

The Omaha Bee.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL:— One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00.

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Wednesday. TERMS POST PAID:— One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00.

CORRESPONDENCE—All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editors 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.

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LINCOLN, Oct. 15, 1881.

To the Editor of THE BEE. Why don't you hoist the republican state ticket in the editorial columns of your daily? A STALWART.

The custom of printing the party ticket at the head of the editorial columns is no longer in vogue among the leading dailies of the country—even in national campaign years. The political views of every metropolitan paper are well known, and it is tacitly understood that each party supports its party candidates unless it expressly opposes them. The BEE is a republican paper. It has vigorously supported the republican ticket in every national campaign, and, with the exception of Valentine and Carns, every republican candidate on every state ticket since it was founded.

In the present campaign the BEE has expressed satisfaction with the renomination of Judge Maxwell, but, in view of the fact that he is as well known as any public man in Nebraska, we did not deem it necessary to enlarge upon his past history or his record. The same is true of the republican candidates for Regents of the University. Inasmuch as the Democratic nomination of competitors is a mere matter of form and the only question is one of majorities, an active campaign on behalf of these candidates is not necessary.

We have just received a circular letter from the chairman of the Republican State Committee, and as a matter of information for the guidance of Republican electors, we call attention to the fact that the full names of our candidates, as they should appear on the local tickets, are as follows:

For Judge of the Supreme Court, SAMUEL MAXWELL.

For Regents of the University of Nebraska, LEBBEUS B. FIFIELD, ISAAC POWERS.

VENNOR predicted a dry fall. Any further comment on Vennor is unnecessary.

Our county campaign hasn't begun yet, but in another week the political pot will boil and bubble.

PARNELL has been hurling defiance at the British lion, and the British lion is not to be trifled with.

Just about election time, Dr. Miller will have a pressing call to the east. A call in time saves considerable scratching.

MR. DOANE has been writing another of those impertinent letters to the Herald. Mr. Doane is a thorn in the democratic monopolists' flesh.

DENVER journals complain that "skin" and veneered houses are being erected in prominent streets of the city. Denver's prosperity is only skin deep.

WITH his resignation handed in Mr. Windom laughs at the Wall street sharks who abuse him for refusing to furnish the means for continued stock gambling.

RIDDLEBERGER has fought two duels, but that does not exactly qualify him to act as the sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate. Riddleberger will have to retire on his laurels.

"GATE" is no longer a regular Washington correspondent, but there is a number of letter writers at the vital who could give both Gath and Perkins odds, and still remain the champion liars on the continent.

TWO AND A HALF MILES SHORTER.

At a special meeting held by the city council of Fremont, Friday night, the following communication was submitted and the request embodied therein promptly granted:

FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 14th, '81. To the Honorable Mayor and Council of the City of Fremont:

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the Lincoln & Fremont railway company to withdraw the proposition to build a line of railroad from Lincoln to Fremont, via Wahoo, in Saunders county. At a recent election held in the precincts through which it was proposed to build the Lincoln & Fremont Railroad, the people refused to give the aid required; although this action on their part will cause some delay and necessitate a change of the present survey, making the road between Lincoln and Fremont about two and a half miles shorter, yet I am confident that with a reasonable amount of aid from your city, the road will unquestionably be built within the next year. I therefore respectfully ask that you repeal the ordinance submitting to the legal voters of Fremont the question of issuing bonds to the amount of \$35,000, to be voted on the 17th of the present month, and hope to be able at an early day to submit a proposition more favorable to the interests of the people of your city.

Very respectfully, S. B. GALEY.

This is a specimen brick of bulldoze and blackmail, to which railroad construction rings always resort when the people refuse to mortgage their homes to them as a bonus for their benevolent enterprises. So the Lincoln & Fremont railroad project is temporarily laid on the shelf to afford the engineers time for shortening the line two and a half miles, and the legal voters of Fremont, who were so anxious to vote a \$35,000 mortgage on themselves, this very week will have to forego that pleasure for a few months longer. This is indeed a very sad turn of affairs—but the people of Lancaster, Dodge and Saunders derive consolation in the assurance that the road will be shortened two and a half miles.

Down in Saunders county it is well understood where this short cut in Mr. Galey's road is to be made. Just before the recent bond election in Saunders county, the gentle bulldozers of the road exhibited a little malice to the merchants and property owners of Wahoo, in a confidential way, which represented the road as running two and a half miles east of the town and they were incidentally warned that the road would leave Wahoo two and a half miles from the Lincoln and Fremont line, if the bonds were voted down.

These threats did not seem to have the desired effect on the stubborn Wahoosiers, and Mr. Galey now proposes to whip them in by the sham withdrawal of the proposition at Fremont, coupled with the threat of shortening the line two and a half miles. In this game of blackmail and bulldoze, the construction ring of the Lincoln and Fremont short line is following closely in the footsteps of the credit moblier ringsters, that built the trunk lines across the continent. These highwaymen commanded the people of every town along their line to hold up their hands and deliver up the deeds for their depot grounds and mortgages upon their homes, under the threat of having the road located a few miles on one side with a rival town to check their growth and destroy their prosperity. It was just by such a damning game of blackmail that Omaha and Douglas county were robbed of nearly \$1,000,000, and the proceeds of our bonds were finally used to build an elegant union depot at Council Bluffs. The same infamous tactics were played upon the people of Columbus by Jay Gould, but the rise in the Platte and Loup rivers last spring compelled the Union Pacific to give up their scheme of strangling Columbus. This open threat to leave Wahoo two and a half miles west of the proposed road will, however, hardly produce the desired effect. Wahoo is already a flourishing county seat, and no one-horse railroad can destroy that growing and prosperous town by shortening its line two miles and a half.

The main object of the capitalists who propose to operate this new road after the construction, ring has squeezed \$125,000 out of the counties through which it is to pass, is to compete with existing roads for local traffic. They can only compete successfully by building their road through the most important local trade centers in the country traversed. If it is true that this road will become an extension of the Chicago and Northwestern and Elkhorn Valley line, then the road is bound to be built without a dollar of subsidy. If the road is a mere local line, projected by Galev & Co. as a speculative road will not rival lines.

When the democratic party in convention assembled fails to awaken enthusiasm by retailing the well worn "principles" of its time honored organization it falls back upon sheer cheek all out their platforms. The late convention that assembled at Albany to this rule in its following astonishing

have set fire to the Antelope county court house, to cover a defalcation, amused themselves at West Point last week by burning a traveling agent of the BEE in effigy. It was eminently in accord with the eternal fitness of things for an expert incendiary, who, if he had his deserts, would to-day be wearing a zebra suit, to take such delight in effigy burning. It is also eminently proper that embezzlers and fire-fiends should assume the championship of a man who swindled homesteaders and robbed the tax payers of this state by lobbying a back pay steal of \$1,860 through the legislature for services he never performed.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

No one need any longer accuse Mr. Gladstone's ministry of a policy of masterly inactivity towards Ireland. The blow struck at the Land League by the arrest of Parnell has been followed by the rearrest of Dillon and imprisonment of Quinn, Sexton and Healy, all leaders in the land movement. The troops throughout Ireland are under arms. Every garrison has been reinforced. The principal offensive points are covered by loaded cannon and armed men of war patrol the coasts and protect the harbors. Ireland is in a state of siege, garrisoned by a force against which opposition is dangerous and resistance certain death.

Mr. Forster, under whose department the supervision of Irish affairs falls, has announced his intention of forcing the land league into submission to the law at all hazards. As affairs have recently stood throughout Ireland, the authority of the crown has been practically nullified and the law of the league has been the only authority respected or regarded by the Irish people. According to the view taken of the matter by the conservative party and finally forced for adoption upon the cabinet, the land bill which cost the ministerial party forty whig votes and the services of three of their leaders, was in process of abrogation through the organization of which Mr. Parnell is the head. Liberty of speech had degenerated into license and contempt of the law into opposition to the crown. Under the cloak of land reform a movement was in progress for complete separation from England, and the consequent disintegration of the British Empire. With these charges ringing in their ears the ministry determined to save themselves from party disaffection by changing their policy to one of bold aggression, and dealing a powerful blow at the Land League through the arrest of its most influential leaders. The extension of the coercion act to counties not already included under the provisions, the strengthening of the soldiery and the reinforcement of the garrisons were the natural consequences having for their object the repression of excitement and the overawing of the people.

Mr. Gladstone having entered upon his policy of coercion will be forced to carry it out at all hazards. It may be as most of the English journals seem to consider it, a political necessity. Experience will alone prove whether it is not also a grand political blunder. Mr. Gladstone has in times past proved himself able to resist popular clamor in pursuing a policy which he considered best for the interests of the nation. He showed that he lost little of this trait of character, so rare in modern statesmen, when he fought the late land bill through a lukewarm house of commons and a violently antagonistic peerage. It is a serious question whether in the present instance he has not yielded to a clamor which would have died away when the true aims of the men against whom it was directed had been ascertained.

The leaders of the Land league are in prison, but the Land league still remains, its organization unbroken, its ranks apparently unshaken. Other men have stepped into the positions vacated by Parnell and Dillon, by Sexton, Healy and Quinn. Ireland may be temporarily cowed, but no one believes that she is subdued. The Gladstone ministry may gain a few votes in Whig boroughs, but the Radical element is scarcely likely to be strengthened by such a summary and high-handed exercise of authority as is now in progress. And with the certain extension of the franchise to the poorer classes, a reaction against government by brute force will certainly make itself manifest at the polls in a manner which will more seriously detract from the strength of the liberal party than can be set off by any gains secured through a policy backed up by bayonets and enforced by the suspension of the great safeguards of constitutional law and equity.

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treasury, and the vigorous prosecution already too long delayed—of all participants, both high and low, in these grave crimes, whereby the moneys of the people were stolen from the treasury, and plunderers were made to provide a corruption fund which was used to carry the last presidential election for the republican party.

Every democrat who voted for this resolution knew perfectly well that a thorough and immediate investigation of the "star routes" was begun within a week after the inauguration of President Garfield. They were aware that this investigation was begun by a republican postmaster general, aided by a republican attorney general and sanctioned by a republican cabinet and president. They knew that under the greatest difficulties this investigation has been vigorously prosecuted for seven months until the cases are now ready for trial with a mass of evidence sufficient to convict the offenders. They also knew, though they probably did not care to reflect very long upon the fact that the "star routes" were investigated by a Democratic House of Representatives in two successive sessions, and that all parties accused were triumphantly acquitted. In the view of such facts it is the boldest hypocrisy for the Democrats to call for a thorough and immediate investigation of the star route frauds. They will certainly fail in making any political capital out of such a display of cheeky assumption. It has always fallen to the share of the Republican party, not only to expose the frauds of Democratic administrations, but the failings of their own, and that they have done both thoroughly, is one of their greatest claims on public confidence.

The retirement of Secretary Kirkwood from the Interior department is to be regretted—if on no other grounds, because the appointment of a successor may prevent the carrying out of the plans which he had mapped out for a rigid investigation into its various offices. This is particularly the case with the land office, which is in need of a thorough overhauling, and to which Secretary Kirkwood was about to direct his attention. The pension office was also under inspection, but the general opinion is that the great leakage in this bureau of the interior department can only be met by a closer inspection of the methods of making up claims by ex parte testimony throughout the country.

In the Indian bureau, however, where Mr. Kirkwood has had an opportunity of acting, affairs have been administered with a dispatch and success which is highly creditable to his head. The Ponca difficulty, over which the department and a band of eastern fanatics had been fighting for nearly two years, has been settled to the satisfaction of all parties ascertained. The Northern Cheyenne trouble has been arranged by the transfer of the band to the Sioux country and the removal of the Utes has been accomplished without bloodshed or further parley. For a department as notoriously slow in its operations as the Interior department these achievements in such a limited space of time as seven months are quite remarkable and Mr. Kirkwood must receive the credit of an energetic administration of affairs. It is to be hoped that his successor will catch some of the spirit of the old Iowa war horse and carry out the reforms contemplated by Mr. Kirkwood in other bureaus which are seriously in need of immediate attention.

The recent rise in confederate bonds in Europe is accounted for by the New Orleans Democrat by the statement that there will soon be applied to their payment \$7,000,000 deposited by the Confederate government in the Bank of England before the war. According to the Democrat this sum has been drawing interest all the time, and Secretary Seward tried to draw the money from the bank but failed. This story is sheer nonsense. There are no good grounds for the statement that any such sum was ever deposited by the Confederate government, and less grounds for making out on behalf of the bondholders any valid claim for the amount if it was in existence. The fact that at the outset of the rebellion the Confederate government stole ten times this sum from the United States makes any disposal of the remnants of their public plunder the receiving of stolen property. It should be handed over to our government, if in existence, and used to pay pensions to the soldiers and widows of men who lost their lives in the rebellion. The holders of the bogus bonds have no claim whatever on the amount.

Now that the star route business is on the decline, some of the "noble charity" benefactors will besiege Congress with schemes for subsidizing costly wagon roads through the regions inhabited by coyotes. A new wagon road is projected from Fort Washakie to the Yellowstone park which the projectors are willing to construct for the trifling sum of \$50,000. Inasmuch as Congress has already appropriated a good many millions in public lands to construct railroads into Montana through that region, and these railroads are now being vigorously pushed, there will

hardly be any pressing necessity of voting \$50,000 for a single wagon road from Fort Washakie to the Yellowstone park. If such an appropriation was made this winter it would take another appropriation of \$100,000 the very next session to keep the road in repair.

The New York election mere than that of any other state is likely to show the effects of the "off year" in politics. The first day's registration in New York city and Brooklyn was less than half of that on the first day of last year, and 3,000 less than on the first day of 1879. In such cases the falling of is invariably to the disadvantage of the republican party.

Chris. Hartman is doing a good deal of active buttonholing. It is all in vain, Chris. You are throwing away time and money.

The name of the next sheriff of Douglas county is Dave Miller, and a good many people are willing to bet on it.

CURRENCY.

Senator Jones' wealth is placed at \$4,000,000.

Four thousand native Americans consume opium.

The losses in the late fire in New York aggregated over \$2,000,000.

The funeral expenses attending the Garfield obsequies are placed at \$208,000.

The season of revivals is approaching. Mr. Moody is having good success in England.

About four weeks since an Illinois hawk predicted an unusually pleasant and dry fall. Gone to meet Venor.

Somebody estimates that the recent heavy frost did 1,000,000 worth of damage in the territory within ten miles of Boston.

An imaginative western reporter describes a waterfall at Box Canon, Arizona, as being as "pure and clear as an angel's record."

Chicagoans who have been bitten in recent wheat deals are discussing the immorality of "corners." The morality depends upon who wins.

A reporter of a California free fight says: "Colonel Baggs was shot once in the left side, once in the right shoulder, and once in the drinking saloon adjacent."

A scoundrel in Denver, Colorado, recently escaped arrest by directing the constable's attention to a red placard bearing the legend, "Small-pox here," which hung upon his door.

Names seem to have lost their significance. Christian Johnson is under arrest in Detroit, Mich., on the charge of burglary, and Christian Angel for refusing to support his family.

Paris has more poor people than any city in the world. The number of registered poor who have received relief during the present year reaches the number of 354,812, of whom 200,000 received outdoor relief.

A German mouse-catcher, who has made Greenwood cemetery his hunting grounds, has trapped and killed within the last five years not less than 25,000 chipmunks, moles and other animals in that city of the dead.

It is reported that Boston ladies of the upper aesthetic crust have taken to gambling in stocks. This is a new freak. People in this section have always considered Boston ladies as confining their attention to gambling in stockings—blue stockings.

The wife of the bonanza monopolist of California rides in a carriage in Paris that cost \$30,000, and requires an annual outlay of \$2,000 for repairs. Like the lilies of the field, she toils not neither does she spin; yet Solomon in all his glory did not ride in so gorgeous a conveyance.

Notwithstanding the fact that private banks are given the benefit of every doubt, and that assessments made by revenue agents are not maintained unless the law plainly supports them, it is found that the aggregate amount due the government from these banks now foots up to over \$2,000,000.

A list of about five hundred postmasters in different parts of the country, whose commissions expire in October, November and December, is being prepared in the office of the first assistant postmaster general. It is not known whether any nominations to fill the expired terms will be made to the special session.

People who have wondered why there was so heavy an emigration from Germany this year will find a perfectly clear explanation in the fact, now reported for the first time, that a German version of "Pinafore" is about to be produced in Berlin. The Emma Abbott performance in Omaha caused an instantaneous decline in house rents.

The New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle in its statement of the cotton crop in the United States for the year ending September 1, 1881, shows that the production reached the unprecedented figure of 6,839,329 bales—an increase of 832,000 bales over the production last year, and 1,515,000 bales over that of two years ago.

St. Louis' fire record in the past two years is superlatively bad. In that time she has had 1,207 fires, in which there was insurance to the amount of \$11,475,177. In the matter of loss to the insurance companies by fires, New York is first, San Francisco second and St. Louis third, while the latter city stands at the head in per cent. of loss.

At the approach of cold weather the practical people of New York mainly busy themselves with the putting up of stores and grates. Boston people make out a list of books for reading in the long evenings. Cincinnati people get their pianos tuned at high pitch. Philadelphians prudently shop enough mince meat to last all winter on the side. Chicago people bid for a religious revival. Omaha people figure up the price of coal with \$10 a car added for bridge tolls across the Union Pacific.

Anent the introduction of Pullman sleepers on the English and European roads, Dr. Morris, of Lagrange, Ky.,

states that, in the month of August, 1878, he rode twice in a Pullman from Edinburgh to London, and in both instances was the only passenger. The trains were immensely long and crowded, but, though passengers looked through the sleeper with curiosity, and asked for explanation, not one would invent the eight shillings (\$2) necessary for a 400-mile ride. Stung things! How they would kick if they had to pay just double that amount for the same distance on the Union Pacific railroad.

PRESS COMMENT.

FEELER YET ROBUST.

Mr. Tilden may be feeble as a statesman, but he is very robust as a boss. —N. Y. Tribune.

A FIRST CLASS BITE.

Mr. Parnell has been for some time fishing for martyrdom, and he has now got a first-class bite. —Chicago Times.

QUITEAU'S INDICTMENT.

The existing forms of criminal procedure, so far as indictments are concerned, are antiquated, cumbersome and wholly unnecessary. They should be reformed altogether and brought up to the advanced spirit of the times. —N. Y. Herald.

DEMOCRATIC AROMA.

The Omaha Herald concedes that Mr. Tilden will not be a candidate for the presidency in 1884. Inasmuch as the proprietor of the Herald travels in Mr. Tilden's vest-pocket, this announcement has the aroma of authority about it. —Denver Tribune.

FRIENDLY WORDS.

The Omaha Bee has distinguished itself during President Garfield's illness and since his death in a manner deserving special approbation. Our enterprising contemporary at the other end of the U. P. R. R. has gone to great expense in securing the best reports, averaging from 6,000 to 9,000 words daily besides the market reports. Parties and papers not in direct receipt of Associated Press reports or other telegraphic information have been kept as well posted by THE BEE, day after day, as though they received the leading Chicago or St. Louis journals.

Besides we will admit that THE BEE devotes a good deal of its space and attention to Utah affairs, and generally in a tolerably fair and friendly feeling. —Ogden Herald.

IOWA BOILED DOWN.

The Obelisk flax mill is in successful operation.

The Fort Dodge water-works are nearly ready for operation.

The Presbyterian church at Ida Grove has a new 700 pound bell.

The Fort Dodge telephone exchange will soon be ready for business.

Clinton is entertaining a proposition to light the streets with gasolene.

The diphtheria is so bad in Garner that the schools have been dismissed for the present.

Calliope, on the Big Sioux river, the old county seat of Sioux county, has a regular boom.

An Episcopal church, to cost \$1,500 when completed, has been built at Mitchell and is now occupied.

A light vote, a heavy rain and a tremendous Republican sum up the incidents of election day in Iowa.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company put ten new locomotives upon their road last week.

The Fort Dodge coal mines pay from \$1.25 to \$1.35 per ton for mining, and miners make from \$4 to \$5 per day.

There was a 3-foot rise in the Big Sioux at Calliope last week, the like of which was never before known in October.

Steps have been taken by the state authorities to repair the damage done to the reform school at Eldara by the recent storm.

The freshest at Dubuque marks twenty feet two inches above low water mark, and is only two feet six inches below high water of last year.

Jennings Crawford, one of the first settlers in Lyon county, was killed on the 11th instant by being caught in the tumbling rod of a hay press.

The new Presbyterian church at Fort Dodge was dedicated a week ago Sunday. It cost about \$17,000, and is elegant and complete in all its appointments.

Kate Shelly, the 16 year old girl who some time since signaled a Northwestern train near Boone and saved it from being wrecked, has received a check for \$100 from the company.

Casey, the man after whom the town by that name in Guthrie county is named, died recently and bequeathed to his sister \$50,000, \$15,000 of which is to be invested in a farm near Adair.

The state auditor has issued warrants to the various companies of the Iowa National Guards, aggregating \$1,665, for army rent and incidental expenses for six months.

The New York City agent of the Children's Aid association announces that he will have another party of homeless boys at Sheldon by the 22d inst., for distribution among farmers and other friends.

In a Davenport fight, the other evening, Otto Schultz threw a stone or slug-shot at his opponent. It missed the man but struck a little girl, named Malone, on the temple, inflicting an injury that may prove fatal.

Owing to the high stage of water at Dubuque many families have been forced to abandon their houses, and at least 500 men have been thrown out of employment on account of the stoppage of overland manufacturing establishments.

The new stations on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul main line, now being constructed from Madison westward, via Tama City, are named Louisiana, Haig, Newhall, Van Horn, Keystone, Halifax, Vining, Gladstone, Potter, Dunbar, Ferguson, Hannerhill, Melbourne, Rhodes, Collins, Latimer and Cambridge.

A woman of bad reputation named Kitle Holmes, of Clarinda, is under arrest at Red Oak for attempting to ensnare two innocent young girls on their way to Lincoln, Neb., into a life of shame. One S. R. L. of Villisca, was the tool she used to accomplish her hellish work, but the arrests of the girls, as they found what was expected of them, brought them official assistance.

Mrs. S. B. Y., medical of Decorah, has raised her own personal fortune to \$5,000 in Iowa, for the purpose of erecting a home in Iowa for fallen women. It is now projected by the friends and advocates of the project to ask the cooperation of the legislature at its next session, and if an appropriation can be obtained for building a prison for female criminals, it will be carried on in connection with the same.

At Clinton, on Friday evening, a couple of women halted two boys and offered them twenty-five cents to take a basket containing a baby to the house of Rev. Mr. Trimble, saying they would be there presently themselves. Not suspecting anything wrong they carried the infant to the house of the minister and the wayward mothers, but the reverend gentleman declined to receive the wife, and it was turned over to the overseer of the poor.

LeMars Liberal, 10: "Mrs. O. W. Bennett, formerly of this place, but now of West Neb., is in town. Her husband comes here for the purpose of having set

aside the decree of divorce obtained by her husband at the last sitting of the district court and also to have the sale of her property, corner of Sixth and Clarke streets, annulled. Mrs. Bennett claims that the divorce and sale were illegally obtained, and she will pray the court that the wrong done her may be rectified.

At Shenandoah, last week, Mrs. Robert Hill shot her husband, killing him instantly. She arose before her husband did, and taking a small target gun, loaded it with a cartridge, and returning to the bed room shot him in the head while he was yet asleep. She went down stairs and told her son what had been done. She said that while building the kitchen fire an angel came and told her to commit the deed. After doing so, she took a dose of laudanum to end her own life, but antidotes were forcibly administered and she recovered. Mrs. Hill has for some time been deranged in mind.

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A NEW ADDITION! TO

Omaha.

THE BEST BARGAINS

Ever Offered

IN THIS CITY.

NO CASH PAYMENTS

Required of Persons Desir-

in to Build.

LOTS ON PAYMENTS

OF

\$5. TO \$10

PER MONTH.

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85 Splendid

RESIDENCE LOTS,

Located on 27th, 28th, 29th

and 30th Streets, between

Farnham, Douglas and the pro-

posed 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 com-

plete their Building.

These lots are located between