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Proclamation by Gov. Nance. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 20, 1881.

The terrible tragedy which occurred in the city of Washington on the 23d of July last, when the chief magistrate of the nation became the object of an assassin's unprovoked and desperate assault—has finally culminated in a national disaster, too mournful in character to be announced in the ordinary language of sorrow. Our honored and beloved president, James A. Garfield, died at Long Branch, N. J., at 10:30 p. m. yesterday. After many weeks of intense suffering, the strong, brave heart is still, and the friends of law and order and good government throughout the world are bowed with grief as those who feel the weight of a personal bereavement and fatherless children of the late president. These emotions of grief and sympathy will find appropriate expressions in every city, village and rural home.

In harmony therewith it is suggested that on the day set apart for the final obsequies, all public offices and other places of business be closed. It is also recommended that the people assemble throughout the state in their respective places of worship and with appropriate religious exercises participate in the nation's memorial services on that occasion as a further manifestation of the sorrow that is felt by all, and as a mark of respect for the exalted character of our late chief magistrate.

It is ordered that the national flag be displayed at half-mast on the capitol building at Lincoln, and that the several state departments be draped with emblems of mourning for the period of thirty days. In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand, this 20th day of September, 1881.

By the Governor ALBINUS NANCE. (Signed) S. J. ALEXANDER, Secretary of State.

The last bulletin offered no occasion for concealment or duplicity on the part of the president's physicians.

Two valiant Virginians yesterday met on the field of honor. It is painful to be forced to chronicle that both escaped uninjured.

Many of our citizens are already drinking the water from the new water works. It is clear, pure and in every way satisfactory.

Pook crops are reported from Germany. This means increased emigration to America. Our public domain will soon be entirely taken up.

The Omaha Academy of Music was the only theatre in the country which remained open during the day following the death of President Garfield.

GUYTON wants a fair and impartial trial. He ought to have it. When the trial is over an impartial judge will pronounce the sentence that he be hung by the neck until dead.

JUDGE CLINTON BRIGGS comes in for a share of the Herald's personal abuse. One of Mr. Briggs' strongest claims for popularity is that he has nothing in common with the editor of the Omaha Herald.

SINCE the opera has departed, Denver will have more time to bestow on the very necessary duty of preventing her buildings from falling down. It isn't so much of a leap from art to architecture.

MR. CONKLING's declaration that he was out of politics was probably intended only to apply to politics in the United States Senate. At least so people might infer from his work at the Utica primaries.

Study the autopsy, Dr. Miller, and report your famous declaration that Mr. Blaine was trying to magnify the injuries of the president, in order to impose upon the sympathies of the public for political ends.

THE consideration of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs road with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy adds another link to a system which is becoming one of the most powerful as well as one of the most prosperous in the west.

Few of the leading papers of the country neglected to drape their columns in mourning. In Chicago the Times was a notable exception, and in St. Louis the democratic Republican displayed more feeling in turning it's column rules than the republican place.

Although the nation will not be

NO EXTRA SESSION.

Shall congress be convened in extra session? This is the first important question which President Arthur will be called upon to decide when he assumes the active duties of the presidency. Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, is represented as saying that an extra session is absolutely necessary to prevent anarchy and revolution in this country in the event of the death of President Arthur, before provision is made for the presidential succession by the election of a president pro tem. of the United States senate.

If this is the only reason that the advocates of an extra session can advance in favor of such an important step we should deem it very imprudent for President Arthur to call an extra session.

The assumption that only one life intervenes between the preservation of the public peace and anarchy is utterly unfounded. This country has literally been without a president since the second day of July, when the late President Garfield was disabled from the active discharge of presidential functions. During this entire period the country has been as peaceable and tranquil as during any other period since this republic was founded. In a country where every citizen is a sovereign, where the government is conducted by the people for the people, presidents are merely public servants.

There is very little danger that a temporary vacancy in the presidential office will produce anarchy or revolution.

It is very doubtful if any serious disturbance of the wheels of government would have occurred at a more critical period of our history, had Andrew Johnson shared the fate of Abraham Lincoln on the same day.

No intelligent man will assert that President Arthur will be more exposed to assassination during the two months that precede the regular session of congress than he will be after the senate has elected a president pro tem.

In fact the incentive to assassination would be greater with a prospective democratic president pro tem than there is now with the presidential succession unprovided for. Under the constitution the emergency that might arise in case of the death of President Arthur, would be readily met. The secretary of state or the ranking member of the cabinet would issue a proclamation calling for a special election of president by the people, and the government at Washington would move on until the people in their sovereign capacity filled the vacancy.

Viewed from this common sense standpoint, the convening of congress in extra session for the sole purpose of providing for an improbable contingency, seems decidedly frivolous.

It seems to us that the discretionary power vested in the president to convene congress in extraordinary emergencies should not be exercised without sufficient cause. Quite apart from all these considerations, President Arthur could not convene congress in extra session without stultifying himself. It is a historic fact that the responsibility for the failure of the senate to elect a president pro tempore at its session last spring rests with him. It would hardly be in keeping with his record of blocking the attempt of the senate to fill the position, to call the senate in extraordinary session for the purpose of rectifying what he now must concede was a grave blunder.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL. The homely and unassuming nature of the heroic wife of General Garfield is seen in her fixed determination that there shall be no unnecessary display in the funeral obsequies of the lamented president. The people of New York, through whose magnificent thoroughfares the body of the martyred Lincoln was borne in solemn pomp sixteen years ago, earnestly desired that the route of the funeral might pass through their city, in order to afford them the opportunity of paying their respects to the dead. This is not to be. Mrs. Garfield has very reluctantly consented to a lying in state at Washington and a public funeral in Cleveland, where the interment will take place.

To-day and to-morrow the body of the lamented president will lie in state in the rotunda of the capitol on the same catafalque under whose murky canopy the body of Abraham Lincoln reposed and was viewed by hundreds of thousands of his bereaved countrymen. The remains will be guarded by deputations from the various executive departments of the government and by officers of the senate and house. Invitations have been issued to members of both branches of congress to attend the funeral services in Washington, which will take place in the rotunda at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon. At 5 o'clock the remains will be transferred to a special train on the Pennsylvania railroad, which will arrive in Cleveland the next day, where the body will remain until Monday morning in Lake View cemetery, a spot previously selected by the president as his last resting place.

Although the nation will not be

THE AUTOPTSY ON THE PRESIDENT.

The long illness of General Garfield will be handed down as one of the most remarkable in the annals of medical history. For eighty-two days the patient suffered sustained life under circumstances which the post-mortem examination proved to be unparalleled in surgical records. The autopsy revealed a physical condition, as the result of the wound, which makes the survival of the victim for such a period almost a miracle. It appears that the bullet entered the back, and striking the eleventh rib, was deflected to the backbone and lodged two inches to the left of the spine, where it had become encysted. A large abscess was found near the gall bladder while the liver and a portion of the intestines were strongly adherent. The long channel which has been so carefully attended as the track of the ball was discovered to be due to the burrowing of pus from the wound. With mortal injuries that were under ordinary circumstances certain to cause speedy death, the long and heroic struggle of the president becomes a matter of the greatest surprise. A magnificent constitution to which excess was unknown, a will which had never quailed before the greatest obstacles, General Garfield was able to sustain vitality through eleven long weeks.

Another thought which must have been uppermost in the mind of every one who has followed the president's case will be intensified by the results of the autopsy. The physicians, attendant and consulting, have been at sea from the very outset. Their conjectures as to the location of the ball, the track of the wound and the extent of the injuries have all been disproved. From the moment when the assassin's bullet inflicted that fearful wound there has not been an instant when the slightest hope of recovery was warranted by the condition of the patient. Dr. Bell's electric indicator was no less unreliable than the diagnosis of Dr. Bliss, which placed the location of the bullet in the anterior portion of the abdomen when in fact it lay in close proximity to the spinal column. A channel of suppuration was treated by the surgeons as the track of the ball.

Of course all medical science is largely based on conjecture. Hidden injuries are riddles which the best of skill frequently fails to unravel and whose true significance are only revealed by the dissecting knife. In the present case the most distinguished surgeons proved their skill only in temporarily sustaining life in a man endowed with an iron constitution and an indomitable will. Viewed from the unprofessional standpoint of the result of the post mortem findings in President Garfield's case will seriously impair popular confidence in doctors and surgeons. If such eminent physicians and surgeons can, after a careful study, make no better guess about internal injuries from pistol balls, not much reliance can be placed on the most skilled of doctors.

It is foreshadowed that Senator Bayard will be the choice of the democrats as president pro tempore of the United States senate. No man in the senate on the democratic side would fill the position with more dignity and ability, and no democrat in this country would be safer in the executive chair in case of an emergency.

SPECULATORS in suburban lots will derive a good deal of encouragement from the fact that land has been sold in London at the rate of \$5,000,000 an acre, in New York at \$8,000,800, a floating paragraph says, and in Paris at \$2,810,000 in a sale in August.

Dr. Bliss will be very sadly missed from our telegraphic columns. He was our sheet anchor in every instance when all other sources of news failed and our reporters were on the verge of desperation for items to fill their quota of dispatches.

The star route crooks are moving on Washington. If they can bring pressure enough to oust Postmaster-General James and Attorney-General McVeagh they will escape the disagreeable prospect of wearing striped suits.

PENNSYLVANIA has a little bill of over three million dollars in delinquent taxes against the Standard Oil company. That mighty monopoly

does not seem very much in a hurry to pay. They say they are able to

owe a good deal more than a paltry three millions.

WHAT will Arthur do? That is a conundrum which a good many federal office-holders are very anxious to solve.

The charm of out-of-door life is making itself known to more people every year, and the books that treat of nature or life in the open air are consequently becoming more and more popular. To meet this growing taste, the Messrs. Harper have prepared a new addition of "Camp Life, The Tricks of Trapping and Trap Making," with illustrations by W. Hamilton Gibson, which they will soon publish.

Railway Management. A feeling prevails throughout the country that the present management of our railways is inimical to the best interests of the people. This feeling has begotten a dissatisfaction which is constantly increasing in intensity, and may eventually provoke a conflict which will end disastrously in more ways than one. The main causes against the corporations are watered stocks, discrimination in tariff rates against individuals and localities, and a disposition to evade taxation. These and other matters of minor importance have led to anti-railway organizations in the east and west, and even on the Pacific slope. These organizations, under the name of anti-monopoly leagues, farmers' alliances, etc., have been formed with the avowed purpose of fighting the railways, and the cry everywhere prevails, "Down with monopolies."

In the midst of the heated discussion going on it is pleasant to notice that there is one prominent railway official who is able to suggest a plan, which, if put into operation, would allay all controversy, and bring about a better order of things. Among all the railway magnates of the country, Hugh J. Jewett, president of the Erie railway company, appears to stand alone in the opinion that there should be a more direct supervision of railway management by the representatives of the people. In this matter Mr. Jewett seems to be in harmony with the more prominent of those who are demanding a reform in the management of our railway system. A few months ago he gave expression to his views in a public letter, from which we reproduce the following extract:

"My experience has led me to the conclusion that a great deal of the apparent hostility on the part of the people to the railway proceeds from a want of information with regard to their management and their necessities. I have, therefore, long thought it advisable that in each state there should be either a board of commissioners, or some state officer, whose duty it should be to act as the medium of communication between the people and their representatives and the railways; and that, if it was made the duty of some of the members of the board of officers, to familiarize themselves with the necessities of railway management, to listen to the complaints of the people, to inquire whether or not such complaints were well founded, and if well founded, to inquire wherein they could be lawfully remedied, and to take such steps as might be authorized to remedy them, the primary cause of friction now apparently existing would be entirely passed away."

In this expression of opinion Mr. Jewett has fairly hit the nail on the head. An honest and competent board of railway commissioners in each of the states would do more to cure existing evils and promote harmony between the corporations and the people than all the other boards in Massachusetts has such a board, and we heard of no conflict in that state. If the plan works well there, why not elsewhere? But the real difficulty lies with the corporate managers. In New York, for instance, the commercial and producing communities have sought for years to have the railways put under supervision, as has been done with banking corporations and insurance companies. But the wishes of the people in this matter have invariably been thwarted by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. The Vanderbilt organization, with its fifty millions of watered stock and overgrown influence, has been able to exercise a power over the state which has placed at defiance any and all attempts at reform. As a result, the question of curbing the railroads will enter largely into the politics of the state this fall, and be hotly contested. The same is true of New Jersey and other states.

It is time that something were done to settle the questions at issue. The people do not and will not regard with favor the systematic watering of capital. It is shown that up to September of the current year \$771,000,000 has been issued, in nominal value, of securities for the construction of railways in this country, and that only fifty per cent of the whole sum is bona fide capital. If the corporations were content to earn dividends on genuine capital, there would be no trouble. But, when they propose to pay to the consumers of production, to pay their dividends on watered stock, there the objection comes in on the part of the public, and resistance becomes determined and persistent. The New York Central is paying eight per cent on fifty millions of stock, which may cost a dollar except for printing the certificates. Other companies are encouraged to imitate the example, and the results is that the public are swindled out of millions and millions per annum. The matter should be taken hold of by the state legislatures, and the hints contained in the letter of Mr. Jewett ought to receive the most serious consideration.

"THE NEW PHASE OF NAPOLEONIC HISTORY" is the subject of a paper in the forthcoming (October) SCRIBNER, by Walter A. Burlingame, son of the late Anson Burlingame, and a close student of modern political events. So complete has been the revolution in public opinion concerning the

character of Napoleon, that one is apt to feel a little shock of surprise to learn that it was only thirty years ago that Mr. John S. C. Abbott's picturesque romance was in course of publication. Thirteen years ago was published the first volume of "History of Napoleon," by Pierre Lanfrey—the first to tear the mask from the great French idol, and to show the political crimes and evil nature of the beloved Little Corporal. These shades in Lanfrey's picture the recently published memoirs of Mme. de Remusat, Talleyrand, and others have only deepened. In summing up the reaction, Mr. Burlingame accords to Lanfrey the burden of the new movement, giving an extended sketch of his life and paying this high tribute to his genius:

"Regarded merely as an historian, Lanfrey deserves the greatest possible admiration. His work shows that he possessed in a rare degree all those numerous qualities demanded from a man who undertakes to give us a true and clear account of a particularly confused and exciting period in the life of a great nation. The patience with which he has collected his material is scarcely less wonderful than his judgment and still he displays in thrashing out this vast mass, and separating the wheat from the chaff. As for the language in which he embodies his results, it is almost above praise. In clearness, vigor, and beauty it rivals that of Macaulay; in a certain unconscious brilliancy—which, if we are to believe M. Thaine, no Saxon writer ever entirely possesses—it even surpasses that of the great English master. Lanfrey collects his facts like a German, judges them like an Englishman and presents them like a Frenchman. In other words, he brings to his work three great qualities, the possession of any two of which would be sufficient to place him in the first rank of historians."

Occidental Jottings. CALIFORNIA. Sixty-one acres of hops near Healdsburg, Cal., give employment to 300 persons.

The assessed valuation of all property in Sacramento county, Cal., is given at \$22,287,249.

Extensive fires are raging in the woods in Mendocino county, and much damage has been done.

It is said that thirty-five families from the Onida community, New York, have purchased land near Santa Ana, Cal.

During August there were shipped from St. Helena and Krug's station, 123,380 gallons of wine and over a thousand gallons of brandy.

A fruit grower living on the American river, above Sacramento, sold \$10,000 worth of fruit from twenty acres orchard. His entire profits from the season's crop is \$10,000 over \$7,000.

About 2,000 wild goats have been killed on Santa Catalina island, off the coast of California, this season. They are hunted for their pelts which sell for twenty-seven cents a pound. It is estimated that there are still about 4,000 on the island.

The taking out of great quantities of gold at Kalamath river, together with successful quartz, placer and hydraulic mining operations, promises to make this more prosperous in Siskiyou this fall than ever before, and especially in Yreka.

It is estimated that the damage to the Southern Pacific railroad by the late storms in Arizona will reach \$2,000,000. In one respect the southern route has proved a great disappointment. It was thought it could easily be kept open at all seasons and the people of the Pacific region thus saved the annoying delays that have ever been incident to the Central route.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Goldendale has a Presbyterian church. Colfax is to be lighted at the city's expense.

The Umatilla Indians have raised 20,000 bushels of wheat this year.

Klickitat county shows a decrease in population since last year.

Cord wood is retailing in Dayton for \$4 a cord. Some few lots have been sold as low as \$3.50.

An addition has been built to the Pennington school house, which will make it capable of accommodating forty or fifty more scholars.

Steps have been taken to organize a chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Spokane. The chapter is able to confer degrees within thirty days from date.

In the progress of the tie drive from Tieton, some of the workmen engaged just below where the river runs into Natelzer. They killed 142.

There are sixty-nine acres in hops in Yamah valley. The yield this year, it is claimed, will average 1,000 pounds to the acre, or a total of 119,000 pounds. This is an increase of 84,000 pounds over last year.

The building of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's bridge over Whetstone hollow, W. T., is a gigantic piece of work. It will be 850 feet long, ninety feet high, and will be what is known as a three-story trestle.

OREGON. Burglars infest Portland. Another steam fire engine has been purchased in Portland.

Deadly electrical phenomena have been observed in the heavens lately from southern Oregon.

The total number of cases of salmon put up this season at the Columbia river is estimated at 135,000.

The Northern Pacific railroad company, in view of the large business expected on the opening of the through line across the continent a line on the north side of the Columbia river from Astoria to Dallas. The work is to commence on this division at once.

NEVADA. Pioche has a mining boom. The new Safford district is booming. Royal City boasts of a Sunday school. About 400 graders are employed on the Nevada and Oregon railroad.

The August bullion product of the Northern Belle mine was \$107,200. The flow of water from Suto's tunnel is now 6,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, of which the hydraulic pumps send 2,000,000.

The grading of the Oregon and Nevada railroad has been completed twenty miles from Reno. Ten miles of rails have been laid, and as soon as the iron arrives a mile of track will be laid daily.

The Consolidated Virginia mining company was in debt \$28,087 on the 1st instant. An assessment of \$162,000 is now being collected to pay off that indebtedness and to provide for future wants.

UTAH. Telephones are in operation in Park City. Bullionville's smelter has shut down on account of the exorbitant demands of charcoal burners.

A big strike was made in the seventh level of the Great Basin mine last week. It was five feet of solid galena.

An average of two wagon loads of copper matter arrive every day at Milford from the Grand Gulch copper mines.

The California Central company have

purchased thirty acres, two miles and a half from Lehi, on the Utah Central, for depot purposes.

A Salt Lake man has signified his intention of putting up six saw-mills in Montana next spring. He thinks the demand for lumber will justify it.

It is conceded by the miners of Park City that Pinvon Hill, if the present suit were settled, would be the liveliest spot in Utah. They say it is full of ore from base to summit.

The Denver and Rio Grande railroad company now have upwards of 3,000 laborers employed in the Gunnison country. Five hundred of these are at work in the Black canyon of the Gunnison on the mainline to Utah.

MONTANA. Builders are busy and have all they can do. Game is plentiful throughout the territory.

Rich discoveries of gold are reported from Glendive. The Benton jail will cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

Tourists are returning home from Georgetown at all points. It is definitely decided that the Utah & Northern will not build this year to Butte.

A new quartz lead has been discovered on the road between Belmont and Mount Pleasant.

The two Alice mills consume annually 2,229 tons of coal, on which the freight alone is worth \$57,000.

Bull shipments from Butte for the week ending September 24, aggregated 4,180 pounds, valued at \$66,880.

The freight tariff on a barrel of whisky from San Francisco to Ogden is \$5.81, and from Ogden to Melrose—about one-third the distance—it is \$65.30.

Silver Bow will be the banner county in Montana this year in point of assessable property. The assessment of this county will run considerably over \$4,000,000.

WYOMING. Laramie is discussing a wool n mill. Governor Hoyt is making a tour in the northern part of the territory.

Green River is bound to have an available road to Fort Thornburgh.

An effort is being made to organize a citizen's brass band in Cheyenne. Surveyors are correcting the boundary line between Wyoming and Montana.

Hod carriers are getting three dollars per day in Cheyenne, and are scarce at that.

Ten tons of Green Mountain Boy ore has arrived at Cheyenne and will be shipped to the Golden smelting works to-day.

Jintown is the name Miller gives to a new mining camp, lately discovered between Sable can and the head of Horse creek.

The new stamp mill for Cummins City has arrived at Laramie and will be sent immediately to Cummins and set up. Men accompanying it for the purpose.

The Rawlins Journal says that a big strike has been made at Hahn's Peak. Hampton & Company have found gravel paying fifty or more cents per ton. Nelson & Reader have struck about the same. Nelson sold a small strip to the Hahn's Peak company and in five shifts they cleaned up \$1,100. Nelson sold (in \$300). He won't sell any more, although offered \$400 per day for a two week's run by the same company.

COLORADO. There are \$20,000 cattle in Colorado, valued at \$14,000,000.

Denver is using large quantities of California red wood in building. There is a vein of twenty feet of pay ore in the Silver King at Montezuma.

This year's assessment of Arapahoe county, Col., foots up \$28,895,253.

Denver is now supplying ice for all the southern towns as far as Trinidad.

The present Colorado state fair is thus far pronounced the most successful of all.

The old Fifteenth street Presbyterian church, of Denver, is to be used for a market. At present it is used as carriage repository.

The Union Pacific, on the Colorado and Cheyenne divisions, disburses \$50,000 monthly among its employes at the Denver station.

ARIZONA. There are only ninety-four graves in the Tombstone cemetery.

The Southern Pacific company has purchased one hundred stand of arms for use of the employes of the Arizona division.

A regular organized band of horse thieves is operating in San Joaquin and adjoining counties. Their efforts seem successful in some instances, as several horses have been stolen during the past few weeks.

Arizona, through her newspapers, is crying for railway competition. Local capitalists are afraid to engage in industrial enterprises when they know it would be completely at the mercy of a heartless monopoly.

Household Words. James Pearson, 28 Sixth street, Buffalo, says: "I have used your SUTRO'S HOUSEHOLD REMEDY for myself and family, and think it invaluable as a household remedy, for regulating the bowels, liver and kidneys. I shall never be without it." Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents. 13-ced-15.

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