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	Richardson	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.

HAVING sorrowed for the dead the next duty will be the punishment of the assassin.

THE horny-fisted ward bummers are again swarming around the street corners of Omaha. The primary election is near at hand.

OMAHA should by all means insist upon at least one member in the board of county commissioners. Omaha pays more than nine tenths of the county taxes.

THE St. Louis *Republican* sincerely trusts that the New York democracy will throw John Kelly overboard at the approaching convention. John isn't that kind of a Jonah.

THE entire estate of General Garfield at the time of his death was not worth $25,000 clear of incumbrances. Both his Mentor farm and Washington residence were mortgaged for one half their value. But the nation will gladly more than make up the deficiency and remove all fear of want from the door of his noble wife and heroic mother.

THE Rhode Island legislature meets to-day and the election of a senator to succeed General Burnside will take place next week. The leading candidate is Aldrich but Col. William Goddard is being vigorously pushed for the place by his friends. Mr. Goddard represents $75,000,000 and runs a good chance of representing the great state of Rhode Island.

THE official board of visitors at West Point has presented a majority report to the secretary of war condemning the present system under which the academy is a separate military department under command of a major or brigadier general. The true cause of the charge was to provide a command for a surplus general, and not as is stated by some eastern journals in the hope that the superior dignity it gave the post would enable the war department to detach abler men of rank to its command.

THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

On national issues this county is republican by from 800 to 1,000 majority. On local issues the margin is very close. Two years ago the county was given over to the democrats by the folly of the republican convention in deliberately insulting a large element of the party by denying them voice or vote in the convention through delegates that had been elected by an overwhelming majority. Last year the primaries were packed by bummers and political shysters in the interest of corporate monopoly and 1,200 republicans refused to give sanction or countenance to the high handed proceeding. Although several hundred democrats were liberally bought up by the corporation henchmen the outcome was the defeat of the major part of the so called republican county ticket.

Unless the republicans of this county profit by the lessons of these two campaigns they are doomed to similar disaster this fall. The people of Douglas county are determined to have honest and competent county officers, and in making their choice party ties weigh very lightly upon them. All things being equal republicans will give preference to candidates on the republican ticket but they will insist that primary elections shall not be packed by repeaters, non-residents and democrats. The preliminary movements of the republican county committee, we are sorry to notice, seem to be designed more in the interest of certain political wire pullers who desire to represent this county in the state convention than with a view to electing the republican county ticket. The meeting of the committee appears to have been purposely delayed and the least possible publicity has been given to the call for the primaries. In fact very few republicans outside of the reorganized postal ring with Paul Vandeavoort at the head and Tom Hall at the tail, are aware that the primaries have been called.

Not content with filling lucrative positions in the public service within the gift of the republican party, these political barnacles seek to monopolize political honors in conventions, and control the action of the party in the bestowal of local offices. They may succeed in packing the primaries and conventions, but it is safe to predict that their success means inevitable disaster to the republican ticket at the fall election.

THE GOVERNMENT SURPLUS.

While other nations are racking their brains in devising schemes to meet their current expenditures and pay the interest on their bonded indebtedness, the United States finds a revenue steadily flowing into its coffers, which is some eight millions a month more than the ordinary expenditures of the government. This condition of affairs presents a perplexing problem for the solution of the treasury department. We are paying off our debt at the rate of $50,000,000 a year, both principal and interest decreasing in a rapidly increasing ratio. Competent financiers state that at the present rate the whole of the extended bonds could be extinguished in ten years and with the increase of revenue faom customs and internal revenue the whole bonded debt with the exception of the four per cents, which are not payable until 1907, could be cancelled.

There is a general feeling that the burden of extinguishing the national debt should not be entirely borne by the present generation. Financially, we have done handsomely for posterity. Our credit has been placed among the highest; a moderate taxation will be ample to provide for the expenditures of the government, the meeting of its interest obligations and a steady decrease of the principal. It is necessary that having made these provision the country should enquire what effect such a steady drain upon its resources is likely to have upon its prosperity.

This vast surplus of nearly $100,000,000 yearly cannot be allowed to accumulate in the vaults of the treasury department. The taking of such a sum from the circulation of the country will in itself inevitably disturb the regular and legitimate transaction of the business community and seriously interfere with the money market. When the power of the government is put forth to drain the country of money beyond current necessities the whole business world feels the effect. Two courses only remain open to the secretary of the treasury. Either an equivalent amount of bonds must be purchased or the surplus must be used in the calling in of bonds to the amount on hand. Secretary Windom wisely chose the latter course, and has "called in" $25,000,000 of the extended 3½ per cents, thus throwing that amount of money into the market and relieving a stringency which might otherwise have been anticipated. Such expedients are however, only temporary in character. Congress will doubtless be called upon to provide means looking to the relief of the people. There will undoubtedly be a growing demand for a reduction of taxation, direct and indirect. The extreme protectionists are already demanding the abolition of various internal revenue taxes and advocates of high direct tax on tobaccos and liquors are urging a reduction of the custom dues and a rigid revision of the tariff. The banks are clamoring for the repeal of the taxes on bank capital, on deposits of banks and the stamp tax on checks. The match manufacturers point to the injustice of the tax on matches, and a number of other claimants are crying for like relief.

But with all these appeals heeded, the revenue would be but slightly diminished and the problem unsolved. Measures must be taken to reduce materially the enormous revenue which is now taken from the earnings of the people, and which can no longer be justified by the necessities of the government. In our prosperity the burden is not felt, but it is none the less an inexcusable burden.

NOTHING tests the resources of the large journals so much as an extraordinary occasion like that through which the country has just passed. A hundred calls are made upon the reserve forces of the establishment which must be promptly and efficiently met in order to furnish the public with the fullest and latest news available. During the past week the records of the telegraph office show that THE BEE has received and printed double the amount of press report furnished by the *Republican* and *Herald*. In addition to the magnificent report of the National Press it has supplemented its press copy by thousands of words of special telegrams giving graphic and full details of the obsequies of President Garfield. Its local columns have kept the public informed of every item of public interest occurring in our city and has forced its enterprising contemporaries to copy, often verbatim, the full and detailed accounts of its city department. That the result of these efforts has been appreciated by a public which refuses to be gulled by stale telegrams scissored from antiquated eastern journals or stolen from the columns of THE BEE, is manifested by the large oders for extra copies of this paper which have come from all portions of the state. On Monday 3,000 extra BEES were required to supply the demand and this increase proved insufficient. THE BEE lays no claim to being an "electric light" of Nebraska journalism but it does claim to produce the largest, newiest and most metropolitan journal between the Missouri and the Pacific coast.

THE OMAHA BEE would look better and be better if it would carry its present tendency to the extreme, and turn the types as well as the rules the other side up.—*Republican.*

THE BEE has taken no notice of the *Republican* because such notice during the past few days would have been unseemly. It refers that journal to the appended extract from the Chicago *Tribune.*

Certain newspapers which either forgot or were unable for mechanical reasons to go into mourning for the dead president, have attacked the whole practice as a violation of good taste. Information on points of taste will scarcely be looked for in such quarters. It is sufficient to say that the custom is almost universal. Every considerable journal in the United States, with one or two exceptions, turned its column rules the morning after the president's death. The New York *Herald* and *Tribune* were in black the second day after as well as the first, and probably are yet. There is no offense to good taste in printing newspapers with black borders which may not be found in draping buildings or putting crape on the door. Everything depends on the spirit in which these things are done. Newspapers that do not feel like it would best abstain from demonstrations of sorrow of any kind. In some instances the public would not be shocked or surprised by the absence of the customary signs of mourning.

THE Nebraska State University is merely a university in name. In point of fact it hardly takes rank with the average third-rate college. The fault is mainly with the board of regents. They have not exacted the proper standard or education in the faculty, and they have not enforced proper discipline in the institution. Professional mountebanks have been foisted upon the university as eminent instructors on exact sciences, and these imposters have been allowed to roam about the country on lecturing and junketing tours at the expense of the state. What the university needs is more energetic and exacting supervision, and that can only be had by a reorganization of the board of regents. As the dominant party the republicans are justly held responsible for the management of our state institutions and the party can only rectify its past blunders by nominating able and energetic men for the board of regents.

IT is rumored that District Attorney Geo. Bliss remarked last week to one of his friends that President Arthur considers that he has paid Mr Conkling all he ever owed him, and in the future would refuse his dictation. There is much truth in the first portion of the remark. Mr. Conkling certainly owed as much to Mr. Arthur in the control of New York republicans as Mr. Arthur owed to Mr. Conkling on his appointment to the New York collectorship. For a number of years past Mr. Conkling afforded no assistance to Mr. Arthur, and the vice president entirely cleared off old scores by his fruitless efforts on his behalf at Albany. The country would be greatly relieved if it felt certain that the baneful influence of Mr. Conkling was no more to be felt in national politics, and the new president has too long felt the popular pulse not to know the fact and profit accordingly.

THE agricultural bureau has published a report which adds the potato to the list of deficient crops. It is stated that the principal shortage comes from the western Allegheny slope, southwestern Ohio reporting a complete failure in the staple. From the statistics furnished by the bureau it appears that the potato crop falls one-fifth below that of last year. It is singular to note that the same crop is a failure in France, deficient in Ireland, and in other parts of Europe is below the average.

THE political attorney of the Union Pacific is playing a very deep game just now. While the Union Pacific organ, with a republican brand, is urging the renomination of Judge Maxwell, the political emissaries of the U. P. are scouring the country on the still hunt for another man whose influence they expect to utilize in the senatorial campaign of 1882.

The Mississippi River Convention.

New Orleans Democrat.

Mayor B. T. Harrod, a member of the Mississippi river convention, returned yesterday from St. Louis, where he had been to attend a meeting of the commission. He reports favorable progress in the preparation of the plant at Lake Providence and Plum Point, the points on the river which have been selected to begin the system of improvement adopted by the commission and fully explained in the able report submitted to congress last year. Several tugs have been procured, eighty barges for transporting stone, brush, etc., and four powerful hydraulic pumps to be used in grading the banks so as to prepare them for securing the brush mattresses which will be made precisely similar to those which have given such excellent results upon the Missouri river.

The pumps have a capacity of two thousand gallons per minute, and this tremendous power will cause the banks to disappear with wonderful rapidity, reducing them to the required grade in short order and greatly facilitate the work.

The brush mattresses are to be made on a very extensive scale, and will be woven together with wire, forming a sort of thick carpet which will effectually protect the banks from the erosive action of the current by arresting the sediment and building new and stable banks. The entire plant has been ordered to report at its destination at the earliest practicable moment, and early in October, therefore, the great work of improving the Mississippi river, upon the plan of concentrating its waters, as advocated by Captain Eads and his associates on the commission will be practically begun.

If the next congress shall evince a proper appreciation of the importance of the river to the Mississippi valley and the country at large, we will soon witness the improvements carried on upon a scale commensurate with the vast interests involved.

IOWA BOILED DOWN.

McGregor has a prospect for a new hotel.

A 400-pound fire bell has been ordered for LeMars

Telephone wires are being strung in Independence.

A government dredge boat is cleaning Dubuque harbor.

There has been an unprecedented flood in the Des Moines river.

The Congregationalist church building at Cherokee is about inclosed.

The farmers' protective association will meet in Des Moines on the 29th inst.

Judge Whiting, of Monona county, has over 30,000 bushels of corn this year.

The population of Atlantic, according to the school census is found to be 3,691.

Philadelphia pressed brick are going into the front of the new opera house at Burlington.

There is a general complaint made that the county fairs this year are not as good as usual.

The soldiers' reunion at Ames was a grand success. Some six hundred soldiers were in line.

Pliny Nicholls, of Muscatine county, last week sold eight young short horn cattle for $1,850.

Cerro Gordo will vote at the general election on the question of raising $20,000 for building a court house.

The Methodist conference in session at Waterloo, decided to hold the next annual meeting at Cedar Rapids.

There are ten feet more of water in the channel at Dubuque than at this time last year, and the river still rises.

The second annual exhibition of the New Sharon district will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, October 4 and 5.

One Iowa creamery proprietor has purchased 50,000 bushels of corn at 50 cents per bushels to feed his cows the coming winter.

A four foot vein of coal, 200 feet below the surface, has been discovered on Wm. Graham's farm, half a mile north of Indianola.

The presbytery of Cedar Rapids will meet in Dysart on the 24 of October, and the synod of Iowa north at Fort Dodge October 6.

The net earnings of Gen. Lawler's pontoon bridge between McGregor and Prairie du Chien for the year are reported at $26,986.63.

The total amount of money sent by Iowa land leagues to the Irish World is $2,240.79 The Dubuque land league sent the largest amount of any in Iowa—$300.

Some Dubuquers made snug sums on wheat deals. G. B. Hamilton scores $40,000; Alasco Lewis, $15,000; Alex. Simplot, $7,000, and others are ahead in comfortable amounts.

The directors of the Davenport Glucose works have decided to erect a brick building, 80 by 80 feet, five stories high. It will be used principally for storage purposes. The company will also let a contract for an artesian well to be from 1,200 to 1,800 feet deep.

The State National Guards will form an encampment in Des Moines, on or near the old fair grounds, on the third of October and remain in camp until the eighth. The camp will be known as Camp Baker. The state militia now numbers 2,000 men, and the reunion is expected to call together a large number of people from all parts of the state.

The Des Moines Iowa Capital perpetrates the following and vouches for its truth: "Mr. and Mrs. John Rix, of Franklin township, Polk county, have two children which are apparently albinos. They both have white hair and pink eyes. One is about four years old and the other probably about a year. One of the peculiar facts of the case is that these children can not endure the sunlight, but are compelled to wear colored goggles when the sun shines to protect their eyes. But still more strange, they can see in the dark, even better than they can in the day time, being able to pick up a pin on the darkest night.

HIS BIRTH PLACE.

Incidents of His Early Life as Related by His Most Intimate Friend—His Birthplace.

Correspondence Cleveland Leader.

ORANGE, Sept. 22.—Here, at the birth-place of Garfield, what memories sweep over us when we recall the scenes of his birth and boyhood! On the place where stood the log hut in which he first saw the light is a pole floating a flag at half-mast. The old log house is gone, the frame house that succeeded it is gone, and now all that marks the spot where James A. Garfield was born, fifty years ago, is a whitewood pole rising from the green field. All around are the groves and fields in which the farmer's boy began that noble history which is ended so abruptly, so cruelly.

Here he was born, here he worked in the field by day and studied by night; here stood the log school house where he first attended school. It is gone now, and a brick one stands in its place, but it will never be forgotten, for "Garfield went there first to school."

THE FRIEND OF HIS BOYHOOD.

Next to the field in which the national colors now sadly wave is the farm of Mr. Henry Boynton, Garfield's cousin, and a brother of Dr. Boynton. He was more than a cousin. While their mothers were sisters and their fathers half-brothers, there was another tie that bound them more closely than the bonds of kindship. Amos Boynton was all to Garfield that a father could be after the death of his father, when James was but over a year of age. Henry Boynton and James A. Garfield were all to each other that brothers could be.

Mr. Boynton was found at his home yesterday afternoon, and although much affected by the tragic death of the loved companion of his boyhood, seemed to be pleased to relate incidents of his early life.

Mr. Boynton said: James and I were constant companions from the time that he was old enough to talk, down to the time that he went into active political life. I know, perhaps, more of his boyhood and early manhood than any other person. In our boyhood we were said to bear a striking resemblance to each other.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

James was always noted from his earliest childhood for his desire to be the leader in whatever he undertook. At school he was never satisfied to have another boy ahead of him, but would strain every nerve to overtake and pass one who seemed to have the advantage of him, and always succeeded in doing so. He always managed to be the leader, in every circle, whether it was social, intellectual or moral. He first went to school at the little log school house which stood where you now see yonder brick school building. He then worked mornings and nights and attended school through the day. One little incident I never shall forget. There was a spelling match in the little log school house in which James, who was thirteen years old, took part. The teacher told her scholars that if any whispered she would send them home. The lad standing next to James became confused, and to help him, James told him how to spell his word. The teacher saw this and said, "James, you know the rule. You must go home."

James picked up his cap and left. In a very few seconds he returned and took his place in the class.

"Why, how is this, James? I told you to go home," said his teacher.

"I know it, and went home," said James.

BEGINNING AS A FARM HAND.

When fourteen years old he began working as a farm laborer for Mr. Daniel Morse, who lived near here. While working here, he one evening remained in the sitting room to listen to the conversation of a young gentleman who had called on Miss Morse. Miss Morse observing him, told him it was time for servants to go to bed. This galled his sensitive feelings, and the next day he left there, telling me that some day he would show them that he was not to be looked down upon.

ON THE CANAL.

He now went to work on the canal with Captain Letcher for a master. Soon after starting at this work he whipped the burly Irishman, Murphy, as you have heard many times, I suppose. An incident occurred one night which showed his innate love of justice. One night when approaching a lock he was called on by the captain to help fight the crew of another boat which had reached the lock at nearly the same time for the first use of it.

"Who has the right to it?" asked James, as he prepared for action.

"Well, I guess they have, but we can lick them and get it," said the captain.

James drew on his coat again, and said: "No, sir; I won't help if it justly belongs to them."

He staid on the canal but a short time, as he suffered a severe attack of fever and ague, which obliged him to return home. All winter he stayed at home, shaking with ague chills, but studying all the time. Between his chills he would go over to the school house and recite, and at the end of the term stood at the head of the class. In the spring he intended to return to the canal, but by the arguments and advice of Mr. Bates, his teacher, was persuaded to give up this idea and attend school

THE TURNING POINT.

He had always been a great lover of books, and Mr. Bates, who was about to return to Chester to finish his course at Geauga seminary, induced James to accompany him. This was probably the turning point in his career, and great credit is due to Mr. Bates for the sound advice he gave.

James A. Garfield attended school at Chester two years. The second year he and I roomed together. We cooked our own simple meals of corn meal and pork and managed to live comfortably on a dollar a week. Saturdays we would shoulder our axes and go into the woods to chop. During the summer vacation we worked in the harvest field and were considered two of the best hands in the neighborhood.

A SCHOOL TEACHER.

Garfield's first experience as a teacher was in the log school house on Ledge Hill, when he was 16 years of age. The school house still stands there, but is now used as a barn by Mr. Little. While here one of his scholars, two years his elder, refused to obey his demands. He went to the boy's desk, and, supposing that he had subdued him, turned to go back. Hearing a slight noise, he again turned toward his refractory scholar, to find him with a stick of wood raised over his head. He grasped the scholar by the throat and threw him on the floor. While teaching here he earned $12 per month. He entered the Church of the Disciples when but 16, and at 18 went to Hiram to attend the college of that denomination. We resided in the basement most of the time, and boarded at the house of the father of Mrs Garfield.

Beds of Down Feel Hard.

All beds seem hard to the rheumatic. Then harken ye peevish sufferers. Apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to your aching joints and muscles. Rely upon it that you will experience immediate relief. Such, at least, is the testimony of those who have used it. The remedy is likewise successfully resorted to for throat and lung diseases, sprains, bruises, etc.

25ea.1w

FREE OF COST.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption, Coughs and Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., is given away in trial bottles free of cost to the afflicted. If you have a bad cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or any affection of the throat or lungs by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you cannot afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford, and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim for it. Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure one half the cases that DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY will cure. For sale by

G) ISH & McMAHON, Omaha.

NEBRASKA
LAND AGENCY
OMAHA, NEB.

500,000 ACRES
OF
Davis & Snyder,
1505 Farnham Street,
OF
CHOICE LANDS
Farms and Homes in Nebraska.

17,000 Acres in Douglas County, $5 to $10 Per Acre.

11,620 Acres	Sarpy County Land	$5.00 to	$10.00
12,200 "	Washington Co. Land	5.00 to	10.00
11,400 "	Burt County Land	3.00 to	8.00
32,800 "	Cuming County Land	3.00 to	8.00
26,300 "	Stanton County Land	2.25 to	6.00
36,900 "	Madison County Land	2.00 to	6.00
18,890 "	Platte County Land	3.00 to	8.00

Terms to Suit Purchasers, Long Time and Low Interest.
Perfect Titles Guaranteed

ALSO LARGE TRACTS OF LAND IN
Dodge, Colfax, Pierce, Merrick, Hall, Saunders, Butler,
And Other Counties in the Eastern Portion of Nebraska, for Sale.

Farms of All Sizes,
From 40 to 640 acres each, adapted to Grain and Stock raising, to be Sold at Low Figures, and on Long Time.

State and County Maps for Distribution.

Send for circulars, maps, periodicals on the State prices and terms of lands in all localities, etc., etc. Address

DAVIS & SNYDER,
1505 Farnham Street,
OMAHA, NEB

se21-w1m

Sealed proposals for the Construction of Sidewalks.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until September 29, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of sidewalks in front of and adjoining the following described premises, to-wit:

Lot.	Block.	Addition.	Remarks.
3	80		
1-2-3-4	4	Kountze & Ruth's	
7	4	" "	
10-11-12-13	4	" "	
N 22 ft 4	174		E side 13 st
N 22 ft 4	174		S side Jackson
2-3-4	201		Crd. repaired
1	200		w side 13 st
W ½ of 7	74		n side Cap. Av.
S ½ of 4		Horbach's	e side Sherman A.
N 30 ft 8		Kountze's 2d	e side 10 st
10		" "	" "
S 50 ft 11		" "	" "
S 50 ft 14		" "	" "
16		" "	" "
W ½ 8	134	" "	n side Harney
2		Capitol	n side Farnham

Also all that part of the east side of 10th street, between the north side of Castellar and south line of block one (1) in South Omaha addition. Also all that part on the east side of 10th street, between the south line of Charles street and north line of block one (1) in South Omaha addition.

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

se22-6t

A. G. TROUP,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

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

C. F. Manderson,
ATTORNEY - AT - W.
12 Farnham St, Omaha N

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 Small 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.