

The Omaha Bee

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Edwin Davis, Manager of City Circulation.

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Call for Republican State Convention.

The Republican electors of the State of Nebraska are hereby called to meet in Convention at Omaha, Neb., on Wednesday, October 5th, 1881, at 9 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.

Table listing delegates by county: Adams, 1417; Johnson, 1098; Kearney, 529; Boone, 671; Keith, 32; Buffalo, 1195; Knox, 559; Burr, 1010; Lancaster, 237; Clay, 352; Lincoln, 284; Cass, 1821; Madison, 670; Cedar, 218; Merrick, 819; Claymore, 232; Nemaha, 109; Clay, 1317; Nebraska, 284; Colfax, 685; Omaha, 1473; Chase, 1; Otoe, 1918; Cummings, 598; Pawnee, 1181; Cooper, 290; DeWitt, 293; Dakota, 323; Pierce, 76; Dawson, 347; Polk, 943; Dundy, 2; Platte, 854; Dixon, 459; Red Willow, 3; Hart, 1429; Richardson, 754; Douglas, 3290; Saline, 1841; Fillmore, 1404; Sarpy, 491; Franklin, 585; Saunders, 1177; Fremont, 123; Seward, 1054; Furness, 698; Sherman, 268; Gage, 1723; Sioux, 2; Gosper, 152; Stanton, 150; Hamilton, 97; Thayer, 834; Harlan, 67; Wayne, 118; Hitchcock, 135; Webster, 1096; Holt, 334; York, 1444; Howard, 637; Jefferson, 1039; Total, 441.

It is recommended 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, Chmn. F. J. HENDERSON, Sec'y. pro tem. Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 31, 1881.

Who is your preferred candidate?

When doctors disagree who is to decide?

The last state fair was not much of a state affair.

The pledges of office seekers are thicker than autumn leaves and wither nearly as rapidly.

Even a great national calamity cannot throw a pall over the aspirations of candidates for office.

Our merchants are quietly talking up an Omaha exposition and the ball once started will keep on rolling.

The worship of the rising sun has commenced all over the country now that sorrow over the setting one has lulled.

If Governor Kirkwood comes back from Washington to contest the Iowa senatorship he may give Jim Wilson some trouble.

Since the late train robbery near Little Rock, Missouri is reading Arkansas a lesson upon bandits. Pots shouldn't cut kettles black.

There are 240,000 commercial travelers in the United States and it is estimated that it would require 24,000 ten ton cars to transport their trunks and baggage.

It matters very little whether Guitau is tried in Washington or in New Jersey. There are ropes in either place strong enough to suspend his miserable carcass.

Here is an opening for some patriot. General John A. Halderman, consul general at Bangkok, Siam, is about to return and retire to the shades of private life.

Governor Pillsbury, of Minnesota, declines to be a candidate for re-election and declares that he is determined to retire from political life at the end of his official term. Nebraska needs a few Governor Pillsburys among its office holders.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

Next Friday afternoon primary elections are to be held by the republicans of this county for the purpose of selecting seventy-five delegates to the county convention that is to be held in this city Saturday. The purpose of this convention is to nominate a full county ticket, consisting of sheriff, treasurer, clerk, county judge, surveyor and commissioner. The convention is also to select twenty-three delegates to represent Douglas county in the republican state convention to be held at Lincoln on October 5th. To the people of this city and county, and especially the taxpayers, these coming primaries are of vital importance. From the taxpayers standpoint there is more involved in the management of county affairs than in a presidential election. The national revenues are levied by indirect taxation. Few feel the burden imposed on them by the tax on whiskey, tobacco, matches or patent medicines. The taxes imposed upon real and personal property for the support of our county government, bear down with as much weight upon the poor working man, whose entire wealth is summed up in a wretched set of second hand furniture, as they do upon the farmer, merchant and manufacturer.

Our system of selection of candidates for office by delegate conventions, leaves very little chance for individual choice. Usually the voters have only a choice left among the candidates nominated by party conventions and as the stream never rises above its source these candidates are, with rare exceptions, no better than the average delegates in the nominating conventions. And how are these delegates chosen? Presumably they are representative men picked for their known adherence to fixed political principles their respectability and reputable character.

As a matter of fact, they are made up largely of the most disreputable political riff-raff, with a few decent men sandwiched in here and there. The primary elections, as conducted in Omaha, are usually packed by political burners and strikers in the interest of corporate monopolies and corrupt rings. Men of all shades of political opinion and no political opinion are allowed to vote irresponsibly, and when the contest is close and exciting, non-residents are imported, repeaters are sent from ward to ward, and gravel trains carry section hands from precinct to precinct.

An honest attempt to reform these abuses and frauds was made last year, but the political managers of the Union Pacific brought all their power and influence to bear against it and broke it up by main force. An effort was made last winter to secure the passage of a law to prohibit frauds at primary elections, but it was defeated by corporation cappers in the legislature.

So the primaries this fall will be run in the old fashioned way and unless respectable republicans turn out en masse the outcome will be the same as it was last spring, when Haskell was nominated mayor and the party was forced to repudiate the choice of its convention.

The men who are most interested in giving the coming primary a semblance of respectability and decency are the candidates for county offices. They have everything at stake in conducting the primaries in accordance with strict party usage and preventing repeating ballot box stuffing and other fraudulent practices. It will afford us pleasure to give a hearty and vigorous support to the republican county ticket this fall but we can pledge such support only on condition that the primaries are honestly and fairly conducted and the candidates are competent men, whose integrity cannot justly be called in question.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR will be called upon without delay to appoint a successor for Justice Clifford on the supreme bench of the United States. The court is already three years behind in its work and the hopeless sickness of Justice Hunt, who refuses to resign until a year from next December, when he will be eligible to a pension, makes practically another vacancy. As Justice Clifford was an eastern man, it seems probable that his successor will come from New England. Geographical boundaries have always been closely observed in the appointment of supreme court justices and there are no good reasons to doubt that President Arthur will follow precedent in this case. The names of Senator Edmunds of Vermont, and Judges Devens, Gray and Hoar of Massachusetts, are prominently mentioned in connection with the coming appointment. It is rumored that Senator Edmunds prefers to retain his seat in the senate for the present, where he is greatly needed. The objections to Senator Hoar, is that his name, was sent in by General Grant for a like position, and rejected by the senate. Chief Justice Gray, of the Massachusetts supreme bench is admitted to be a strong candidate for the position. He is said to possess the most judicial and the best finished mind in Massachusetts and to be in every way qualified for the office.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PLATFORM

The Massachusetts republicans met last week in convention and renominated Governor Long and their entire state ticket. They also adopted a platform which, if open to the charge of being extreme in some of its utterances, is still a model for fence-riding politicians, in that it dodges no issue and plainly expresses the meaning of those who drew it up. In the first plank the government is urged to exert all their powers to more effectually guard the right of every citizen entitled to vote, to the free exercise and just effect of his suffrage. This sentiment so emphatically endorsed by General Garfield in his inaugural should be voiced by every republican in the country. It is an issue which can only become dead by its complete vindication. The second and third planks cannot be endorsed and will not be endorsed by the mass of the republican party. They demand that the coinage of the silver dollar of less intrinsic value than the gold dollar be stopped and that the legal tender act be repealed. No tinkering with our currency should be tolerated by the people. In its present condition it is ample as a circulating medium and fulfills its proper use as a measure of value. The frank declaration of the Massachusetts convention on this question is a manly expression of opinion, which declines to pander to popularity or change conviction through policy. On the question of civil service reform the platform does not go to equal extremes. It refuses to follow Senator Davis' vagaries on the subject and calls for the "maintenance of the constitutional prerogative of the president to make nominations on his sole responsibility, and of the constitutional prerogative of the senate to confirm or refuse to confirm such nominations free from executive dictation." Having gone as far as this, it condemns political assessments and recommends competitive examinations for first appointments to clerkships. The tariff question which is certain to assume more and more importance in each succeeding session of congress also receives attention. The platform demands a revision of the tariff laws which will bring them more in accordance with the recent developments of trade. The republican party can scarcely afford to permit the question of a revised tariff to become a party issue, and the Massachusetts convention has done well in raising a demand which will be heard in still louder terms before the next presidential election.

The Massachusetts convention was the first political gathering which has assembled since the accession of President Arthur. This circumstance gave to its resolutions regarding the new president an especial weight. The resolution was as follows: To Gen. Chester A. Arthur, elected by the republican national convention as the associate of Gen. Garfield on the republican ticket, and chosen by the people to be his successor in the presidency in such a case as has arisen, the republicans of Massachusetts, in full appreciation of the peculiar circumstances of his assumption of office, and in full expectation of his faithfulness to the principles of the party and just anticipations of the people of the country, pledge their cordial, considerate and united support.

In expressing their confidence in and sympathy with the new president the Massachusetts republicans only reflect the sentiment of the entire nation, who are more than disposed to give to the new executive a support and consideration which will be independent of party lines or sectional boundaries.

THE HON. LIONEL SACKVILLE WEST, the new British minister to Washington who is expected to land in New York next week is a descendant of Thomas the third Lord Delaware, whose name was given to one of our states. Lord Delaware was governor of Virginia. The London Telegraph commenting upon this appointment says:

Mr. Sackville West has the unique distinction of being the only one of his diplomatic fore-runners of having in his veins the same blood which warmed the heart of an ancestor already known in American history—an ancestor who loved Virginia with more than filial affection, and died at sea during his third westward voyage across the Atlantic, in order to resume the ruins of government which illness had compelled him for awhile to lay aside.

THE duties of the president pro tem of the senate are not analogous to those of the vice-president. The president pro tem of the senate is simply the presiding officer of that body and has not the casting vote in case of a tie. His name is called on the roll with the other members, and he answers to it without official title. A number of times during the incumbency of the chair by the president pro tem, a tie vote has been lost, the chair being unable to cast the deciding vote. This occurred several times during the administration of Andrew Johnson.

THE annual list of prairie fires begins to roll up in the interior counties of the state. Our farmers cannot be urged too strongly to adopt proper

precautions against the danger. Many houses, barns and stored crops have been swept away, often life itself is lost, because a few days of labor had not been expended in ploughing a narrow fire guard around the homestead. No form of insurance is so cheap and so satisfactory.

JAY GOULD has again been heard from; this time as having obtained control of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad which has for years been operated in conjunction with the Baltimore & Ohio system. It's a cold month when Gould does not gobble a railroad and apply his patent water injector to its stock.

SECRETARY WINDOM may be retired from the cabinet, but he is liable to loom up as a formidable candidate for the presidency in 1884. His pronounced anti-monopoly views will make him available when the irrepressible conflict comes between the monopolies and the people.

THE Boone county railroad strikers under the lead of that experienced U. P. capper, Loran Clarke, have tried the same tactics in calling the primaries which were so unsuccessful in Omaha last year. Boone county farmers will refuse to be made the cat's paw for scheming politicians.

ALTHOUGH THE BEE has not been favored with the official call for republican primaries in Douglas county, we venture to state that the county committee has ordered an election of delegates next Friday afternoon and a county convention Saturday.

THE latest reports from Washington afford no encouragement to the star route thieves. President Arthur is represented as determined to retain James and MacVough in his cabinet until the star route thieves are brought to justice.

A CHASM OF DARKNESS. Philadelphia Press. The original provision of our constitution with regard to the election of president and vice president was the longest single section in the instrument, and in the convention and subsequent discussion excited the least opposition and criticism of any. The first serious crisis in our history grew out of its defects, and though the particular weakness then brought to notice was cured by amendment, the unorthodoxness in the workmanship of this part of the constitution reveals itself whenever a test is applied.

In 1870 we were brought to the verge of civil war because the constitution failed to provide how and by whom the electoral vote should be counted and disputes concerning it decided. Notwithstanding this warning, congress has failed thus far to provide any safeguard against the recurrence of this danger. On the question of presidential inability and the duty of the vice president in the present crisis of affairs both lawyers and laymen have written learnedly and lengthily during the past two months, and we are still apparently as far as ever from a conclusion.

The grave defect in our national constitution in relation to the presidential succession is only less remarkable than the failure of congress to provide a remedy, as experience manifested its danger. All history shows that the transfer of authority from one ruler to another is an extremely critical period and a most frequent occasion of civil disturbance. To make the royal succession certain, and beyond dispute has uniformly been the anxious care of premiers and parliaments. That the presidential succession should be surrounded with equal safeguards is no less necessary to the peace and safety of a republic. While many will scarcely permit us to question the all-sufficient wisdom with which the constitution was originally framed, having regard to all its other provisions, we believe there is no one who is disposed to laud the wisdom of the fathers in reference to this one feature of our fundamental law.

In the striking phrase of Senator Morgan of Alabama, this defect is "a chasm of appalling darkness in our constitution." In a contribution to the October number of The North American Review entitled, "Some Dangerous Questions," Senator Morgan points out the perils we are constantly incurring in thus allowing this chasm to be unguarded and unbridged across our path. The constitutional provisions on this subject are not more glaringly defective than are some of the laws of congress passed in pursuance therewith. We have heretofore pointed out the apparent wisdom in making the president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the house, respectively, to the temporary exercise of the presidential and vice presidential offices, but at the present time both are nonexistent, and in the nature of things must often be so. They may be held by men of a different political faith than the president and vice president, and, as they are the creatures of congress, it goes the legislature a strong motive when the vice presidency is vacant to get the president out of the way. The president pro tempore of the senate and speaker of the house are chosen on account of their ability as presiding officers over deliberative bodies, which usually not the slightest regard to their suitability for the presidency of the United States. Congress made them next in order after the vice president in the line of the presidential succession for the single reason that the offices were mentioned in the constitution, but as they are not mentioned in that connection the reason becomes unreason.

Senator Morgan shows that this law is no less a chasm of darkness than is the constitutional provision it is intended to supplement. Suppose that the president pro tempore succeeds to the presidency upon the contingency indicated. Senator Morgan maintains that as he holds the office by virtue

of being president pro tempore of the senate he must continue to be senator in order to be president. He thus has to occupy three offices at the same time the duties of which are in many respects wholly repugnant. If, however, he must continue to be president pro tempore of the senate, or in his absence the senate would be obliged to elect another president pro tempore, who would in turn oust him from the presidency of the United States. We assume that if Senator Waite had succeeded to Andrew Johnson's place his relations with the senate would have caused or been suspended, as any other course would have produced endless complications. The law, however, and the constitutional provision on which it is based, are chaos itself in the possibilities of confusion which they involve, and we are glad that such an ineffectual member of the senate as Senator Morgan is convinced of the urgent necessity of the early overhauling of the whole subject.

THE River Convention. Chicago Tribune. There is, of course, to be another convention held somewhere in the west this fall to consider and resolve about the importance and necessity of improving the navigation of the great rivers of the west. This is a great subject, whose importance can scarcely be exaggerated. It includes the utilization of the great highways provided by nature for the commerce of the vast interior of the continent. It embraces within its scope the waterways from the headwaters of the Missouri river to the Gulf of Mexico, and of all the tributary streams from the Monongahela in Pennsylvania to the waters that flow into the Rio Grande in Texas. The existing evil is, that the navigation of these natural highways is interrupted by obstacles which can be removed, and also interrupted at the seasons when navigation is the most desirable by a lamentable insufficiency of water. The magnitude of these difficulties is shown by the fact that continuous lines of railway are constructed along the banks of the Mississippi from St. Paul to New Orleans and along the banks of the Ohio and Missouri and other great streams, which are in consequence comparatively abandoned.

The waterways of the valley Mississippi measure 15,000 miles of navigation; these routes, if properly available, ought to furnish the states and territories through which they pass with all the means of transportation they need. Instead of ascertaining this purpose, there are more than 20,000 miles of railway employed in the transportation which ought to be performed by the navigation of the rivers. Day by day and year by year these railways are extending their arms, until in time there will not be a county or a township between the Alleghenies and the Rocky mountains that will not have its direct railway communications. These railways furnish a means of transportation at a cost which in round terms may be placed at three times as great as the transportation by water would cost if the navigation of the rivers subject to the difficulties of the Mississippi valley to a cost for transportation by rail which consumes so much of their produce annually as to deprive them of a great portion of their earnings, and reduces their annual profits often to the minimum.

The singular fact remains as a national reproach that 15,000 miles of river navigation, capable of transporting all the merchandise carried by the 90,000 miles of railway, and at one-half the cost, remains year after year neglected and almost abandoned without an effort to make it available, even to the people who live on the very banks of these rivers. Cities which a generation ago, from their location at the mouth or the junctions of these great streams, had most reasonable expectations of being centers of the trade and commerce of the coming valley, have already passed the climax of their greatness and exhibit in their neglected levees and general stagnation the story of the abandonment of the river whose waters now flow unobstructed under giant bridges crowded with railway trains bearing off the products of the land. Instead of being great depots for trade, the once handsome, growing and prosperous cities and towns along the rivers are now already in ruins, reached by bridges of the most artificial highways traversed by ice, motive and the railway train. What trade the once flourishing river towns and cities now have is borne to their doors, not by way of the rivers, but by the railway train.

The River Convention is called to meet once more, to endeavor to arouse a national sentiment in favor of such improvements of the great Western rivers as will check the decay and abandonment of the river commerce, and incidentally of the river towns and cities. The Indianapolis Sentinel, in an article on this subject, gives the following list of rivers which demand the immediate attention of the government to make them navigable:

Table listing rivers and lengths: Rivers, Length in miles. Mississippi, 3,160; Missouri, 3,100; Ohio, 1,550; Cumberland, 500; Tennessee, 1,200; Red, 1,600; Total miles, 10,750.

In addition to these there are various other rivers which are of great importance, a long list of which may be found in the annual river and harbor bills passed by congress. The people of the whole valley of the Mississippi, as well as the people in the eastern states, are deeply concerned in the objects of this convention. Transportation will always take that direction where its cost is the least. The value of all western products is regulated by the cost of transportation to the place where it is consumed. From the price at which it is sold the place of transportation deduct the cost of transportation and that of handling, and the remainder is the price which the producer receives. It will be seen that every cent added to the cost of transportation is taken from the price received by the producer. Chicago, through not on any of the great rivers, has a deep interest in having the western rivers improved. It would rejoice to see all these rivers made navigable at all seasons of the year. The rivers

being made available for the transportation of goods at all times, the rates of transportation on the rivers will be sure to control and govern those of all the railroads. When the rates by rail exceed those by water the traffic will pass to the water-routes, and the rates by water will remain always the maximum. It is immaterial to the producer or the consumer whether the transportation be by water or by rail so long as the rates by the cheap water-routes regulate and govern the rates by all routes. It would be of great profit to Chicago if the navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers was made perfect, and permanently so, and free to be used at all times and at all seasons. Even if a ton of merchandise never went down these rivers the effect of their navigability would be all the same. Railroads would have to choose between running empty trains or adopting river rates of transportation. In either case the country would reap the blessing and profit of cheap transportation. Chicago therefore wishes this convention every success in its efforts to induce congress to make the improvement of the great rivers of the west a national policy, to be adhered to until they shall afford broad, free highways from their sources to the gulf to the people of the country.

STATE NOTINGS. Cars are running to Calvert. Newark is working up a brass band. Laborers are scarce in North Bend. Tecumseh is to have a new drug store. Hastings' district fair was a great success. Schuyler is enjoying protracted meetings. Harlan county's sorghum crop is excellent. There are now seventy pupils in Deane college. O'Neil is suffering from a fresh meat famine. Dodge county is filling up with sheep and cattle. Potatoes are worth \$1.25 per bushel at Culbertson. The contract for the Bloomington bridge has been let. Lincoln has a musical convention with 200 members. Prairie fires are getting in their work in Dawson county. Drunken mobs have been making night hideouts in Blair. Johnson county's district court shows an eight divorce cases. Farmers in western Madison county are busy with field plowing. Waterloo's Presbyterian church was dedicated last Sunday. Nebraska City has a ladies' archery club that meets three times a week. Nebraska has 150,000 children and only 50,000 attending Sunday school. Some of the Dakota county corn fields will go to 85 to 90 bushels to the acre. The Riverston Eagle has been consolidated with The Echo of Franklin. There were three births in one night in the little town of Superior last week. The contract for repairing the Congressional sanctuary at Neigh has been let. A great quantity of corn around Crete is being cut up and put in shocks for fodder. Farry Gill, of Seward, has decamped, leaving a number of creditors behind him. The Fremont Methodists are out of debt, and have a new parsonage costing \$1,200. The E. & M. and Missouri Pacific have commenced their differences at Falls City. A shooting affray on Apple creek, Holt county, was caused by a dispute over a hay tract. The anti-trading law is being vigorously enforced in Battle Creek, Madison county. The York conference has been divided on the line of the Platte, making two bodies of it. The district board at Red Cloud have advertised for proposals for the new brick school house. Thousands of tons of hay adrift on the prairie of Johnson county—nicely stacked for winter use. The ninth annual fair in Dodge county will be held at Fremont on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October. More brick has been shipped from the C. & N. than any other place along the line of the B. & M. The annual Republican Valley Congregational association will be held at Alma, beginning October 11. Twenty thousand immigration pamphlets were sent by the E. & M. land department to Europe last week. The county clerk's office in Dakota county is worth \$1,500 a year to the fortunate holder of the position. Fred Cain, of St. Paul, shot and fatally wounded himself last week by the accidental discharge of a shot gun. Work will soon be commenced on the new Catholic church at O'Neil. It is to be 40x80 feet, 18 feet posts, frame. The E. & M. land department has arranged for a grand display of Nebraska products at the Astorian fair. Efforts are being made by some of the people of Harlan county to remove their county seat from Alma to Ordian. It is stated that the Republican Valley will lay out a new town one hundred and twenty miles west of Indianola. Burdett, Pawnee county, has seven houses, a hardware store and a grocery. The Presbyterians have begun building a church. A new \$2,000 school house is the next improvement in the extending town of Alma; also a new steam flouring mill, to cost \$11,000. An Otoe county farmer, living near Palmyra, eloped a few days since with a young woman, leaving his wife and one child behind. Ed. Lester, a driver on the Running Water, was shot and severely wounded by Dock Van Scoy, a 24 ck tender. Van Scoy is in jail in Seward. Pawnee City rejoices over the certainty of being the terminus of the new road to Topka, which will be begun next summer by the B. & M. A horrible and nameless outrage was committed upon Dr. Gown J. Ord last week by a band of disguised men. The victim will probably die. Work has commenced on the extension to the Blair round house. Three new stalls will be added, and the work will be pushed to an early completion. The old settler's picnic for Fillmore, Thayer, Jefferson and Saline counties will be held at Mr. Laughlin's grove, in Franklin precinct, Thursday, October 13th. The body of a man, supposed to be Edward Stafford, a tramp, was discovered on the prairie near Plum Creek. The jury rendered a verdict of death by disease of the heart. The body of Mrs. Reed, who wandered from her home in South Branch precinct, Otoe county, on August 21st, was found last week in Osage precinct, terribly mangled by the logs. A gentleman by the name of Bentley is making arrangements to put a cheese factory on Thompson creek, six miles north of Riverston. He has 150 cows and over 400 head of cattle all told.—Franklyn Kelo. Deputy Sheriff Vance shot and fatally wounded a cow-boy at North Platte on the 14th. Underwood's river boat, with others, had been shooting freely about town and resisted when the officer undertook to arrest him.

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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 Slightly 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.

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