

The Omaha Bee.

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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:

Table listing candidates for various offices: 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.

It is recommended—First, That no proxy 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. DAVES, Chm'n. E. J. HARRINGTON, Sec'y, pro tem. Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 31, 1881.

"The machine is sadly out of repair."—R. Conkling.

The democracy of Douglas county are blessed with more candidates than they could provide for in twenty years.

This if a bad year for poor nominations. No presidential contest will act as a party whipper-in, and the best men will generally win.

ADVICE upon the doctors being now thrown away the encyclopaedia journals of the east are now devoting their energies to President Arthur.

The public debt was reduced nearly \$14,000,000 last month. The public burden of taxation should be the next thing to attract the attention of the government.

When the people can select their own candidates and vote unreservedly for men who will represent them faithfully—then and not till then will this be a government of the people by the people and for the people.

POSTMASTER JAMES ONCE said that he greatly increased the efficiency of the New York postoffice by taking the postoffice out of politics. A number of our Omaha merchants would like to see the experiment tried in our city.

THE track of the late cyclone which visited eastern Nebraska seems to have been in a northeasterly and southeasterly direction. The damage in the valley of the Elkhorn will scarcely fall short of \$30,000 while the entire loss in the state may be placed at \$50,000.

MR. SCOVILLE, brother-in-law of Guitauau has finally persuaded himself to act as Guitauau's counsel. He announces that his single line of defense will be insanity, and that he will refuse to wage a fight of technicalities. Guitauau's days are numbered.

THE transportation problem is becoming an issue on both sides of the Atlantic. At the next parliamentary election in Great Britain one of the leading questions will be the popular demand for reduced railway rates.

AN INFAMOUS SLANDER.

During the late presidential campaign the Omaha Herald was the most indecent and virulent defamer of the personal character and public record of James A. Garfield in this section of the country. Its columns daily teemed with the most malicious falsehoods respecting Mr. Garfield's congressional career—a career which has gone down to history as one the purest and most useful in our national annals—and his very name was seldom mentioned without the prefix of fraud or hypocrite, or De Golyer. Even his long and wearisome sickness was heralded by Dr. Miller as a political ruse to catch votes in New York and gain the sympathy of the country for his administration, and the public was informed on the professional authority of the editor of the Herald that Mr. Blaine was delegated by the president to perform the chief part in a great farce whereby the country was to be gulled into sympathizing over the pretended sickness of a convalescent.

Hardly has the body of the nation's dead been committed to the grave, when the Herald, true to its instincts, takes up its slanderous attacks at the point where it laid them down a few weeks since, and has the boldness to print the following infamous slander respecting the administration of James A. Garfield:

The only distinct policy which the late president had clearly defined and avowed was the policy of putting down Mr. Roscoe Conkling as a leader in the republican Israel, and of putting up James G. Blaine.

The most moss-backed and rock-rooted bourgeois journals in the east would blush to print such a lying and malicious statement. The policy outlined by President Garfield and in process of being carried into active operation at the time of his assassination was distinctively the broadest, most liberal and at the same time the most aggressive of any since the time when Abraham Lincoln was called upon to grapple with the great political problems which were the outgrowth of slavery and the war of secession. That policy as outlined in his inaugural address was as follows: To maintain the supremacy of the nation; to protect the citizenship of the negroes, to promote the freedom and purity of the ballot; to aid in summoning all the constitutional powers of the nation and of the states and all the volunteer forces of the people to meet the danger of illiteracy by the saving influence of universal education; to defend special payments against any new revival of prejudice and ignorance and refund the public debt at low rates of interest; to assert the rights of the United States to supervise any interoceanic canal across the isthmus; to break up polygamy in Utah by the aid of wise congressional enactments, and to promote civil service reform by urging congress to pass a law to fix the tenures of the minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe the grounds for which removals should be made.

Such was the policy outlined by President Garfield and the whole country is united in the verdict that no president accomplished so much for the country in the line of administrative work in so short a time. Calling to his assistance an able body of advisers, he broke up many serious abuses in the departments, crushed out of existence the star route ring saving to the government millions of dollars; refunded the public debt on most advantageous terms after congress had been for months dallying in masterful inaction over the question, and introduced throughout the whole public service at Washington a tone of energetic reform, which was already beginning to bear excellent fruit when its author was stricken down by an assassin's bullet.

President Garfield neither defined nor avowed the policy of "putting down" Mr. Conkling and "putting up" Mr. Blaine. Mr. Conkling was unfortunate enough and presumptuous enough to force a collision with a stronger man, and the people of his own state sent him to the wall. At this day even the most bitter enemies of the administration are forced to admit that in the senatorial contest there was nothing personal in General Garfield's manly stand for executive rights. It is left for a conscienceless journal in Nebraska to cast the first dirty sling at the motives of a man whose death for the republic has enshrined him in the hearts of the people, and whose spotless character and brilliant public career will always be one of the most precious of the nation's heritages.

MR. JAMES' admirable business management of the New York post office has been fully maintained by his successor, Postmaster Pearson. The returns just forwarded to Washington of the operations of the office for the past quarter show what efficiency in the service can do, not only for the patrons of the department but also for the government. Since July 1 the expenses of the New York office were \$217,802 and the income \$927,403, leaving a net revenue to the government of \$709,159. There is no fact more sure than efficient management of postoffices in the larger cities is in the interest

of the merchants no less than that of the departments. The success of Postmaster James as a public officer rested entirely on the fact that he attended strictly to his business and employed no subordinates who were not equally competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties. If the merchants of New York were compelled to perform the duties of postal clerks in sorting the mail and returning it to their proper owners, as is frequently the case in this city, we would probably hear less favorable reports of the institution and be called upon to record small receipts and not revenue.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is determined to use every effort to push to a speedy termination the trials of the star-route contractors, indicted for frauds against the government. Information has been filed against Brady, Turner, French, McDonough and Brown, and the prosecution will present six bills of indictments before the 10th of the current month. During the whole of the president's sickness, Attorney-General MacVeagh has been steadily accumulating a mass of evidence against the accused parties which it is said can not be broken down. The startling discovery has been made that District Attorney Corkhill has been in collusion with the ring with the object of shielding them from prosecution. President Arthur will at once nominate a successor to Mr. Corkhill, but in the mean time the cases are in hands where they can not be mismanaged by bribery or quashed by corruption.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, is represented as saying that he would not accept any cabinet appointment within the gift of the president. This confirms the views expressed by THE BEE concerning the report of the probable appointment of Senator Jones as secretary of the treasury. Senator Jones could have had a position in General Grant's cabinet, but his ambition does not tend in that direction, and his private business interests prevent him from devoting his whole time to public affairs. There is no doubt, however, that Senator Jones will wield as much influence with President Arthur and his administration as any cabinet officer.

ALTHOUGH there is now more coin in circulation in this country than there was at any time within our history, the volume of bank notes was never so large as now. The notion that, under existing conditions, there is no profit in national bank circulation is not supported by the history of the banks at large during the past year. Within twelve months the net increase of circulation has been \$15,000,000, or at the rate of \$1,250,000 a month. Over two-thirds of the gain has taken place since last spring. The increase is divided between old and new banks (fifty-two), with \$5,700,000 capital, having organized within six months.

UNLESS members of the present cabinet absolutely insist upon retiring the present month, there will be no attempt to reorganize the cabinet until the regular session of congress in december. There is, however, a very strong probability that Windom and Blaine will insist on being relieved right away, and in that case the President will send the names of their successors to the senate during the special session.

DUN, WIMAM & Co's. statements of failures for the nine months ending September 30, 1881, indicates a marked increase in the number of failures and in the amount of liabilities over the corresponding period of last year. The greatest proportion of the increase comes from the south.

MURAT HALSTED, who interviewed President Arthur in New York Saturday, telegraphs in his paper, the Cincinnati Commercial, that the president manifests much interest in the outcome of the Ohio campaign and appears very anxious that Governor Foster shall be re-elected by a rousing majority.

MR. CONKLING has very wisely decided to make no contest for a seat in the New York state convention. This will remove all cause for discord and the convention will transact its business without exciting bitter factional feeling, that would inevitably have proved fatal to the republican ticket.

JULIUS ROSS, a rock-rooted and copper-buttressed democrat, was one of the judges of election in the Third ward at the late republican primary, which goes to show how reliable these Omaha primaries are as exponents of republican sentiment.

A FOUR handed child has just been born in Jackson county, Missouri, the home of the James brothers. There is no danger of the Missouri breed of train robbers dying out.

MR. THURSTON is now quietly setting the pins for the democratic primaries. If he succeeds it will be heads. I win tails and you lose with the railroads.

River Improvement Convention.

The approaching convention to consider the subject of improving the Mississippi river is a movement of much greater importance to the states of the west than many, perhaps most, people comprehend. It may prove of great consequence as well for what it shall fail to do as for what it may actually do. The greatest drawback in prosecuting the work of an improvement of the great river of the union has been the want of a fixed plan sufficiently comprehensive to meet the needs of the vast commerce of this valley. The details of method in curbing and confining the channel, though important, are not now alluded to, but the scope and thoroughness of the work needed is that which has not been settled in the minds of even western legislators. The idea that the great alluvial bottoms skirting the Mississippi river throughout its course are its source to its mouth cannot be reclaimed, or, being reclaimed, cannot be secured against the annual floods, and that the banks and levees which ought to protect them cannot be made as permanent as the very hills, must be eradicated from the minds of those who move in the cause of this valley.

The Hollanders reclaimed a country from the very ocean itself. The banks of the Missouri river have been fixed through stretches of miles at some of the most difficult places, and the current of the stream, in its most aggressive and treacherous moods, held in perfect control. There is nothing about the proposition to fix the channels of these streams which is either impossible or doubtful. Its perfect success requires only the application of sufficient means—such means as the object fully justifies the use of. This permanent establishment of the banks and currents means, of course, a perpetual reliable deep channel and easy, safe and cheap navigation. A permanent channel filled with the confined waters of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers means always ample depth and safe navigation. Shallow water nowhere exists on these rivers, or either of them in the lower portions where there is no shifting or diversion of the currents.

These are the foundation truths which must underlie all proper and adequate efforts for government aid. Any application for assistance can be plausibly resisted if based on any other ground, as a scheme for the investment of the public treasure in temporary and perishing works, not justifying the national attention.

WORTH INQUIRING INTO. San Francisco Chronicle. The Tombstone Nugget expresses the opinion that the recent outbreak of Apaches in Eastern Arizona, in popular parlance, a "put-up-job" in the interest of the Southern Pacific railroad. In the region of the alleged disturbance there are valuable coal lands, which the railroad company desires to acquire. These lands, being a portion of the Indian reservation, are not subject to location and occupation by the whites. An offer of \$40 per acre, made by the railroad company for the lands, was promptly rejected. Immediately afterwards occurred a great hullabaloo; quite a number of soldiers, settlers and Indians were killed; troops poured in with greater promptness than is usually the case when merely the interests of the public are to be subserved, and the evidently accustomed line of greeting, presumed to be friendly to the railroad company have raised a loud outcry for the removal of the Indians. The history of the owners of the Southern Pacific railroad is such that suspicions of the above nature are naturally aroused. The matter should be investigated, for human life has been sacrificed, and alarm has pervaded every quarter of the nation.

Let Him Rest. Cincinnati Enquirer. The old constituents of General Garfield in the Nineteenth congressional district are clamorously demanding that his bones be deposited with them, instead of in the place he himself is alleged to have selected for a burial spot, and where his wife and children are to be laid to rest. In Painesville, Mentor and Hiram formal protests have been made against allowing the dead president to rest in the county where he was born—in a cemetery than which there is none more beautiful in America. The Lake county people insist that his remains should repose in the county of his adoption. No more was Garfield a man of Lake county or of the Nineteenth district than of Ohio. He sleeps within the borders of his own native state that had delighted to do him honor, and that had given to him her choicest gifts. He sleeps in a spot that almost overlooks Orange township and Mentor, and in the midst of a people who will regard the trust as sacred, and see to it that his grave is forever green.

How Garfield's Body Was Embalmed. New York Star. In the large dissecting room on the upper floor of the University medical college, opposite the Bellevue hospital, a Star reporter yesterday found James Walsh, the embalmer of the body of the late president. He was engaged by Bennett, the undertaker, to whom his reputation was well known. Mr. Walsh has been connected for several years with the University medical college, where he superintends the preparation and preservation of bodies for dissection. He has been well known for years as a successful embalmer, and among the many bodies he has embalmed are those of Rev. Father Daly, of St. Vincent Ferrer's church, the body of Rev. Dr. Washburn, whose funeral services were held five months after his death, and that of the wife of Gen. H. D. Day.

Mr. Walsh arrived at Elberon at 12:30 p. m. on Tuesday. Half an hour later he injected the body from the left femoral artery upward and downward in order to prepare it for the post mortem examination. Immediately after the examination, which was begun at 2:30 p. m. and lasted until 7:30 p. m., Mr. Walsh commenced the work of embalming. With a preparation invented by himself he injected the lower extremities through the external iliac arteries. The arms were injected through the subclavian arteries and the body through the right common carotid artery. It was not necessary to open the latter at the neck, as the opening previously made for the examination sufficed. The embalming process was begun at 7:30 p. m. and was completed in two hours and a half. No ice is therefore used to preserve the body during its long journey to its last home, the process having been complete and successful to the extreme.

Mr. Walsh had never seen the president during life, but he says the body did not seem very emaciated when the length of time he had been suffering is considered.

THE MOTHER. A Letter from Mrs. Gen. Fremont. To the Editor of the New York Herald. Making visits in Washington one day, in the spring of 1870, I returned to Mrs. Garfield, and, after getting into her house, I was a little put out to be told by the servant that "it was a mistake, for Mrs. Garfield was out." March weather is so rough in Washington that a throat subject to bronchitis fleches from passing from those wide, wind-swept pavements into the warm houses and back again oftener than necessary. So when the servant ran down to ask that I would come in again, that the general's mother had reached the car and wished to see me, I went back, chiefly moved by the habit of never willingly disappointing a child or an aged person. Little children believe in the word will of every one, while the old—what disappointments have they not met!

I was glad then that I did go back. Now, the historical picture that visit gave me makes me speak this word for the mother of General Garfield. Mr. Garfield wished to see and know me because of "my (her) son's" (such tender phrase in the little words) deep interest in the work for the cause we all had done our best for in 1859 and had continued to work for until the war closed that chapter of the nation's history.

She was very small and quiet, but full of fresh interest in the clear knowledge of events and men, and understood large motives; a woman who had shared the life of a growing man and a growing nation. Turning to more personal topics and the bringing up of boys, which she dwelt on as so much the mother's work, Mrs. Garfield told us of her own "good son," I had with me a New York friend, still young and only knowing surface conventional life. Her eyes were wet as this mother told—quite simply and as matter of course—of her lonely early life and its struggles and privations, and now of the exceeding great regard she had in "my son's" success and his loving care for her; and of the place he gave her in his life, and in this new home where—all the war and dangers safely ended—they were to dwell together in peace.

Just then General Garfield himself entered. Hearing I was there he came in to see me, going first, however, to his mother and giving her the evidently accustomed kiss of greeting, and still holding her hand, thanked me for "coming back to please his mother."

So I see them. The little gray mother at rest in the love of a good son; she so frail and spent with the battle of life; he so nobly strong and bright and glad.

It did not look so when I saw him next, this last May, when the Farragut status was unveiled. The light had gone out; both form and face were stamped with endurance and hard resolve, in place of the bright, spontaneous courage so marked on his earlier face. When a man has been the target for the poisoned arrows of a Presidential campaign, he may be as stoical as an Indian, but the scar remains.

And this marked change was still more noticeable the last time I saw the president—the 17th of June. We now know that the following morning, the 18th of June, had been originally fixed by his assassin as the time for his act. That morning I, too, left Washington on the same train. How unconscious we all were of the close-lying tragedy!

Something had to be referred to the president, and I had gone down to see it through the necessary departments, ending with an appointment from the president "for 4 o'clock this afternoon." I was there punctually when the president came in and dropped—not sat down, but let himself go—into an armed chair; a fixed sadness was on his face, and the loss of all red tinge from the skin made me tell him I was glad they were both going away from that dangerous healthy home. Mrs. Garfield's dangerous illness had, I know, greatly grieved him. Beyond that was a look of

o. life! how little worth! O weary, weary earth! the look of one who has got behind the scenes and counts the cost and finds it great.

The rest by the sea at fated Elberon restored much of his own manner and look, but I did not see him again. To me he remains as I saw him the first and the last times the fond good son, holding the hand of his little mother, and pleased with one who had given her a pleasure, and the considerate gentleman who, out of his troubled and crowded time, had sent for me that he might say personally what might have been put in writing.

From the outside no one can judge, but it seems like mistaken kindness that mother and son should have been apart when the end came. What if it should end his feeble life! She had never counted the cost of being a mother. For myself I would have better liked that the mother heart that answered to his every baby cry had been beside him when his great heart broke; that the hand I had seen so fondly outstretched to hers should have found hers also when he was reaching out into the great darkness.

This family has been long held under the burning glass of public inspection. Out of the scrutiny has come one broken impression of respect and tenderest pity. Their uprightness and simplicity, their united and

blameless domestic life, their genuine Christian silence and dignity have roused to expression the best underlying feeling of our whole country, and found response throughout the world—most beautifully from England. It was a good thought to take from death the added sting of poverty, and the original sin named has been more than made up. The power of the American people rarely finds expression. Its usual form is only a delegated power through their representatives; but where they can act directly the expression is singularly true and forcible. Often our nation has shown it has the heart to feel and the hand to give, but never has it expressed itself so unitedly and so overwhelmingly as now. And I am sure I speak the feeling of many and many a son when I suggest that a part of the remaining gift of the people should be set aside for the venerable mother of our dead president. Looking back—past the agony, past the conflict of power—back to the quiet time when I saw him in his home with his mother, I realize how this would meet his feeling. He is beyond our aid. But there comes before me clearly the bright, frank manner of his saying, "Thank you for giving a pleasure to my mother."

JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.

POETRY OF THE TIMES.

Response. You say that we women are feeble. And fond of having our way, mother! That we act from impulse, not reason. It's true, I'm sorry to say.

But then we love, O so blindly. And hope—why, we hope to the last. Should we measure our love by calm reason. It might be a thing of the past.

It might be, and yet I discovered. That women love on for all time—No matter how deep is the sinning. No matter how dark is the crime.

And mothers—God bless them forever!—There's nothing their love cannot do. I dare the whole world to bring either. A mother whose heart is untrue.

The birds build a new nest each summer: Is it reason or impulse? I ask: We love because we love blindly: You reason, and find it a task.

MARY STRATTON HEWITT.

The Dubuque Bride.

A damsel who lived in Dubuque Was ambitious to marry a duke; Was as none came to woo her. She accepted a poor fellow Young fellow whose first name was Luque.

The bride was led up the broad aisle, Got up in the most killing style; When asked if he'd be A true wife to he, She promptly replied, "I should smaise!"

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 6) ISH & McMAHON, Omaha.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE BANK OF NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, NEB., October 1, 1881.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Loans and bills discounted, Railroad, county and city bonds, Other bonds and stocks, County and city warrants, Due from banks and bankers, Furniture and fixtures, Expenses and interest paid, Revenue stamps, Real estate, Cash on hand and items.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital stock \$100,000, Capital stock paid in, Profit and loss, Individual deposits, Due banks and bankers.

We the undersigned officers of the State Bank of Nebraska at Omaha, Nebraska, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief. FRANK MURPHY, President, B. B. WOOD, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of October, 1881. LUTHER DRAKE, Notary Public.

Attest: SAMUEL E. ROGERS, Director, FRANK MURPHY, Director, B. B. WOOD, Director, LUTHER DRAKE, Director.

MARSHALLS ADAMS' REGISTERED DISCOUNT. Corn Shellers, Horse Powers, Wind Mills, Cultivators & Corn Stalk Cutters, MARSHALLS MFG. CO. Marshall, La Salle Co., Ill.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 261433m

TAKEN UP—Bay horse of medium size, shod on all feet and about six years old, at once on mile west of the head and dump, Aug. 26, 1881. JOHN STUBEN.

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" makes chills and fever impossible.

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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 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.

BOGGS & HILL,

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