswood trees in every available place for the purpose of furnishing pasturage for the little honey gatherers. Honey gathered from the flowers of any of the numerous species of basswood or lindens—as they are known by both of these common names—is equal to that obtained from the white clover, says the New York Sun, and there is no reason why the farmer should not provide pasturage for his bees as well as for his cattle. The European basswoods come into bloom at an earlier age than our American species and produce flowers in greater abundance, and for this reason are preferable for supplying the bees with honey; but all species are excellent for this purpose.

Steamship Movements. National Associated Press. NEW YORK August 30.—Sailed, Wisconsin for Liverpool; arrived, Seythia from Liverpool, Maas from Rotterdam, Ethiopia from Glasgow.

ROTTERDAM, August 30.—Sailed, the 27th, P. Caland for New York. LIVERPOOL, August 30.—Arrived, Egypt from New York, Indiana from Philadelphia, Marathon from Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 30.—Arrived Oler from New York, for Bremen.

Honorably Retired. National Associated Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30.—Paymaster-General Cutler, of the navy was retired to-day from active service, having reached the age of 62 years. Secretary Hunt will assign some one to act in the vacant position until the president is able to appoint Cutler's successor.

Too Fastidious. Some would be Byron look on with disgust at the rhyme of Electric Oil "poet." But we have the best electric oil to the world. And intend that all persons shall know it. It cures coughs, colds, asthma and catarrh. Bronchitis and complaints of that kind; It does not cost much, though rheumatism it cures.

AN HONEST MEDICINE FREE OF COST. Of all medicines advertised to cure any affection of the Throat, Chest or Lungs, we know of none we can recommend so highly as Dr. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HAY FEVER, HOARSENESS, TICKLING IN THE THROAT, LOSS OF VOICE, ETC. This medicine does positively cure, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one-half so many positive and permanent cures as has already been effected by this truly wonderful remedy. For Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect specific, curing the very worst cases in the shortest time possible. We say by all means give it a trial. Trial bottles free. Regular size \$1.00. For sale by I. S. & McMAHON, Omaha.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS. If you wish to avoid great danger and trouble, besides a small bill of expense, at this season of the year, you should take prompt steps to keep disease from your household. The system should be cleansed, blood purified, stomach and bowels regulated, and prevent and cure diseases arising from spring malaria. We know of nothing that will so perfectly and surely do this as Electric Bitters, and at the trifling cost of fifty cents a bottle.—[Exchange.] Sold by I. S. & McMAHON. (1)

"ROUGH ON RATS." The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs, lice, boxers.

CHEAP LAND FORSALE. 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 TIERED PAYING TAXES AND ARE OFFERING THEIR LANDS AT THE LOW PRICE OF \$6, \$8, AND \$10 PER ACRE ON LONG TIME AND EASY TERMS.

WE ALSO OFFER FOR SALE IMPROVED FARMS —IN— 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.

BECAUSE 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 home 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 lots 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 desirable 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, Shin's 2d addition on 24th and Webster streets. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A very fine residence lot, a fine house, \$2500. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE About 200 lots in Konitz & 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 Park and 24th 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, 10th and 11th streets, on Dodge street. Prices range from \$200 to \$400, and have been reduced to give room for small money, 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 100 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 woods. 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 240 acres, on Park and 24th 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.