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 " ..	1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, published ev.

TERMS POST PAID:—

One Year.....	$2.00	Three Months..	50
Six Months....	1.00	One " ..	20

CORRESPONDENCE—All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS—All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE OMAHA PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, Checks and Post-office Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Edwin Davis, Manager of City Circulation.

John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Mail Circulation of THE DAILY BEE.

I. D. Chamberlain correspondent and solicitor.

MORE room in our schools is demanded of our board of education.

EVERY laboring man in Omaha rejoices over the prospects of a mild winter.

SECRETARY HUNT seems to have a sure thing on the navy department and will continue his studies on the ultramarine for the next three years.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH has subscribed $1 towards the Garfield Mounmental Fund. William is evidently recovering from the effects of the late campain.

THE farce of "Box and Cox" still continues at Washington, and "peals of laughter" greet the antics of the shamming assassin of President Garfield.

ANOTHER infernal machine has been discovered in Montreal. This explains the disbursement of at least $25 of O'Donovan Rossa's skirmishing fund.

NEW YORK is howling loudly over the defeat of Frank Hiscock for the speakership. The Empire state can not expect to hold all the offices. It is time Ohio had a chance.

ANTI-MONOPOLY is making great headway among the New York democracy, but no decided prophecy of results will be in order until Vanderbilt's railway lobby at Albany has been fully organized.

EVERY southern representative comes up smiling at Washington for the old flag and an appropriation, principally an appropriation. Charleston asks for a few millions in support of her public schools.

JUST as soon as the saloon interest in this city discovers that our people can neither be threatened nor bulldozed into their demands they will pull in their horns as quickly as they thrust them out.

Two red handed murderers were acquitted in New York last week. It will now be in order for the papers of that state to read the west lectures on lynch law, and its demoralizing effect upon the community.

CITY ENGINEER ROSEWATER attributes the failure of the hydrant tests of the water works to an insufficiency of power in the engine house of the company. He thinks more steam is all that is needed. By all means let us have more steam.

TOM MURPHY, General Grant's old collector of the port of New York, has been appointed first assistant United States treasurer. It is to be hoped that Thomas will not signalize his appointment as he did that to his position in New York by making over three hundred removals.

THE Plattsmouth Board of Trade held their banquet last night at the Perkin's House. A large number of invited guests were present from various portions of the state to enjoy the hospitality of one of Nebraska's most thriving cities. A full account of the proceedings will be published in to-morrow's BEE.

IT is estimated that under the present law at least $75,000,000 of pensions will be paid out to swindlers. Congress owes it to the country to provide some plan to check the frauds which now attend the operation of the arreage-of-pensions act by securing an increased clerical force and a more thorough system of examination into claims.

THE bill for the compulsory retirement of army officers after forty-five years of active service, is exciting desperate opposition in military circles. It is considered a violent stab at the system of waiting for dead men's shoes, which just begin to come around at the time the expectant officer is shelved on half pay.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Comptroller Knox, of the treasury department, has issued his report of the operations of the national banks for the past fiscal year. During that time eighty-six new banks were organized, with an aggregate authorized capital of $9,651,050. Reserving the ten per cent required by law, $5,233,580 in notes were issued, increasing the circulating medium of the country by this amount. This is stated to be the largest number of banks organized in any one year since 1872, and as but twenty-six voluntarily discontinued operations the total number of these institutions was increased by sixty over that of last year. Since the establishment of the national banking system in 1863, 2,681 banks have been organized, and every state in the union except Mississippi possesses financial institutions operating under the national banking law. The entire number of national banks now in operation is 2,132, the greatest number ever in operation at any one time. The controller calls attention to the rapid expansion of the banking business during the last year, and expresses the opinion that this great increase is not the result of legitimate business transactions, but of venturesome speculation. He recommends that that the limit for loans upon stocks and bonds be increased from ten to fifteen per cent. upon capital and surplus, and that some penalty be then imposed for violation of this provision, which would make such loans unprofitable if the penalty should be collected. Attention is directed to the security to depositors afforded [under the present] system, the average annual loss to creditors having been only $346,006 in the business of corporations having an average capital of about $450,000,000. During the seven years from 1884 to 1890 the charters of 1,080 banks with a circulation of $192,581,085 will expire. Seven hundred and twenty-eight will lapse in 1885, and 248 in the year preceding, The introduction of bills into congress during the present session for the extension of their charters will undoubtedly bring out a thorough discussion of the entire national banking system and the arguments for and against its continuance as a part of the financial policy of our government.

Comptroller Knox indicates his opinion that the people at large do not thoroughly understand the principle of national bank taxation and that the burdens borne by the banks more than compensate for the privileges which they gain from their deposit of bonds and their circulation guaranteed by the government.

MINING SHARPS.

There is a lull in the mining fever east just at the present, and some of the newspapers are reading their subscribers lectures upon the wickedness of western mine operators, and the swindling methods by which worthless properties are foisted upon innocent and ignorant purchasers. Western mining operators are certainly, to say the least, no more wicked than eastern operators in various speculative enterprises. Every mine, until its value is assured by a steady production of the precious metals in paying quantities is a business speculation. It must be considered as such by the purchaser, and ought to be entered upon with just the same and no more precaution than would be used in investing in a speculative enterprise in the east. There are certainly no reasons why mining may not be carried on just as honorably and just as fairly as any other enterprise operated by a stock company. The history of this industry in the west furnishes a number of examples in proof of this position. The great danger in mining investments, as in railroad stock operations, is that the desire to make money rapidly attracts to it's pursuit unscrupulous men, whose only object is to line their own pockets at the expense of their stockholders. If it were as easy to locate a railroad as it is to stake out a mining claim, there is no doubt that the number of shorn investors in bogus railroad stocks would be fully as great as those who lament their haste in dumping their pockets in some western hole in the ground manipulated by unscrupulous sharpers. It is a singular fact that we hear a great deal of the swindling operators of the Comstock lode from the lips of the very men who are silent as to the equally outrageous steals in Erie and Elevated railroad stock, and the methods of the Robinson consolidation are most emphatically denounced by parties who have themselves assisted in fleecing the "lambs" in Wabash and Western Union. Let eastern capitalists use the same precautions in making investments in western mining enterprises that they do in other speculative operations nearer home, let them understand that all speculation implies risk, and we shall hear less howling about wickedness of mining sharps and the shameful impositions practiced upon credulous stockholders.

THE telegraph announces the fatal illness of John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, editor of the Progress, and for many years a politician and journalist of high rank and great prominence. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and from boyhood was connected with journalism, editing when only twenty years of age the Lancaster Intelligencer, and ten years later becoming the proprietor of the Pennsylvanian, one of the largest and most influential of Philadelphia journals. Mr. Forney soon became prominent in national politics. Although identified with the democratic party he was strongly opposed to the extension of slavery in the territories. From 1851 to 1855 he was clerk of the house of representatives, editing at the same time The Washington Union. In 1857 he returned to Philadelphia and founded The Press, which was conducted in the interests of Stephen A. Douglas as a candidate for the presidency. The defeat of Mr. Douglas made the first breach in the relations which Mr. Forney bore to the democracy, and in 1861, at the outbreak of the rebellion, he joined with the republican party in urging on the government a vigorous prosecution of the war. From 1861 to 1868 he acted as clerk of the United States senate conducting at the same time the Washington Chronicle, which became a daily in 1862. In 1869 Mr. Forney traveled in Europe and upon his return spent some time in lecturing. He was sent by General Grant to the Vienna exposition and was largely identified with the centennial exposition in 1876. Severing his connection with the Philadelphia Press in 1877, Mr. Forney devoted his attention to politics and correspondence but his journalistic instincts were too strong to permit him to retire from active work and in 1880 he founded Forney's "Progress" and again resumed his connection with the democratic party, opposing the election of General Garfield and giving a vigorous support to Hancock's candidacy.

Mr. Forney was a man of rare force of character. His acquaintance with public men extended over more than half a century of journalistic life, a great portion of which was spent at the national capital. As a journalist he was fearless and outspoken, a strong friend and a bitter enemy. His editorials were pungent and forcible and rarely failed to strike the center of every question which they discussed. His death will be sincerely regretted, and takes from the ranks of American journalists one of the few remaining men of the old school of journalism of which Greeley, Raymond and Webb were types.

THE American theatrical manager knows his business more thoroughly than any member of his profession in Europe. Patti's concert tour was a dismal failure until Henry Abbey took charge of the prima donna. The first move was to flood the press with notices of the enormous sums to be paid for the singer's services. This was supplemented at Brooklyn by a "popular ovation." The "excited crowd" who were paid twenty-five cents apiece for the service, unharnessed the horses from the carriage, wreathed it in flowers and drew the singer and Nicolini, her lover, through the streets in triumph to the hotel. A full and detailed account of this "spontaneous enthusiasm" appearing in the metropolitan papers the next day insured a $10,000 house. On the evening following Mr. Abbey counted up his profits and laughed at the gullibility of his countrymen in swallowing the bait of a very cheap expedient to secure free advertising. Barnum used to say that the American people liked to be humbugged, and Patti, by this time, must be pretty well convinced of Barnum's unerring judgment as a showman.

IT is over thirty years since N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, was elected, after a protracted struggle, to the speakership in the house of the Thirty-fourth congress, in the winter of 1856. Mr. Banks was the first speaker ever elected by the republican party. The speaker of the Thirty-fifth congress was James C. Orr, of South Carolina, democrat; that of the Thirty-sixth, William Pennington, of New Jersey, republican; that of the Thirty-seventh, Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was elected speaker of the Thirty-eighth congress in 1863, and held the office for three congresses, until he was elected vice-president. Mr. Blaine succeeded him in 1869, being chosen speaker of the Forty-first congress, and also held the office for three congresses. When the democrats came into power in 1875, M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, was elected speaker, but died within a year, and Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Randall has held the position for five years and has now been retired to make room for Speaker Keifer.

A NUMBER of New York capitalists propose to build and equip a fleet of steel ocean steamers, five hundred feet in length, and calculated to make the trip to England in five days time. The plan is likely to end in the proposition. General opinion among sailors attributes the acknowledged unseaworthiness of many of our trans-Atlantic vessels to their great length and want of width in beam. The consequence of this narrowness in shape is the frequent sweeping of the deck by heavy seas and the necessity of keeping up steam during storms instead of being able to shorten sail and lie to as the old packets were able to do under like circumstances. Speed is not the first consideration in ocean voyaging. Security is much more to be thought of, and the safest and not the most rapid lines of steamers are those which secure the greatest patronage from the public.

The Coming Conflict.

York Tribune.

All over the country the people are beginning to wake up and brush the dust of bigotted prejudice from their eyes. Every county throughout the length and breadth of the great west has its earnest and determined workers for equal laws and equal rights. There is a contest brewing—a political contest, not between parties, but between people and monopolists, corporations and monied aristocracy. Henry Wallace, in the Winteraet (Iowa) Chronicle, says: "There is a conflict coming, and he is blind who does not see it, between the people and the monopolists that will by its issue determine whether this government is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, or of the monopolies, by the monopolies and for the monopolies. The longer the conflict is postponed, the more severe it will be."

The Sugar Monopoly.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The Pacific coast sugar monopoly sells sugar to merchants in Denver and Kansas City, places 1,500 and 2,600 miles from this city, for three cents a pound less than they sell to merchants in this city. They do this to catch the trade of the cities named. The merchants would otherwise buy from Chicago or St. Louis, where the rates for sugar are 2¾ cents per pound less than those fixed by the monopoly on this coast.

Let it Play.

Lincoln Democrat.

Officially, THE OMAHA BEE has a larger daily circulation than all the Omaha papers combined, Sir Brooks and our faultless English, to the contrary notwithstanding. For the sake of our tape worm friends of The Republican, with such a prelude, we shed a tear; and now let the music play.

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

DAKOTA AND THE BLACK HILLS.

The Dakota penitentiaay bonds sold at $1.03].

The Rapid City planing mill has commenced operations.]

The Brule county tree planters will hold their annual meeting the first week in January.

The grand jury at Yankton has turned out nine fresh indictments for alleged land frauds.

Work on a Lutheran church, with a steeple seventy feet high, has been begun at Canton.

The Rapid Mica company are building houses to accommodate the miners. The mica ledges are remarkably extensive, and the mineral of good quality.

The Harney Hydraulic company has a force of about seventy men employed, along the line of the various ditches and flumes and at the company's saw mill.

Two hundred Indians have left Pine Ridge for a grand hunt. They are accompanied by seven United States Indian police, whose business it is to see that no depredations are committed.

WYOMING.

Real estate in Green river is going up, and dwelling houses are in demand.

The railroad men of Laramie are discussing ways and means to start a co-operative store.

The territorial scribes will gather at Laramie on the 12th to organize a mutual admiration society.

The remonstrance against the re-appointment of Judge Beck to the sage brush district is being numerously signed.

Ben Carter, a wild, untamed cow boy, cleaned out a coon dive in Laramie with his gun. He was taken in and will go up for a month or two.

Henry Horten, a Laramie saloon keeper, made a target of himself but failed to hit the bulls eye. He bored a hole in his breast, however, just for fun.

Cheyenne has a city telegraph system, with fifty-two patrons. By a little switching each of their patrons may be placed in communication with any part of the United States.

Burglars cracked the till of Murrin's saloon in Cheyenne and sampled the champagne and cigars. A female boarding house was raided the same evening and an inmate robbed of $225.

The Wyoming Stock Growers Association at a recent meeting at Cheyenne, affirmed the rule adopted last May, prohibiting the working of cattle between the dates of Dec. 1st and that fixed for the general round-up of the following spring, except for the purpose of saving them if in danger, from weather, or to take up and feed if their condition renders it necessary.

NEW MEXICO.

New Albuquerque brags that she consumes a thousand dollars worth of beer and whiskey every day

Georgetown pays out $20,000 each month for miners. An excellent showing for a comparatively new camp.

The Socorro district three miles east of the city, yields gold, silver, galena and copper, and a number of the rarer precious metals.

Pinos Altes, the oldest gold camp in the territoty, has produced, it is estimated, between two and three million dollars in the past few years.

New Mexico ere long will astonish the world in her now hidden wealth. Up to this time little, except prospecting, has been going on. Smelters, reducing works and stamp mills are just from the hands of the erectors, ready to assist the poor miners and prospectors.—[L. V. Optic.

MONTANA.

Glendive's $500 school house is nearly completed.

Malignant scarlet fever is still raging in Bitter Root valley.

Montana sent about $1,000 to the Garfield Monument Fund at Cleveland.

Butte hopes to have the Utah & Northern general shops located within her limits.

Meagher county expects to ship as many as 30,000 sheep next year to the eastern mutton market.

Freighters charge $14 per ton for hauling coal from the bank to Benton—a distance of 33 miles.

Swedes and Norwegians are largely in the ascendant on the Yellowstone railroad work. There are about 400 on the grade above Miles City.

Twenty-one million feet of sawed lumber will be required for the Northern Pacific bridges between Thompson's river and Butte, a distance of 240 miles.

There is no disguising the fact that smallpox has assumed a virulent form west of the range, and that the loathsome disease is spreading its contagion in and beyond the communities where cases have appeared. This is believed to be true as to Divide, Butte and Deer Lodge, in Silver Bow and Deer Lodge counties.—[Helena Herald.

COLORADO.

The new Gilpin school in Denver, just opened, is 127 feet in length and its width 95 feet, four stories high.

The Denver Evening Press, after an existence of some six months' duration has suspended publication, and Truth was almost crushed by fire and water combined.

Frank Butler, at Leadville, the other day, attempted to outrage a little girl, but was caught before accomplishing his purpose. A mob made a muck out of him, and sent him to the hospital.

Dr. J. S. Newberry reports that on Anthracite creek, in Colorado, are found many thousand acres of anthracite coal of better quality than that of Pennsylvania. Recent analysis made at the School of mines, show it to contain less than 1 per cent of sulphur and 3 per cent of ash.

CALIFORNIA.

The enforcement of the state Sunday law is increasing the business of the courts and lawyer's fees.

Captain Joseph Todman, of Lake Tahoe, proposes to put an iron yacht on that beautiful sheet of water.

Henry Carson, of Stewart's Point, near Petaluma, put a handful of powder into his glove, the other day, to clean out the pipe, but kept the can under his arm, and the contents ignited from a blast from the stove, blowing the roof off the house, breaking one arm, and probably destroying the sight of one of his eyes.

Another bonanza has been struck near the base of Bald mountain, about a quarter of a mile from the city limits, in what is known as the old Sell and Martin claim. Three levels, exposing 25 or 30 feet of a two-foot vein, show all the quartz in sight to be nearly half gold. The discovery is a genuine bonanza of enormous dimensions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Salt Lake City had forty-one deaths in November, seventeen under ten years of age.

The supreme court of Oregon decided the Portland mayoralty question in favor of the present incumbent, D. P. Thompson.

A vein of coal, of very good quality, has been struck in Dixie valley, not a great way from Elko, Nevada, and there is a flattering prospect that a valuable bed of fuel will be developed.

The Washington territory legislature adjourned sine die on the 1st, and were reconvened in special session the next day. The most important measures passed was the following: Organizing the county of Garfield, named in honor of the late president, by dividing Columbia county; exempting mortgages from taxation; granting city charters to seven villages with an aggregate population of 8,000; closing business houses and preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday; church property, as heretofore, will be subject to taxation; Territorial tax reduced to 2½ mills.

NEBRASKA STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Notice of Special Meeting to be Held at Hastings on Wednesday, January 25, 1882.

In response to a general wish expressed in many parts of the state, and for the reason that the regular council meeting of the alliance occurs at a date when farmers are generally detained at home by the urgency of their private affairs, the executive committee have determined to call a special meeting of the state alliance, to be held at Hastings, Adams county, on Wednesday, January 25, 1882, and continue as long as may be necessary.

The work of this evening will be to adopt measures to extend our organizations into every county in the state,—to appoint a general organizing committee (one member for each county), to work in connection with the executive committee, to discuss and adopt measures by which precinct organization made be made more general, thorough and systematic, and to generally solidify, strengthen and harmonize the alliances throughout the state.

The ratio of representation for this meeting will be the same as for the regular annual meeting, viz: one delegate for each subordinbte alliance, and one delegate for each twenty-five members or major fraction thereof of the same.

But in addition to the regular delegates to this meeting, all members of the alliances of the state are urgently invited to be present. Let this be a grand gathering of the bone and sinew of the state, representing its greatest material interest, and let the measures for further organization which it may adopt be such as to secure beyond peradventure the achievement of the objects for which our society was organized.

By order of the executive committee.

E. P. INGERSOLL, President.
J. BURROWS, Secretary.
H. C. BIGELOW, Ch'n Ex. Com.
State papers please copy.

The English Farmers' Alliance.

Chicago Tribune.

The Farmers' Alliance in England, an organization akin to the Land League in Ireland in certain ways, is growing rapidly and reaching that perfection of its plans where it will soon ask for legislation. As its origin and objects are not clearly understood in this country, and as it may soon come prominently into public view, a brief statement of them will be of interest. In 1879 there was a feeling of great depression among the English farmers, and widespread disappointment was expressed because the government neglected their interests. This disappointment made itself felt; but, instead of applying any remedial measures, a Commission of Inquiry was appointed. The two associations then existing, the Farmers' Club and the Central Chamber, which were under Conservative control, brought no pressure to bear upon the government, but accepted the commission, which had no more idea of granting the requests of the farmers than the barnacles of the Circumlocution Office had of satisfying Arthur Clennam when he attempted his generous errand for Daniel Doyce. Under these circumstances, the more ardent of the agricultural reformers formed the Farmers' Alliance, an organization entirely kept aloof from politics, and bent upon advocating and securing reforms purely from the tenant-farmers' standpoint. The program of the alliance is thus stated by one of its prominent members in the London Times:

Security for the capital of tenants, freedom in the cultivation of the soil and the disposal of its produce, reform of the game laws, apportionment of rates between owner and occupier, readjustment of tithe rent charge, abolition of the law of distress, reform of laws relating to ownership and transfer of land, securing ratepayers their legitimate share in county government, watching over the interests of farmers in respect of railway charges, maintenance of effective regulations in respect of cattle diseases, the better representation of tenant-farmers in Parliament.

The program of the English farmers, it will be observed, not only includes the main points of justice which have been conceded to the Irish tenants, such as security for their capital, which includes their improvement of rates and reform of the laws relating to ownership and transfer of lands, but also many other reforms of a minor character as compared with the above. The alliance has evidently been encouraged by, if it did not actually owe its origin to the Land League, and we may well believe will bring its demands before Parliament with even more force and push than the Irish Land bill was pressed, because it has more intelligence and influence in its ranks. It is one of the great measures which the Liberal party will have to father, for, having awarded justice to Irish farmers, in part at least, it cannot consistently refuse justice to English farmers. Judging by the steady progress the alliance is making the struggle cannot be far off, and may only wait the complete settlement of the Irish questions before it comes to the front demanding its rights and prepared to make a strong and united demand.

Jacob Martzoff, Lancaster, N. Y., says your SPRING BLOSSOM works well for everything you recommend it; myself, wife, and children have all used it, and you can't find a healthier family in New York State. Oct. 5, 1880. eod-1w

TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the fac-simile signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The Truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

OMAHA, NEB., May 24, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.:

DEAR SIR:—I have frequently used Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for local affections attendant upon severe rheumatic attacks, and have always derived benefit therefrom. I have also used the Safe Nervine with satisfactory results. I consider these medicines worthy of confidence.

E. D. Kitton
Deputy Treasurer.

OMAHA, NEB., May 24, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co., Rochester, N. Y.:

GENTS:—I have used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure this spring as a liver invigorator, and I find it the best remedy I ever tried. I have used 4 bottles, and it has made me feel better than ever I did before in the spring.

W. E. Clark
U. P. R. Shops.

OMAHA, NEB., May 24, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.:

SIRS:—For more than 15 years I have suffered much inconvenience from combined kidney and liver diseases, and have been unable to work, my urinary organs also being affected. I tried a great many medicines and doctors, but I grew worse and worse day by day. I was told I had Bright's Disease, and I wished myself dead. I could not have speedy relief. I took your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, knowing nothing else was ever known to cure this disease, and I have not been disappointed. The medicine has cured me, and I am perfectly well to-day, entirely through your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I wish you all success in publishing this valuable remedy through the world.

A. B. Rogers
U. P. R. R. Shops.

Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble remember the great danger of delay

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DAY CARS of unrivaled magnificence, PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and our own world-famous DINING CARS, upon which meals are served of unsurpassed excellence, at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH, with ample time for healthful enjoyment.

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As all beral arrangements regarding baggage as any other line, and rates of fare always as low as competitors, who furnish but a tithe of the comfort.

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Tickets, maps and folders at all principal offices in the United States and Canada.

R. R. CABLE, Vice Pres't & Gen. Manager, Chicago
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Issue of 50,000 Shares of $10 each at par.

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FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS.,

No. 1, New house, 7 rooms, near Saunders, $1200.
No. 2, 2-story house, 9 rooms, well, cistern and barn, Webster, near 15th street, $2500.
No. 3, House of 10 rooms, on Harney, near h street, stone foundation, $4000.
No. 4, Large house of 11 rooms, on Webster street, near Creighton College, $3500.
No. 6, House of 7 rooms, on Cass, near 17th street, $3000.
No. 7, House of 8 rooms, 3 lots, on 17th street near Izard, $3 00.
No. 8, House of 5 rooms, on Cass, near 14th, 22x132 feet lot, $1300.
No. 9, House of 3 rooms, kitchen, etc., on Cass, near 15th st eet, $800.
No. 10, House of 3 rooms with lot 22x132 feet, on Cass, near 14th street, $900.
No. 11, House of 6 rooms, on 16th street, near Douglas, 44x66 feet lot, $4000.
No. 12, House of 6 rooms, brick foundation, on Harney, near 27th street, $1000.
No 13, 1-story new house of 6 rooms, brick foundation, off St. Mary's avenue, near convent, $1500.
No. 14, House of 5 rooms and summer kitchen on 20th street, near clark, $2500.
No. 15, House of 8 rooms, on Sherman avenue (16th street), near Nicholas, $2250.
No. 16, 1 ½-story house of 4 rooms, cellar, stable, etc., on Davenport, near 22d street, $1500.
No. 17, 2-story brick house of 6 rooms, near and of red street car turn table, $2350.
No. 18, House and 2 lots, 4 blocks west of High School, $2500.
No. 19, House and 3 lots on road to park, near head St. Mary's avenue, $2300.
No. 20, House and 11½ lots near Bascall's, South Omaha, $2500.
No. 21, House and lot on Davenport street, near 16th street, $5500.
No. 22, 2-story house and lot 22x66 feet, on Davenport, near 12th street, $1300.
No. 23, House of 4 rooms and 2 lots on 17th treet, near Izard, $1200.
No. 25, House and ½ lot on 10th street, near Dodge, $650.
No. 26, House and ½ lot on 10th street, near Capitol avenue, $1450.
No. 27, 2 houses and lot on Jackson, near 13th street, $4500.
No. 29, 5 houses and 1 lot on California, near 3th street, $5000.
No. 30, 1½-story brick house of 4 rooms with lot 60x260 feet, on Sherman avenue (16th street), near Izard, $3000.
No. 31, 1½-story house and 33x66 feet, on 13th reet, near Howard street, $2000.
No. 32, 1½-story house of 6 rooms and two lots on Mason, near 15th street, $3000.
No 35, Large house and full lot on Capitol venue, near 13th street, $2300.
No. 36, 2 three-story brick houses wi lot 44x 13 feet, on Chicago, near 18th street, $5 0 each.
No. 37, House of 7 rooms with 1½ lot Paul street, near 18th street, $2750.
No. 38, House and lot on 18th street, near Sherman, $1850.
No. 39, House of 5 rooms with 44x66 feet lot, on 18th street, near California, $2500
No. 42, House of 8 rooms with lot 150x150 feet, on Coburn, near Colfax street, $3500.
No. 43, House and 2 lots on Chicago, near 20th street, $7500.
No. 45, Large house of 7 rooms, closets pantry, well and cistern, on 18th, near Clark street, $3500.
No. 46, Large house with full block, near new shott ower, $2000.
No. 47 House of 9 rooms with ½ lot, on Pacific, near 11th street, $3000.
No. 49, Brick house of 11 rooms, well, cistern, gas throughout the house, good barn, etc., on Farnham, near 17th street, $6000.
No. 50, House of 6 rooms, cellar, well, etc., on 19th, near Paul street, $3000.
No. 53, House of 8 rooms and cellar, lot 33x132, off St. Mary's avenue, near convent, $1500.
No. 55, Four houses and 88x120 feet, on Davenport, near 16th street, $5000.
No. 56, House of 9 or 10 rooms, on California, near 21st street, $5500.
No. 57, House of 6 rooms, summer kitchen, cellar, cistern, well, good barn, etc., near St. Mary's avenue and 21st street, $3000
No. 58, New house of 7 rooms, good barn, on Webster, near 22d street, $2500.
No. 59, Four houses with ½ lot, on 12th street, near Cass $2500.
No. 60, House of 3 rooms on Davenport, near 23rd street, $900.
No. 61, House of 9 or 10 rooms, on Burt street, near 22nd street, $5000.
No. 62, House of 4 rooms, 1 story, porch, cellar, cistern and well, on Harney, near 21st street, 1750.
No. 63, House of 4 rooms, closets, basement and cellar, near White Lead Works, $1600.
No. 64, Building on leased lot, on Dodge street, near post office, store below and rooms above, $00
No. 65, 3 lots with barn and other improvements, near street car turn table, $2000.
No. 67, New house of 6 rooms on 17th, near Cuming street, $1000.
No. 68, Large fine house of 12 rooms, everything complete, on 18th, near Chicago, $9000.
No. 70, House on 18th street, near Davenport, store below and rooms above, barn, etc., $1500.
No. 71, House of 8 rooms, fine cellar, all complete, on California, near 21st, $7000.
No. 72, Brick house, 10 or 11 rooms, on Davenport, near 15th, $6000.
No. 73, 1½-story house, 6 rooms, cellar, well and cistern, on Jackson, near 12th, $1800.
No. 74, Brick house with 2 lots, fruit trees, etc., on 16th, near Capitol avenue, $15,000.
No. 75, House of 4 rooms, basement, lot 17½ x 132 feet, on Marcy, near 7th, $675.
No. 76, 1½-story house, 8 rooms, on Case street, near 16th street, $1500.
No. 77, 2-story house, 11 rooms, closets, furnace, fruit trees, barn, etc., on Farnham, near 4th street, $8000.
No. 81, 2 houses with 9 rooms, and other with rooms, on Chicago, near 12th street, $3000.
No. 82, 1½-story house, 6 rooms, 4 closets, well and 100-barrel cistern good barn, on Pierce St., near 20th (near new government corrall), $1800.
No. 83, 2-story house, 9 rooms, coalshed, good well, cistern, on ½ lot, on Capitol avenue, near 12th, $2200.
No. 84, 2-story house, 8 rooms, 4 below and 4 bove, 3 closets, cellar, well and cistern, with 5 cres ground, on Saunders street, near Barracks, 2500.
No. 85, 2 stores, house on leased ½ lot, lease runs 2 years from April 1st, 1881, on Pacific St., near U. P. depot, $800.
No. 86, House, 15 rooms, well, cistern, etc., near 15th and Harney streets, $6000.
No. 87, 2-story house, 3 rooms, well with 40 feet of water, with 5 acres of ground, on Saunders street, near U. S. Barracks, $2000.

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Real Estate Exchange

15th and Douglas Street