The Omaha Bee.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL:—

Year.....$10.00 | Three Months.$3.00
Months... 5.00 | One " .. 1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Wednesday.

TERMS POST PAID:—

One Year.....$2.00 | Three Months.. 50
Six Months.... 1.00 | One " .. 20

CORRESPONDENCE—All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS—All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE OMAHA PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, Checks and Post-office Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

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.

Call for Republican State Convention.

The Republican electors of the State of Nebraska are hereby called to send delegates from the several counties, to meet in State Convention at Lincoln, on Wednesday, October 5th, 1881, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named offices, viz:

One Judge of the Supreme Court.
Two Regents of the State University.
And to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several counties are entitled to representation in the State convention as follows, based upon the vote cast for George W. Collins for Presidential elector, giving one delegate to each one hundred and fifty (150) votes, and one for the fraction of seventy-five (75) votes or over. Also one delegate at large for each organized county.

Counties.	Vts.	Del	Counties.	Vts.	Del
Adams....	1447	11	Johnson ..	1068	5
Antelope...	577	5	Kearney ..	550	8
Boone	671	5	Keith.....	32	1
Buffalo	1195	9	Knox	556	5
Burt.....	1010	8	Lancaster.	3397	24
Butler.....	958	7	Lincoln...	377	4
Cass.....	1861	13	Madison ..	670	5
Cedar.....	218	2	Merrick...	819	6
Cheyenne ..	232	3	Nance	199	2
Clay.....	1517	11	Nuckolls..	594	5
Colfax	685	6	Nemaha .	1473	11
Chase.....		1	Otoe ...	1918	14
Cumming ..	598	5	Pawnee...	1181	9
Custer	290	3	Phelps....	426	4
Dakota.....	328	3	Pierce	76	2
Dawson....	347	3	Polk.....	943	7
Dundy.....		2	Platte....	854	7
Dixon.....	459	4	Red Willow	284	3
Dodge.....	1439	11	Richrdson	1764	13
Douglass ...	3290	23	Saline	1841	13
Fillmore ...	1404	10	Sarpy....	491	4
Franklin....	585	5	Saunders..	1717	12
Frontier....	133	2	Seward...	1354	10
Furnas	606	5	Sherman..	308	3
Gage	1726	13	Sioux....		2
Gosper	156	2	Stanton...	180	2
Greeley.....	182	2	Thayer ...	834	7
Hall.....	1150	9	Valley ..	392	4
Hayes.....		2	Wash'nton	1190	9
Hamilton...	997	8	Wheeler..		2
Harlan.....	678	6	Wayne ...	118	2
Hitchcock..	135	2	Webster..	1006	8
Holt	334	3	York.....	1444	11
Howard	637	5			
Jefferson ..	1069	8	Total.....		441

It is recommended—First. That no proxies be admitted to the convention except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from which the proxies are given.

Second. That no delegate shall represent an absent member of his delegation unless he be clothed with authority from the county convention or is in possession of proxies from regularly elected delegates thereof.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

JAMES W. DAWES, Chm'n.
F. J. HENDERSHOT, Sec'y. pro tem.
Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 31, 1881.

FLOURING and rolling mills ought to be added to Omaha's industries.

THE alliance of the farmers will soon be strengthened by an alliance of business men.

EXTORTIONATE rents discouaage immigrants, and in the end will defeat themselves.

GUITEAU is again praying constantly and loudly. Guiteau always was a bird of prey.

GERMANY has 196 inhabitants to the square mile. Plenty of room for further immigration.

THE difference between Tilden aud Bookwalter as political managers is only one of pocket-books.

JOHN KELLY is the hardest political cat which the New York democracy ever attempted to kill off.

THE advice to hold crops is good, but there is such a thing as holding on till the bottom drops out of a boom.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY aspires to the position of presidential nurse. Another day of prayer should at once be ordered.

CHICAGO wants the national capital removed to the lakeside. Chicago only excels St. Louis in her overpowering modesty.

ENGLISHMEN propose to send for American hotel clerks. There will be a large increase in the sale of four carat diamond shirt studs.

PULLMAN stock has again been watered to the extent of an additional $2,000,000. The traveling public will pay the usual dividends.

SENATOR VAN WYCK has placed himself on record with no uncertain sound. Senator Van Wyck is none of Cameron's d—d literary fellows, but he says what he thinks, and isn't afraid of the political consequences.

SENATOR VAN WYCK'S ADDRESS.

Senator Van Wyck's masterly address to the farmers of Nebraska inaugurates a new epoch in this state. For the first time in our history a public man, occupying the highest position within the gift of this commonwealth, comes boldly into the arena to grapple with every living issue of the hour, gives utterance within the hearing of thousands to sentiments that no other public man in Nebraska has dared express, and assails abuses which no other man occupying his station has ever had the courage to denounce. Up to this day our public men, with very rare exceptions, have either been numbskulls who had not brains enough te conceive an original idea or cowardly time-servers who did not dare to have an opinion of their own on any question upon which public sentiment was divided. Like a shrill clarion blast among the hills and valleys, this fearless, forcible and frank discussion of the issues that confront the country, more especially the producers of this section and the courageous onslaught against corporate rapacity and aggression will arouse the toiler on the farm and in the workshop, and the tradesman and manufacturer to political self-assertion.

While all men cannot agree with Senator Van Wyck upon every question, his example will hencetorh be emulated, and men with ambition for public place will be compelled to to express positive views upon questions of public interest before they can hope to rise to eminence. Straddling, fence-riding, trimmers and dodgers will be banished from political prominence, while men with positive ideas and convictions will be in demand for places of honor and trust.

Senator Van Wyck's address quite apart from its radical expression, commends itself to every thinking man, and especially to the farmers and workingmen, for its sound advice. Although somewhat lengthy it should be carefully read from beginning to end. It affords sufficient food for reflection even for the most intelligent and best informed.

SENATOR BURNSIDE.

The sudden death of Senator Ambrose E. Burnside, which took place at Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, removes from the scene of action one of the bravest of soldiers and staunchest patriots. Few Americans have given as large a portion of their lives to the service of their country. Born in Liberty, Indiana, in the year 1824, he entered West Point in 1843 and was graduated as a second lieutenant of the artillery in 1847, joining the army in Mexico in time to take part in the closing scenes of the Mexican war. From 1848 to 1853 he was stationed at various posts and in the campaign of 1849-50 he saw active service with the Jacarillo Apaches in New Mexico, receiving a severe wound. He resigned his command in October, 1853, and from that time until 1858 resided in Bristol, R. I., where he engaged in the manufacture of breech-loading rifles of his own invention. From 1858-1861 General Burnside devoted his attention to railroading, and occupied the important position of cashier of the land department and treasurer of the Illinois Central railroad company.

The firing on Fort Sumpter saw him once more in Rhode Island, where, with great rapidity he organized a regiment of three months' volunteers, and went to the front as their colonel. He distinguished himself in General Patterson's operations in Maryland, and fought through the Manasses campaign, receiving in August, 1861, the appointment of brigadier general of United States volunteers, and later that of a major general.

During the celebrated North Carolina campaign of 1862 General Burnside did effective service in organizing the coast division. As commander of the department of North Carolina he directed the operations at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Macon and Camden. He commanded the ninth corps at the first battle of Fredericksburg in 1862, and fought through the Maryland campaign of that year, commanding the left wing at South Mountain and Antietam. His bravery and vigilance were matchless and led to his selection in November, 1862, as commander of the Army of the Potomac. The disastrous battle of Fredericksburg, 1863, was followed by the appointment of General Meade to the command of the army in Virginia, and Burnside was transferred to the department of the Ohio. Here he waged an active war against Morgan's raiders, was present at the capture of Cumberland gap, and took part in a number of battles which led to the occupation of eastern Tennessee and the surrender of Knoxville. General Burnsides' share in the closing battles of the war was by no means inconsiderable. At the head of his old Ninth corps he participated in the Richmond campaign of 1864, was in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, and the siege of Petersburg. He resigned his commission on April 15, 1865, after a long and honorable service in which his success had been by no means commensurate with his ability and bravery.

At the conclusion of the war General Burnside at once entered upon an active professional life as a civil engineer. He was elected in 1866 governor of Rhode Island, and held the office for five years, during which period he was also the head of several important industrial enterprises. In March, 1875, he took his seat in the United States senate as senator from Rhode Island, which office he held at the time of his death.

General Burnside was a man of heroic mold. He was a brave soldier who never flinched from duty or shunned any peril. As a business man he was honest and honorable. As a republican he was firm in his opinions and true to his associations. No taint of suspicion rests on the long and honorable career of public service and his demise deprives the state of Rhode Island of a faithful and able representative and the nation of one of her most distinguished public men.

IT is claimed that the continued and rapid destruction of our forests is in a large degree responsible for the drought and the drying up of many of our water courses. Mr. David G. Thompson, of Cincinnali, in discussing this question, insists that greater efforts should be made to preserve forests where they exist, and to cultivate them where they do not. He says: "How terrible these results may be seen in the desolation wrought upon Babylon, Thebes, Memphis, and especially upon the people of the Chinese province of Shan-Li only three years ago, by the loss of their forests. History shows that not a few nations have declined with the disappearance of their forests; and upon the preservation of our water-courses may depend our existence as a nation. While the government ought to protect its own forests, and especially ite mountain forests, it is the farmers and other small land-owners who can effect the most good; and every influence possible should be exerted to induce them to reclothe a portion of their denuded lands. In this work the most effective agency would be the press, particularly the agricultural press; and it is to be hoped that it will agitate the subject until the desired result is brought about."

WE understand that Miss Abbott contemplates substituting a season of four nights in Deer Trail for the two nights' engagement in Omaha.—*Denver Tribune.*

Omaha wouldn't regard it as a great calamity if Emma should give her the go by. Judging from the fact that with all the eclat of the Tabor Opera House, she has been playing to empty benches in the Colorado capital since the first two or three nights, we apprehend Omaha would survive the shock if Miss Abbott should prefer to waste her sweetness on the desert air of Deer Trail, Jack Rabbit Hollow or Dead Mule's Gulch.

JUST three weeks from this day the republican state convention will meet at Lincoln, but no steps have as yet been taken by the Douglas county committee toward calling the primaries or fixing the day for the county convention. What does this signify? Is John M. Thurston putting up another job to pack the convention and send a delegation of railway strikers to misrepresent this city and county?

WE want a tariff which shall not tax every man who rides on a railroad for the benefit of a few men who monopolize the manufacture of rails in this country. We would reduce the duty on steel rails.—*Herald.*

We want a tariff which shall not tax every man who rides or ships goods on a railroad exorbitant sums to pay enormous dividends on highly watered stock.

THE National Anti-Monopoly League makes an open declaration of war against the abuses and dangerous influences of the railroads in state and national politics. In this declaration the league will be supported by four-fifths of the producers of the country.

THE public always read a newspaper that has something to say and the courage to say it.—*Herald.*

That is the reason the *Herald's* readers are so few and far between.

IF Mr. Conkling expects to gather together the republicans of New York in a rally against the administration, he is likely to suffer disappointment.

POLITICAL wire-pulling and packed primaries cannot forever defeat the will of the people, and none know this better than the Iowa republicans.

THE *American* hits the nail on the head when it says that cheap bread with labor still cheaper is worse than dearer bread with labor in demand.

OWING to the continued drought eastern papers are predicting a winter on the seaboard of unusual hardship for the poor and suffering classes. Prices have increased to such an extent that marketing becomes daily more expensive and many articles of food which were last year considered necessaries are now classed as luxuries.

NOTWITHSTANDING the loss of seventy-five percent of their hives last winter, Nebraska apiaries show well in the front at the state fair.

Views of Don Cameron and Me too.

New York Herald.

Mr. Cameron was asked:

"How about Pennsylvania this fall?"

"Why, it will go republican in the fall. It's not a very important election, to be sure, but there is no question in my mind as to its result."

"Will the reform movements in Philadelphia have any effect?"

"Not this year."

"The whole situation, state and national, looks well to you?"

"It does. We shall carry our state, and so far as the country at large is concerned it was never in better condition."

"What do you think of the Arthur cabinet speculations made daily in the public press?"

"Most unseemly, most indelicate."

"Has there been no concerted programme on the part of General Arthur and others, yourself included?"

"Nonsense. That story about a conference was a bold, naked, infamous lie. I haven't been near Gen. Arthur's house."

"Do you think Arthur would make a good president if called to the office?"

"None better. He is a strong, sturdy, clear-headed, honest man of affairs; we respect him very highly in Pennsylvania, and a majority of our delegation supported him in Chicago."

"Then you think he could be trusted in the cabinet matter?"

"Of course—who else? If he is to be president he will have a cabinet, and, judging by what I would do in his place, he will select his own advisers."

"What names have you thought of?"

"I can only say that if I were making a cabinet, Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, would be members of it. I think, too, that Mr. Windom would be a strong man and give general satisfaction."

"Do you believe that any amount of work can secure a republican victory in New York this fall?" Mr. Platt was asked.

"I do, decidedly," he responded.

"On what ground?"

"The state of New York, like all other states, is filled with sympathetic people. If the president happily recovers, popular sympathy with him will make a republican triumph certain."

"Suppose the president should die?"

"Then vicsory would, in my judgment, be equally certain. General Arthur is a New York man."

"What would be General Arthur's course in reference to a cabinet, if it became his province to select one?"

"I don't care to discuss that."

"Have the names of Frelinghuysen and Howe been canvassed at all?"

"I don't know. I can only say that if those gentlemen were in my cabinet they would be heartily applauded by all good men."

"Would General Grant be willing to serve?'

"General Grant would be, as he always has been, at the service of his country, his party and his friends. He would do anything to help either and all."

"If the state department were offered to Mr. Conkling would he take it?"

"I could not answer that."

"It has been published far and wide that you, Senator Cameron, Senator Logan, General Grant, Marshal Payn and other gentlemen met in General Arthur's house and held a long consultation on this very matter."

"I am glad you recalled that to me. I wish the Herald would give that report the lie direct. Deny it without reserve. No such conference, no such discussión was ever held."

Iron Prison Discipline.

"At the British convict station on the island of Mauritius," said a gentleman, much of whose life had been passed in examining and comparing the various prison systems of the world, "the most relentless discipline I have seen anywhere is maintained. This, to a great extent, is necessray, for it would be difficult to find a more vicious and depraved set of prisoners. Hanging seems to be almost abandoned there, and it is not uncommon for a man to be sentenced to forty years' imprisonment. Of course they rarely live out these sentences, for the climate of the Mauritius unhealthy in the most favorable circumstances, becomes unendurable under the merciless rigor of prison life. The island, as you know, belongs to Great Britain, and is situated on the eastern coast of Africa, a little below the equator. It is intensely hot and there are not a great many Europeans there; but every night about 1,500 colored prisoners are locked up in the jail. During the day most of them work in chain-gangs, sweeping the town of Mauritius. They do it well, but a pitiful and degrading spectacle is afforded by lines of strong, able-bodied men loaded down with iron chains on the legs and round the waists, or dragging ponderous iron balls after them, toiling through the streets.

"The rations are inferior to the prison diet of this country, and, as far as I know, to that of any other part of the world. For breakfast they get a quarter of a pound of black bread and as much water as they want; for dinner, about a pint of boiled rice, with a spoonful of curry and abundance of water; for supper the black bread once more and a liberal supply of water. This is the changeless bill of fare, with no difference on Sundays and no meat at all. At night, before going into his cell, every man has to strip himself, and the keeper examines his clothes for concealed weapons or contraband articles of any kind. The prisoners have also to open their mouths to show that they have nothing objectionable there. Each cell is locked separately, and then a large iron bar fastens all together. On Sundays the prisoners are shaved, weighed and have their hair cropped as close as the scissors will reach.

"Of course, against this relentless discipline there are occasional uprisings. To take care of the 1,500 convicts about 150 guards are employed. Of these some are white and some colored, but the head keepers are all white, and for the most part, soldiers who have served the terms for which they enlisted. They are armed with carbines and short bayonets. Once when the convicts managed to organize and broke into open revolt in the prison yard, it was a short-lived rebellion. The guards, trained to act rapidly and in concert, shot them down like mad dogs and then charged them with the bayonets. The rebels were quickly subdued, and after that they were ruled, if possible, more rigorously than before."

"A prisoner, if he sees fit, may make a complaint, and if it is a just one it will be attended to; but heaven help the man who complains frivolously. Once when I was in the jail a convict at dinner time protested that his allowance of rice was not as large as the regulations required. It was measured at once, and found to be a little over the proper quantity. His dinner was taken away from him, one of the most powerful of the keepers seized him, and he was kicked and beaten until, bruised, bleeding and almost insensible, he was pitched head first into his cell. The guards had general instructions not to wait for orders, but at the first sign of a revolt to fire.

"One of the convicts, I remember, was a cripple. His lower limbs were paralyzed, and he moved along in a sitting posture with the aid of his hands. He was serving a forty years' sentence for a peculiarly atrocious wife murder. This apparently helpless brute absolutely managed to effect his escape in open daylight, after he had been imprisoned for about twenty years. Owing to his crippled condition, he did not work with the chain-gangs, but inside the prison walls, and one night, when locking-up hour arrived, his cell was found to be empty. A fruitless search was kept up for a week or more, but nothing was ever heard of him. Whether he escaped to sea in an open boat, and made for the far-away coast of Africa or for the island of Madagascar, distant four days' journey by steamer, or found a refuge among the sugar plantations of the Mauritius, is unknown. I never heark of another escape being effected.

"I said that hanging was very uncommon in the Mauritius. But it is sometimes resorted to, as in the case of the murder of a white man, and a hangman is maintained on the island. This official ought himselt to have been hanged years ago, having been convicted of locking his wife, his mother in-law, two sisters-in-law and two children in a room and suffocating them all with the fumes of charcoal. He was sentenced to fifty years' imprisonment, but was liberated on condition of his becoming hangman."

Some Strong Men.

In 1871, "Monsieur Gregories," claiming to be seventy-one years old, mightily astonished the good folks of Hereford by carrying seven hundred weight with the greatest of ease, and by performing certain other extraordinary feats. For all that he was one of the quietest of men, and simple as a child, living in constant dread lest he should be provoked into using his strength unprofessionally; and afraid to nurse his own baby lest he should give it a fatal squeeze.

Joseph Pospischilli was wont to amuse the Hungarian public by holding a table in the air by his hands and teeth, while a couple of Gypsies danced upon it to a third's fiddling. He and one of his brothers would bear upon their shoulders a sort of wooden bridge, while a cart full of stones, drawn by two horses, was driven over it. Falling into evil ways, Joseph was imprisoned in the fortress of Ofen, and one day volunteered to give the prison inspectors a specimen of his abilities; and permission being accorded, he so arranged the governor's heavy mahogany table as to hold it suspended with his teeth for nearly half a minute.

Joignery, a French professional acrobat, lately performing at a Berlin theatre, executed the following extraordinary feat. As he swung head downward from a trapeze, to which his ankles were fixed, a horse covered with gay trappings, and begirt with a broad leathern surcingle having two strong loops attached to it, and mounted by a full-grown man, was brought on the central stage, above which Joignery hung suspended. Seizing the loops with his hands, the Frenchman, by sheer muscular strength, lifted horse and rider some inches off the stage; sustained their combined weight in the air for some seconds, and then let them down again as evenly and slowly as he had raised them.

Mr. Stanley tells us that Simba, chief overseer of Amu bin Osman's caravan, standing six feet five inches barefooted, and measuring thirty-two inches from shoulder to shoulder, could toss an ordinary-sized man ten feet into the air, and catch him in his descent. He would take one of the large white Muscat donkeys by the ears, and with a sudden movement of his right foot, lay the surprised ass on its back; carry a three-year-old bullock on his back half-way round his master's plantation; and once actually bore twelve men on his back, shoulders and chest, round Osman's house, to the intense wonder of a large crowd of applauding spectators.

A man of great strength was William Joy, known in his days as "the English Sampson." He was a native of Kent, having been born near Ramsgate in 1675. From an early period of his life he displayed remarkable strength and dexterity for his years; and when twenty-four years of age he began publicly to exhibit his astonishing feats. Among other of Joy's performances, he is said to have been able to retain and keep in place a strong horse, urged by whip to escape his powerful rein, solely by the check of his pull without any stay or support whatever. Aided by a strong leathern girdle or belt and supporting himself by pressing his arms on a railing, he could lift from the ground a stone said to be a ton weight. He also broke asunder a rope fastened to a wall, which had previously borne more than a ton and a half weight without breaking. Nothwithstanding his great strength he was possessed of singularly agile and flexible joints, many wonderful stories being told of his feats in this respect, such as placing a glass of wine on the sole of his foot, which he could twist round with his hands, and conveying the glass in this way to his mouth without spilling.—[Chambers' Journal.

Fell Down.

Mr. Albert Anderson, York street, Buffalo, fell down stairs and severely bruised his knee. 'A few applications of Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL entirely cured him. 12eod1w

Is it Possible?

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as hops, buchu, mandrake, dandelion, etc., make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to being cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. Sept1-Oct15

DISEASES
—OF THE—
EYE & EAR
DR. L. B. GRADDY,
Oculist and Aurist,
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT IN ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.
References all Reputable Physicians of Omaha.
Office, Corner 15th and Farnham Sts., Omaha, Neb. au25metf

To Contractors, Builders and Property Owners.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the extensive iron and wire manufacturing houses of E. T. Barnum, of Detroit, and the Russel Iron Foundry and Works at Toledo, Ohio, capacity of 50 tons daily, is prepared to furnish estimates and prices for iron columns, &c., &c., for store fronts, window caps and sills, threshold plates, wrought iron beams and girders, hydraulic elevators, staple fittings, pulleys, shafting, &c.; also iron fences, cresting, window guards, shutters, stairs, balconies, settees, chairs, vases, acquariums, fountains, summer houses, lawn, garden and cemetery ornaments, flower stands, grave guards, &c., &c., in endless variety. Catalogues supplied on application.

HENRY H. BARRY,
Manufacturers' Agent, 22 Pearl street.
aug10-1m me Council Bluffs, Iowa

PROBATE NOTICE.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:

At a County Court, held at the County Court Room, in and for said County, August 1st, A. D. 1881. Present, HOWARD B. SMITH, County Judge.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph H. Nelson, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Martha S. Nelson, praying that the instrument, purporting to be a duly authenticated copy of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of the probate thereof, by the Circuit Court of Fountain County, State of Indiana, and this day filed in this Court, may be allowed and recorded, as the last will and testament of said Joseph H. Nelson, deceased, in and for the State of Nebraska.

Ordered, That August 27th, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a County Court to be held, in and for said County, and show cause why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested in said matter, by publishing a copy of this order in THE OMAHA WEEKLY BEE, a newspaper printed in said County, for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing.

[A true copy.] HOWARD B. SMITH,
aug10-w3t County Judge.

ORDINANCE NO. 478.

An ordinance concerning the Omaha Horse Railway.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Omaha, as follows:

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared unlawful for any person or persons to unnecessarily obstruct, delay, or in any manner interfere with the free passage of the cars along the track of the Omaha Horse Railway, or to permit the same to be done by any team, vehicle or other thing under his or their charge or control, provided that all fire apparatus shall have the right to cross such track as any and all teams, but such apparatus shall not be allowed to obstruct such track any longer than is absolutely necessary, and provided further that buildings or other heavy substances may be moved across said track at any time during the day between 9 and 11 o'clock a. m., and 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., upon an hours' notice first being given of such crossing to the Superintendent or other managing officer of the Omaha Horse Railway Company, which said notice shall be in writing and left at the principle office of said company, and provided that not more than ninety (90) minutes shall be occupied in said crossing.

SEC. 2. It shall hereafter be unlawful for the driver, or the person in the immediate charge of any car running on said railway to intentionally or maliciously cause or permit such car to obstruct any crosswalk or any street in this city, or to drive at a greater speed than eight miles an hour, or when turning the corner from one street to another, or when approaching and within fifty feet of any other railroad track to drive faster than a walk, or to drive such car or team attached thereto within thirty feet of any train of cars in imoont on any track crossing the track of said railway.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to enter and ride upon any car used or operated on said railway and refuse to pay the regular fare for carrying passengers thereon, or to disturb, molest, or obstruct the driver or person in charge of such car or any passenger thereon.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Attest: THOS. H. DAILEY,
Pres't City Council.

J. J. L. C. JEWETT,
City Clerk.

Passed Sept. 6th, 1881.
Approved Sept. 9th, 1881.

J. E. BOYD,
Mayor.

JOS. R. CLARKSON. J. G. HUNT.
Clarkson & Hunt,
Successors to Richards & Hunt,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
8 14th Street Omaha Neb.

W. J. CONNELL,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.
OFFICE—Front Rooms (up stairs) in Hanscom's new brick building, N. W. corner Fifteenth and Farnham Streets.

GEO. W. DOANE. A. C. CAMPBELL
DOANE & CAMPBELL,
Attorneys-at-Law,
S W COR. 15TH & DOUGLAS STS.,
fy 21 tf OMAHA.

Proposals for Purchase of Lot 5 in Block H, and Part of Lot in Block 344.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1881, for the purchase of lot 5 in block H, and also a strip of ground in block 344, being 84 feet from ton Webster street by 132 feet deep, adjoining Casper E. Gest's property. Bids to take into consideration existing leases. Envelopes containing said proposals shall be marked "Proposals for Purchase of Lots."

J. J. L. C. JEWETT,
se9-1w City Clerk.

J. P. ENGLISH,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
310 South Thirteenth Street, with
J. M. Woolworth.

CHEAP LOTS.

A NEW ADDITION!
—TO—
Omaha.

THE BEST BARGAINS
Ever Offered
IN THIS CITY.

NO CASH PAYMENTS
Required of Persons Desirin to Build.

LOTS ON PAYMENTS
OF
$5 TO $10
PER MONTH.

Money Advanced
—TO—
Assist Purchasers in Building.

We Now Offer For Sale
85 Splendid
RESIDENCE LOTS,
Located on 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Streets, between Farnham, Douglas and the proposed extension of Dodge St., 12 to 14 Blocks from Court House and Post Office, AT PRICES ranging from
$300 to $400
which is about Two-Thirds of their Value, on Small Monthly Payment of $5 to $10.

Parties desiring to Build and Improve Need Not Make any Payment for one or two years, but can use all their Means for Improving.

Persons having $100 or $200 of their own, But not Enough to Build such a house as they want, can take a lot and we will Loan them enough to complete their Building.

These lots are located between the MAIN BUSINESS STREETS of the city, within 12 minutes walk of the Business Center. Good Sidewalks extend the Entire Distance on Dodge Street, and the lots can be reached by way of either Farnham, Douglas or Dodge Streets. They lie in a part of the city that is very Rapidly Improving and consequently Increasing in Value, and purchasers may reasonably hope to Double their Money within a short time.

Some of the most Sightly Locations in the city may be selected from these lots, especially on 30th Street

We will build houses on a Smal Cash Payment of $150 or $200, and sell house and lot on small monthly payments.

It is expected that these lots will be rapidly sold on these liberal terms, and persons wishing to purchase should call at our office and secure their lots at the earliest moment. We are ready to show these lots to all persons wishing to purchase.

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