

The Omaha Bee.

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RAINY days are the horror of state fair treasurers.

The American hog will grant loudly in Nebraska this winter.

The fruit canning and preserve season is an off month for the woman suffragist.

NEBRASKA'S interest in stock must not be calculated by the meagre exhibit at the fair grounds.

Money talks in Northern Nebraska as elsewhere. The merchant who sells the cheapest gets the trade.

ALL but one hoop has been knocked off of Bookwalter's barrel. An ounce of Foster's popularity is worth a ton of the democratic candidate's tin.

The president's physicians at last reluctantly admit that their patient is suffering from blood poisoning. The daily papers prepared the public for this announcement three weeks ago.

DR. MILLER talks very knowingly about railroad feeders, and he doubts talk by the card. His income as silent partner in railroad eating houses in which he had not a dollar invested has afforded him profitable experience upon railroad feeders.

ARIZONA is justly agitated over the "inability" question. Governor Fremont seems unable to keep away from New York, and the general opinion is that the territory is equally unable to carry any longer such a dead weight and makeshift of a governor.

In the name of the giant monopoly whose brass collar he wears, the editor of the Omaha Herald asks those who desire to redress the abuses from which the producers of this country are suffering at the hands of monopolies what do you propose to do about it? That impudent question was propounded by Boss Tweed when the tax payers of New York arraigned him for robbery.

The Herald knows what the evils of the railway system are just as it knows the character and extent of social evils which it is often at pains to point out and deplore.—Omaha Herald.

Yes, and the pains which the Herald takes in pointing out the evils of the railway system remind us very much of the pains which certain pious frauds in this city take in pointing out the evils of prostitution to the social evils to whom they rent houses.

The Herald takes exceptions to Senator Van Wyck's views on currency and finance. The senator is put down as "a political demagogue who appeals to the prejudices and passions of the people for a purpose instead of trying to improve their understanding and enlighten their judgment." Now, what purpose has the senator to subserve and upon what point has he sought to mislead the people? Gen. Van Wyck entered upon his position as senator less than six months ago and consequently has still more than five years and a half to serve in the senate. He has nothing to ask or expect of the people as a politician and therefore can have no purpose in appealing to their prejudices or passions. He has simply called attention to the fact that the capitalists and money lenders who a few years ago predicted dire disaster because there was too much paper currency afloat, are now floating hundreds of millions of flat stocks and bonds which at any time may become utterly worthless. This is literally true, and Senator Van Wyck has in no way committed himself as opposed to a stable, sound currency by calling attention to the reckless gambling in wild cat stocks that must sooner or later culminate in another ruinous panic.

POSTAL PROJECTS.

Postmaster General James, who is a man of practical ideas, proposes to urge upon congress at its next session the advantages of establishing postal savings banks and a postal telegraph system in connection with the post-office. It is understood that the postmaster-general has had prepared the outline of a system modeled on that of Great Britain, which contains many improvements upon its model. The fact will be cited that in almost every country in Europe the telegraph system is operated by the government, usually with success in every way. It is not understood in the postoffice department why such a system should not succeed in the United States. It is asserted that it would not be so easy to establish as the savings bank system, but once established it would be, it is believed, as successful as that of England, which, ten years after its establishment, yields a net revenue of a million a year. The proposition to build new government lines to compete with the private lines now in existence is not regarded favorably. The plan advanced in congress last session will probably be that recommended if any scheme is formulated. It embraced the appraisal of the property of existing telegraph companies and its purchase at cost price. The act of 1866, granting the right of way through public lands, and the privilege to telegraph companies authorized the course proposed in the case of any company accepting its provisions.

All the leading telegraph companies have accepted its terms, and are held to be subject to its provisions. Twenty millions, which is about the price paid by Great Britain under similar circumstances, ten years ago, for the private telegraph lines of the United Kingdom would, it is claimed, be reported to be the value of the private telegraph lines of the United States by the commission of appraisal.

This is a very practical project but there are altogether too many congressmen holding Western Union franks, telegraph and national bank stock to allow such radical changes to be made. Jay Gould, Vanderbilt and other magnates who now control the American telegraph system are not likely to let this control pass out of their hands without a struggle.

ON TO DENVER.

The organization and incorporation of the Burlington & Missouri River railway in Colorado dispels all doubts as to the intention of the Burlington management to push forward with all possible dispatch into the territory for which they have so long been aiming. Contracts and agreements made with difficulty and violated with impunity by both parties have, until recently, restricted the western extension of the line to the limits of this state. The invasion of the B. & M. territory by the Missouri Pacific has resulted in an open breach between the two monopolies, and as a consequence Nebraska will soon be traversed by another overland route which at no distant day will have its western terminus at San Francisco.

Reports from the Republican valley state that work on the one hundred mile extension of the Republican Valley road is being pushed forward with all dispatch by the contractors, and that the remaining two hundred miles of road will be constructed for as speedily as possible. The probabilities are that before the conclusion of next year trains will be running into Denver over the new route. If the conflicting rumors from the west are to be believed, a connection with the Utah & Nevada extension of the Denver & Rio Grande road will give the new combination an outlet to the Pacific, which must prove of immense commercial advantage to the monopoly-ridden coast.

Less than two weeks ago our public schools were reopened for the fall term. It is reasonable that after a two months' vacation the teachers are in no imminent danger of breaking down from overwork and their pupils run no risk from the strain upon mind or body by prolonged mental exertion. Upon what grounds can the board of education justify the closing of the public schools on Wednesday for the remainder of the week? Was there any urgency to give the teachers who draw salaries for full time three days for attending the state fair? Can a visit to the state fair compensate for the loss of invaluable time, which the 5,000 school children of Omaha sustained by being kept out of school since Wednesday? Would not half a day afford ample time for teachers and pupils to visit the fair, if there is absolutely any necessity for such an entertainment? Why should not the public schools be closed every time a circus, minstrel troupe, or puppet show come to entertain our citizens? On behalf of the patrons of the schools, as well as the tax-payers, we enter protest against such needless waste of time and money, and we hope the school board will never countenance another fair week vacation.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The reaction in England in favor of a protective tariff by which already three Liberal seats have been lost in parliament, is attracting much attention from economists and creating some alarm in political circles. A new element seems to be forcing itself into British politics which is likely to cause, in the end, a readjustment of existing parties on a new basis. The cry of "Fair trade" doubtless is not intended to cover designs looking to a protective tariff on so wide a scale as that existing in our own country. The leaders of the movement, however, will probably not be able eventually to restrict their platform to the few articles of food and manufacture which they now propose to protect. American competition in breadstuffs and cutlery, in cottons and machinery is making itself felt so disastrously that the agitation for increased protection once begun can scarcely be repressed. The bad harvests have also much to do with the growing feeling of discontent. Statistics of the harvest in England have just been prepared for a French agricultural publication, based partly on personal observation, but chiefly on the reports of 205 correspondents in various parts of the country. The state of the crops is designed by figures, taking 100 as an average crop. In this way the state of the wheat crop is described by 90, while complaints of short straw are very general. Barley is the crop of the year, being represented by 110 and of a good quality and color. Oats is the worst cereal crop of the year, its condition being given at 80. If favorable weather continues till the conclusion of the harvest in the north the figures 90 will be rather under than over the yield. It is expected that there will be a yield of 10,500,000 quarters, or nearly 1,000,000 quarters more than last year, making it necessary to depend for about 13,000,000 quarters from foreign sources. The potato crop is average and the hay crop is only 65, but generally good. It must be remembered that the harvest last year with which that of the present year is compared was unusually bad.

The meeting of the emperor of Germany with the Russian czar, which took place at Dantzig last week, will, while giving occasion for many profound guesses, probably turn out to have been of real importance only in one respect. The present czar of Russia has long been counted among the most decided and uncompromising representatives of the "old Russian" sentiment, which is unfriendly to all foreign and especially to German influence. It was therefore supposed that his accession to the throne would mark the beginning of an anti-German tendency in the foreign policy of Russia, which might become dangerous to the peaceful relations of the two countries. The irritation of feeling between the Berlin and Petersburg governments, which followed upon the conclusion of the treaty of Berlin seemed to render those relations still more precarious. The meeting of the two sovereigns, which appears to have been very cordial, has probably had the effect of strengthening on both sides the inclination to dispose of whatever questions there may be or arise between the two countries in an amicable spirit, and it may therefore be looked upon as a sign of lasting peace in that quarter. It is also probable that the two monarchs and their ministers have exchanged expressions of sympathy about the nihilists and the socialists, who trouble them respectively, and pious wishes as to their suppression. But inasmuch as they are already doing in that direction all that can be done, the conference is not likely to have new and startling results in that respect. There will undoubtedly be great mystery about the subjects that have been discussed here, and that kind of mystery is usually best maintained when there is very little to conceal, as may be the case in this instance.

The anti-Jewish movement in western and southern Russia has been atrocious in massacres and incendiarisms. Down to the end of June no fewer than sixteen towns have been wholly or partly burned down. Four of these, Vitebsk, Bobruisk, Slonim and Mohilev, were places of considerable importance, each one owning a population of over twenty thousand souls. The remaining twelve townships—Volkovisk, Novogrudsk, Lutzk, Sotel, Garadish, Neustadt-Schirwindt, Augustovo, Ponivies, Krakonovo, Kyodom, Podselvi and Radzk—numbered respectively from four to eighteen thousand inhabitants. Since the 1st of July several other cases of arson have occurred, the most destructive of which took place in the cities of Kozek and Minsk. During the great Kozek fire one thousand and twenty houses and shops were reduced to ashes, among them the grand synagogue and eleven smaller places of worship. Thirty-nine persons were burnt to death, five thousand were rendered homeless paupers, and nine-tenths of the whole population were left without roof to cover their heads. The losses inflicted upon the inhabitants of Minsk by the subsequent conflagration of that city are estimated

as at least three as heavy as those sustained by Kozek. Committees for the relief of the sufferers have been established in Berlin, Cologne and many of the leading German provincial cities.

Tunis is in a state of revolt after three months of occupation by the French troops. Thirty thousand men are in the field, but even Algiers is imperiled, and reinforcements are hurrying to the scene of hostilities. The French believed they had the country in their grasp within a week after their troops crossed the frontier. They have discovered that it is one thing to capture an incompetent ruler and bind him to their will, but quite another to subdue his people. Meanwhile, the religious excitement of the Moslems is penetrating the very heart of the "dark continent." A new prophet has arisen in Soudan, preaching a holy war for the unification of all Moslems under the Caliphate—temporal and spiritual—of the Sultan, endangering the peace of Egypt's southern provinces. France has managed to create such a disturbance as she could not have foreseen, else she would not have been so forward.

The second elections in France have still further strengthened the moderate republicans, and have reduced the monarchist parties to complete insignificance. The republican left and the republican union, the former led by M. Ferry, and the latter by M. Gambetta, will have such a majority, if they can be permanently united, as no party in France has had since the restoration. The only difficulty in the way of their permanent alliance is the disposition of the more extreme members of the republican union to act in many questions with M. Clemenceau and his radical following, rather than with M. Gambetta. M. Clemenceau is evidently a rising man in French politics—a man of that sincere and unrelenting loyalty to an idea which fascinates the French and repels the English intellect. No one knows how many votes he may rally at so convenient a moment. As it is, he is the only rival M. Gambetta now has in point of intellectual and personal force.

Considerable alarm is felt in Germany at the accession of the Slavist or Moscow party to power since the new czar came to the throne. The frontiers of the Teutonic and Slavic races are badly defined, there being many millions of Slavs under the Teutonic rule of Germany and Austria, and a considerable body of Germans under Russian rule in the Baltic provinces. The new party starts from the principle that all Slav people are entitled, if not to autonomy, at least to rulers of their own race. It sympathizes with the national aspirations of the Poles in Posen, the Czechs in Bohemia, the Slavonians in Hungary, and the Croats and the other Slavs in the southern provinces of the dual empire. It will throw the moral and diplomatic influence of Russia on their side when occasion offers, and perhaps it will go even farther than the effect of influence in case of an uprising.

Large increase is noted in the returns made of live stock and fresh meat importations from the United States into England. For a single week in August the quantity of live stock was double the quantity for the week preceding it, and in fresh meat there was considerable advance, particularly in beef. The totals were: Cattle, 1,808; sheep, 2,860; quarters of beef, 4,748; carcasses of mutton, 453. No hogs whatever were landed. More pigs, however, were raised in England last year than for some years previous. There are now in the country 47,192 over 1880, and 43,525 over 1879.

The Russian army has been greatly increased and the military budget has risen from 181,000,000 rubles in 1879 and 189,000,000 in 1880, to 206,000,000 in 1881. In accordance with this increase it has been found necessary to reduce the expenses by the formation of four grand territorial armies in the place of the ten districts at each of which has been maintained heretofore a commander-in-chief.

Matters still remain unsettled between Chili and Peru. The terms demanded by Chili are so humiliating that their acceptance seems impossible. She demands the cession of three of the Peruvian provinces, a pledge that the forts and navy will not be placed in repair for forty years, the payment of the entire expenses of the war and a division of the guano trade. Peru asks for annexation as being less onerous. Such an annexation would increase the population of Chili from 2,500,000 to 5,500,000, it is true, but the annexed 3,000,000 would be for ages a rebellious, discontented people. Peru, instead of becoming a source of revenue, would be a constant drain on the coffers of Chili.

A new census has been taken in India, and the total population is a round 250,000,000 souls, or something more than five times the population of the United States.

Hending Over the Gate.

In Chicago a nobby young preacher Loved a maiden, and tried hard to teach her. How to reciprocate—'Tis no use, she would call about a. But the girl kept a thinking of Beecher. So she said: "You're a pretty nice fellow. But my papa believes there's no hell—oh! I've said a swear word! Now you'll think it absurd! But only on champagne. I grew mel-low." O'er the old garden gate they were bent. His lover-like speech he was ending. "Do you love me?" he cried: "Then the bulldog he spied— Old Tower his pants was reading. Chicago Folklore.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

An Albany paper tells of a woman in that city who took her husband during a storm the other night and said: "I do wish you would stop snoring for I want to hear it thunder." The governor of Missouri has issued the customary weekly proclamation regarding train robbers, but unfortunately many of the gentlemen for whose benefit it is intended cannot read.

Eleven firms engaged in the liver-pad business have taken down their signs and melted out of business circles. The American liver wants no better pad than a watermelon.—Free Press.

The "oil regions" of the kingdom of Hanover have "the rocks" of the oil wells had machinery fixed to make them spout to order. He got away with heaps of British steel. Mr. Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, loquiter. "Faw! Faw! I smell the blood of an Englishman! He be alive or he be dead, he be in street or he be in bed, when he come into my hand, I'll blow him up with dynamite! The Tombstone Epitaph mentions one of the most engaging sights in that fast city of the frontier, a stalwart negro who rattles up and down the streets at intervals, ringing a bell and proclaiming that a game of Keno is about to begin at the establishment to which he is attached.

If Secretary Kirkwood is unable to think of a better plan to absorb the Indians, ringing a bell and proclaiming that a game of Keno is about to begin at the establishment to which he is attached. He fell in with a lot of Kentuckians out in Colorado and was round about with them. But they were very exclusive and would associate only with Kentuckians, and though he swore he was from Louisville, they didn't know him and wouldn't take his word. In this dilemma he stripped up his sleeve and showed them four aces concealed there. That settled it, they knew he was a Louisville man. "It may be months, darling, before we meet again," he said, squeezing her hand as if that gripped her last, "mountains and valleys will divide us, forests and prairies, and perhaps the river of death itself. Can I do anything more for you? I have done to make you cherish my memory and keep your love for me unchanged!" Oh, yes, she exclaimed, choking down her sobs, "buy me a box of hairpins, my hairpins before you start."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Gilhooley went into an Austin restaurant and ordered dinner. Among the tempting viands was a plate of catfish, which was not quite fresh. As Gilhooley did not take any, the polite waiter held it under his (Gilhooley's) nose, every once in a while, and urged him to take some. Finally Gilhooley said: "My brother got drowned in the Colorado river last Sunday, and that's why I don't care for any." "If that's all, let me help you to a piece, for I know this same fish was caught at least four days before your brudder got drowned." Fact.—Texas Siftings.

They organized a debating club in Deadwood last week. The fact that the president was a dead end and that two revolver in his hand kept the society in comparative quiet while the questions, "Ought a flush royal to beat four aces?" and "It is wicked to lynch Mexicans on a Sunday" were debated. But when they tackled the question, "Ought you to fire when a man reaches for his hip pocket, or are you bound to wait till you see whether it's a revolver or whisky bottle he's drawing?" came up, the president couldn't control them, and five fatalities were the result.

CONNUBIALITIES. The infants Eulalie, sister of the king of Spain, and the Archduchess Charles Stephen, of Austria, brother of the queen, are shortly to be married. A blind girl in North Carolina is about to lead a young man to the altar. Blindly enters matrimony, and it is to be no uncommon thing in any of the states. The papers tell of a courtship and marriage brought about by a note written on an egg-shell. It is the most egg-traordinary affair. The two hearts are now yoked together. The number of widows recently married in the entire circles of English society attracts attention and comment. Comparatively few of them are rich, but nearly all of them have now wedded rich husbands. Dubuque is to have a marriage insurance company. All the marriages are to pay an initial fee of \$10 and an annual dues of \$2. Then when a marriage of a member occurs, he or she receives \$1,000 as a wedding gift.

There is a young lady in Keokuk, Ia., who is six feet four inches tall, and she is engaged to be married. The man who won her hand it in these words: "Thy beauty sets my soul aglow—'Tis wed thee right or wrong; man warms his little here below, but wants that little long." Ex Postmaster General Jewell's niece will be married this month to a young artist. The couple will go to Europe to reside for some time after the marriage. Their headquarters will be at Antwerp, where the wife will study music, in which she is already highly accomplished, while the husband will continue his studies in painting. The wedding is to be a very handsome one. One of the bridesmaids will be the daughter of ex-Secretary Bristol. By law marriage in England, except by special license, is not legal if the ceremony does not take place in the morning—that is, before noon. A special license, obtainable on payment of a certain fee to the archbishop of Canterbury (that is, to one of his clerks), legalizes a marriage at any hour of the day or night. Of late it has become rather fashionable to purchase these special licenses and to have the ceremony performed in the afternoon or evening. Miss Annie Scott, daughter of W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., who was married Thursday evening, was the recipient of a remarkable number of very valuable presents. C. J. Osborn, of New York, gave her a diamond necklace with a sixty-five stone worth \$25,000, her mother gave her a superb solid silver tea set, and her father presented her with a handsomely furnished residence and a block of buildings known as Scott's block, the finest in the city, valued at \$250,000. In the classic shades of Deadwood the average native is not very choice in the language used in advertising a runaway wife. The notices are usually written and posted in the postoffices and saloons, where they will catch the eyes of a majority of the population. A recent one was as follows: "My wife Sarah has absconded with me. When I didn't do a darned thing for her and I want it distinctly

Understood that any man that takes her in and keeps for her. On my account. Will get him pumped so full of lead that Sun tender's not will locate him for a Mineral claim. If she runs her face for goods I won't put up for her, and I'll lick the son-of-a-tor-nario that talks her stand-off even for the drink—a word to the wise is sufficient an' order work on fools too."

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Minneapolis schools cost \$100,456 last year. In the San Francisco public schools there are 885 Chinese children. The cost per capita of instruction in the Cincinnati public schools is \$25.20 a year. The total enrollment in the public schools of Milwaukee last year was 17,367 scholars, of which 8,351 were boys and 8,323 girls. In proportion to their numbers, eight times more Jews than Christians attend the upper schools in Prussia. One-eighth of the university students in Austria are Jews, though their proportion to the general population is very much smaller. Miss Margaret Hicks, a graduate of Cornell university, is said to be the first woman in this country to adopt the profession of an architect. A paper by her on tenement-houses published in the American Architect a year ago showed very considerable promise. The question of admitting colored children to all the schools of Springfield, Ohio, is again tearing up the minds of the people of that city. The only just and the only permanent way to settle this question is to abolish the color line entirely and to allow equal privileges to every child of school age everywhere.

The management of Swathmore college, Delaware county, Penn., intend to erect a large building for the use of the scientific departments of instruction. Provision will be made for two chemical laboratories, a metallurgical laboratory and a laboratory for experiments in natural philosophy. It will also have photographic rooms, a large and small lecture room, engine and boiler room and shops for wood and metal working.

A Free Education League has been formed in Great Britain to procure the abolition of all fees in connection with national education. The league cites the example of the United States in free education and notes that France, profiting by the experience of other nations, has this year established free education in all her primary schools. "Notwithstanding these instructive examples," the secretary of the league says, "the tendency of the education department of her majesty's privy council has been to raise the scale of school fees, and thereby to minimize the benefits of the education act. It is further stated that the conviction is rapidly growing that unless Great Britain is to fall behind other nations in education, a resolute movement should at once be made in the direction of abolishing the charges for admission to public elementary schools; and that with this view the free education league has been formed."

The New York Tribune said the other day: "The largest school house in America is just being completed in Sixty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, facing the American Institute. It is built upon a plot of ground 125 feet front by 138 feet deep, it has a frontage of 113 feet deep, and a depth of 123 feet." Whereupon the Boston Transcript coolly walks up and takes the cake. The largest school house in America is completed. It is built upon a plot of ground 220 feet by 340 feet, and is known as the English High and Latin school house.—Cincinnati Commercial.

You have missed your reckoning. The largest public school house in America is the Omaha High School. It is built upon a plot of ground 608 feet front by 628 feet deep. Shoes ought to be cheaper after this for the patent on the McKay fast thread sewing machines has expired. It is thought that the royalties on this machine amounted to \$1,000,000 a year in this country. One manufacturer, Joseph Davis, paid as high as \$30,000 per annum to the patentee. The basis of the machine was an invention by Lyman R. Blake, of Abington, Mass., who in 1858 patented an arm worked inside the shoe, and sewing directly through the upper and both soles without the use of a welt. Mr. Gordon McKay bought this invention for \$8,000, and the Mathias patent, for channeling a shoe, for \$9,000. Then, in 1864, Blake placed an alcoholic lamp in the arm or "horn," which kept the wax thread warm and made the machine capable of doing the finest sewing. The main patent was what was called a "process and product" patent, under which it was successfully claimed that no other machine could be put on the market to do the same work. One of the first lot of machines was bought by E. C. Burt and George Silver, of New York, but gradually other large manufacturers came in until it is estimated that there are now 1,800 machines in use, which do the bulk of the machine shoe sewing of the country.

The emigration reports show some curious facts. It is rather surprising that out of the half million strangers that came to our shores last year only forty-six were lawyers. Clergymen are rather more numerous, and during the year 269 arrived, 79 of them from England, and the same number from Ireland. Of musicians there were 399, and, strange to say, only forty-two of them came from Italy; but whether the bureau classed hand-organs under the head of musical instruments is not known. There were 211 teachers, fifty-nine sculptors, seven reporters, 159 artists, thirty-two dentists, 39 architects, and 1 chiroprontist. From the large number of bakers on the list it is presumed that they must have heard of the magnificent wheat-fields of Dakota and other places, and longed to lend a hand in turning the golden grain into bread. There were landed 1,377 bakers during the year, and of this number 734 came from Germany. There were 1,138 butchers, 1,574 cabinet-makers, 2,633 masons, 2,134 tailors, 1,474 weavers, 5,988 miners, and 165,012 laborers.

Incredible. F. A. Scratch, Rutledge, Ont., writes: "I have the greatest confidence in your BROTHER BIRDS BYTES. In one case with which I am personally acquainted their success was almost incredible. One lady told me that half a bottle did her more good than hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine she had previously taken." Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents. 12001st

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