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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

OMAHA will never become bored of trade.

SUBSTANTIAL pavements, like lighthouses, should have granite foundations.

NEW MEXICO has several bills pending in her legislature looking to the regulation of railroads.

GUITEAU says he has been receiving many presents lately. The next present he may expect is a hemp neck-tie.

NEBRASKA's farmer's alliances have 12,000 members on their rolls. This is an army whose strength in the coming elections will be felt and appreciated.

IT is suggested that ex-Senator Platt is the coming man for the treasury department if Judge Folger receives a seat upon the supreme bench.

THE trunk lines are said to have settled their differences but the settlement is more suggestion of a truce, according to the New York Times than of a lasting peace.

THE Herald calls the members of the Farmers' Alliance bucolic sages A little of that kind of sage tea will soon be eagerly sought after by Nebraska politicians. It is a good specific for the monopoly fever.

THE opening of the new elevator is a long stride towards making Omaha the grain market of the state. Nebraska cannot afford much longer to turn her wealth into the lap of the east and to neglect home interests.

"INQUIRER"—The difference between Senator Sherman's three per cent. funding bill and the one introduced in the last congress is that it has no force clause added. The earlier measure was a force bill, not a funding bill.

ONE hundred million dollars are asked to meet the demands on the pension bureau for the fiscal year beginning next July. According to Mr. Bently, the predecessor of the present commissioner of pensions, "not less than ten per cent. of the pensions appropriations are paid out upon fraudulent and illegal claims," so that if the hundred million dollars now demanded are voted one-tenth of that sum will be stolen. Who are these fraudulent pensioners? Is there no way to detect these bogus claimants who have been fastened on the treasury by the pension ring? The plan we suggested some time ago of printing and posting the names of all pensioners in each pension district would, we believe, help to unearth these frauds. The ten millions that it is estimated will be lost the next fiscal year would go far toward restoring our wretched navy.—N. Y. Herald.

There seems to be no prospect for the repeal of the arrears of pensions steal which has been taken advantage of by pension sharks and bogus soldiers to rob this government of over ten millions of dollars a year. Still a thorough local supervision of the pension lists would result in the saving of many millions of dollars to the national treasury if preceded by a law requiring the taking of testimony on the spot where the petitioner for pensions resides. The ex parte testimony feature of the pension business has been the most fruitful elements of fraud and ought at once to be abolished. When this is done Commissioner Bently believes that with the services of four hundred special agents for three years he could weed out the fraudulent persioners. As the appropriation for pensions is not likely to decrease for a number of years unless some such measure is taken our expenditures for pensions will certainly continue as they are now the most burdensome tax upon the public treasury. No patriotic American begrudges a dollar of the amount appropriated for the maintenance and aid of those soldiers who were disabled in upholding the integrity of the nation or of those widows whose brave husbands gave up their lives that the nation should live. It is against the horde of impostors and shysters who never smelt powder, but who have fastened themselves like leeches on the national treasury that the movement towards supervising our pension expenditures is directed and this movement should have the direct sympathy and support of every boy in blue who has merited and receives pension aid from the government.

THE TRIAL ENDED.

The conviction of the assassin Guiteau will send a feeling of relief throughout the country. It is a strong commentary on the distrust of justice by jury that there should ever have been any doubt of the result of the trial of the cowardly murdered of President Garfield. The well-known saying of a distinguished pleader that not even the foreknowledge of the Creator's could reach the action of a petit jury, very well expresses that distrust. To this was added a trial unusually lengthy and tedious, burdened with technical testimony and disgraced by the most shameful and grotesque interruptions on the part of the prisoner and his counsel. The entire country has every reason to congratulate itself that justice did not miscarry and that through the verdict of guilty the murderer of the late President Garfield will meet with the just retribution of an appalling crime.

The great trial will long remain one of the "distinguished cases" of American criminal annals. It will be particularly important from the line of defense adopted by the counsel for the prisoner, the great amount of expert testimony upon mental disease and the decisions of the judge as to what constitutes moral irresponsibility. From out of the conflicting positions of the counsel, the contradictory opinions of the experts and the mass of general testimony comes clearly the definition of murderous insanity as given by the court, viz.: "Such disturbance of the mental powers as rendered the possessor incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong when committing his offense." This definition is not all new in the legal reports. But its affirmation in the Guiteau case will do much to render it more operative in subsequent trials when the well worn plea of emotional insanity is urged as an excuse for cold blooded murder.

Another important office has been served by the trial just brought to a close, The interminable duplication of expert testimony, and the endless repetitions of the same subject matter by witnesses is likely to call attention to the necessity of a reform in the method of securing and introducing in our courts the testimony of experts. In France the court appoints a commission for the purpose of testing the mental responsibility of the accused, and they alone testify as to the result of their inquiry. It is becoming a serious question whether the ends of justice would not be better subserved by some such method in our own courts, and whether the multiplication of expert testimony, whose only object seems to be to confuse the minds of judge and jury, is not a growing evil in our legalsystem which calls for some immediate remedy.

But with all the failings of the trial of Guiteau, with its horrible comedy of a prisoner daily abusing the court and blackguarding the opposing counsel and playing the blasphemous harlequin over the fresh made grave of his victim, the American people have cause for congratulation that even with such strong inducements for going beyonds the bounds of law the law has yet been permitted to take its course. That such has been the case at once relieves our country of the odium which would certainly have rested upon it had the attempts to lynch Guiteau been successful. Nothing now remains to complete the sequel of the tragedy of last July but the gallows scene. And this will certainly not be delayed any longer than is necessary under the laws of the District of Columbia.

DECLINING EXPORTS.

The heaviest decline in our national exports for the past year was in the line of breadstuffs. According to the recently published report of the bureau of statistics the valuation of exports amounted to $224,118,560, while in 1880 they ran up to $275,936,859, a difference of $51,818,299 against 1880. The tables show a falling off in every article except corn meal, of which 404,385 barrels were exported in 1881 and 385,246 in 1880. The export of barley in 1881 was 223,004 bushels against 1,247,599 in 1880 Indian corn fell off from 113,655,329 bushels in 1880 to 72,474,401 bushels last year; rye fell from 2,325,293 to 985,007 bushels. The exports of wheat amounted to 118,203,990 bushels as against 143,635,365 bushels in the preceding year.

Wheat flour to the amount of 6,715,837 barrels were exported in 1881, and 6,763,165 in 1880, but the valuation of last year amounted to $39,643,114, against $39,233,799 in 1880. These figures combined show a total breadstuffs exportation of 1880 of 284,676,234 bushels of grain, meal and flour against an exportation of these articles in 1881 amounting to $215,545,659 bushels, the decline be-69,130,575 bushels.

A separate return is made for the month of December, in which oats and barley show some increase. The export of the former increased from 11,313 bushels in 1880 to 19,441 bushels in 1881, and of the latter from 4,296 bushels to 15,556 bushels. In corn meal there is a slight falling off in quantity, counterbalanced by an increase from $89 210, the price of 29,450 barrels shipped in December, 1880, to $92,486, the price of 27,923 barrels sent abroad in 1881. But, in all the principal articles of breadstuff exportation, the falling off is quite marked, the decline in corn being from 4,001,804 bushels, worth $2,362,739, to 2,210,937 bushels, worth $1,582,728; and in wheat flour, from 887,078 barrels, sold for $5,126,515, to 404,178 barrels, sold for $9,256,414. In December, 1880, there were 9,667,090 bushels of wheat, valued at $10,912,178, exported, while in last month the export amounted to 8,389,340 bushels, valued at $9,630,863. In December, 1880, the exports of rye were 129,851 bushels, valued at $127,768, while in December, 1881, we exported only 16,147 bushels, valued at $15,661.

The decline in our exports of breadstuffs was largely due to the long drought diminished crops, and increased demand for home consumption. But it was also largely the result of the excessive speculation in these commodities which locked up in elevators and warehouses millions of bushels of grain while the battle of the bulls and bears was being carried on "on 'change." The exact amount of injury to the people of this country which was committed last summer by a band of reckless speculators will probably never be known. Some of them have learned long before this the damage done to their own pocketbooks.

ILLINOIS RAILROADS.

The railroad system of Illinois is probably the most complete and thorough in the country. The great commercial center of the lakes is the hub from which innumerable railroads radiate to every point. A railroad map of the state resembles a spider's web and so closely woven that a pin's head can scarcely rest on uncovered land. The report of the railroad commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1881, which has just been completed and printed, is an exhaustive and elaborate document, covering every form of receipt and expense, passenger and freight traffic and rolling stock. The following figures will show the enormous amount of business transacted to the above date: There are 824,123 miles of road in the state and 1,899 stations. The rolling stock employed is 4,714 locomotives, 3,160 passenger cars, and 140,603 freight and working cars.

The earnings of the roads were as follows: From passengers, $7,676,649.79; from express and extra baggage, $651,216.55; from mails, $728,121.48; other sources, $372,289.73; total receipts from passenger department, $9,428,277.53. The total receipts from the freight departments of all the roads were $31,694,307.25. Some idea of the traffic of the roads can be gained from the following figures showing the number of tons of freight carried on their whole lines during the year covered by their reports: Total number of tons of freight carried, 67,548,573; number of tons of freight carried one mile, 10,387,803,834; average receipts per ton of freight per mile, 1.56 cents; average cost per ton of freight per mile, 1.10 cents; proportion of freight carried in Illinois, 77.05.

The total number of passengers carried during the same period by the same lines was 33,378,106, the number carried one mile being 1,263,663,620. The average number of passengers in a car was 26.68; the average number of miles traveled by each passenger was 34.74; average receipts per passenger per mile, 2.80 cents; average cost per passenger per mile, 2.39 cents.

The aggregate capital stock of the Illinois roads foots up $504,989,003.89. Their aggregate funded debt amounts to $515,735,206.65, and their floating debt to $24,000 853.86, the aggregate amount of their stocks, bonds and floating debts being $1,044,725,064.40, while their aggregate cost for construction and equipment was $996,781,366.50, an average of $40,655.08 per mile.

Of the total amount of $504,989,003.89 of capital stock issued by those roads, but $10,417,265 is held in Illinois.

The railroads doing business in this state employ on their whole lines in the aggregate 125,807 persons, whose aggregate yearly salaries amount to $66,546,056.58. Of these, 48,673 are employed in Illinois, and are paid annually $24,731,658.16

The total amount of taxes paid in Illinois by the railroads of the state for the years named was as follows: 1878, $2,772,315.12; 1879, $2,307,619.75; 1880, $1,607,560.80; 1881, $1,635,343.87. The total amount paid in these four years was $8,091,215.38.

The list of accidents reported by the roads of the state as occurring in Illinois gives the following totals: Killed, 419; injured, 813. Of those killed, 22 were passengers, 170 employes, and 227 outsiders. Of those injured, 92 were passengers, 546 employes, and 175 outsiders.

ONE of the most objectionable forms of railroad bribery was brought into prominence a few days ago in New York City. It is a part of the duty of the District Attorney to keep an eye on all coroners' inquests. District Attorney McKeon was about to send an assistant with the coroner who was to preside over the Spuyten Duyvil disaster inquest when a pass, good for a year over any of the Vanderbilt roads, was handed him. The pass came from Chauncey Depew, the attorney of the New York Central road. Mr. McKeon ordered its return at once, and indignantly denounced its tender as an attempt to bribe him from the performance of his public duties.

The practice of tendering passes to officials is said to be as common in New York as it is in Nebraska. No one doubts its object. The thin veil of "courtesy" under which it is veiled deceives no one. Every corporation making such proffers expects more than a full equivalent in services to be rendered, and in nine cases out of ten it obtains them. It is safe to say that if officials were forbidden to accept free transportation, the railroads would get more justice from courts and legislatures than they now do.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February is an interesting and attractive number. It is filled with pictures, having no less than six illustrated articles with sixty-nine fine wood engravings, including a full page picture of Victor Hugo. The following is the list of contents: "A Clever Town Built by Quakers," George Parsons Lathrop; "French Political Leaders," A. Bowman Blake; "Valentines," Mrs. T. W. Dewing; "The American Life Saving Service," Martha J. Lamb; "The Wilson Industrial School and Mission," Miss F. E. Fryatt; "An Idle Poet, a poem," T. H. Robertson; Henry Irving at Home," Joseph Hatton; "By the Winter's Moon," a story, Harriet Prescott Spofford; "In Behalf of Crime," W. L. Alden; "The Solo," a poem, J. W. DeForest; "Commercial, Social and Political Mexico," W. H. Bishop; "Anne," a novel, Constance Fenimore Woolson; "Personal Recollections of Daniel Webster," John H. B. Latrobe; "Wild Weather Outside," a poem, Margaret E. Sangster; "Witch Hazel," a story, Lizzie W Champney; "The Romance of the Spanish and French Explorers," John Fiske; "Prudence," a story, Part I, Mrs. John Lillie; "Garfield," a poem, F. D. Morice. Beside this attractive list of subjects and contributors, there are the usual editor's departments — "The Easy Chair." "Literary Record, "Historical Record," and "Drawer."

St. Nicholas for February Opens with a story of the adventures of a Mexican prince, illustrated with a beautiful frontisp ece by F. H. Lungren.

Other short stories; "The Man in the Moon," a tale full of humor, by Sophie Swett, with pictures by George D. Brush,—"The Round Stone," a Hungarian Folk-story, contributed by the Hon. Jeremiah Curtin, and strikingly illustrated by Alfred Brennan, —"Cornwallis's Buckles," an incident of Revolutionary times, in which figure a small girl, a cow, and the English commander-in chief; the illustrations being by G. W. Edwards, and "Lady Ann's Valentine," a tale full of interest and tender feeling, by Sargent Flint, with a fine picture by Frank T. Merrill.

"Men-and-Animal-Shows, and How They are Moved About" is the title of an entertaining article by William O. Stoddard, crammed with information about the doings and flittings of circus menageries. There are many illustrations to this, the first half of the article; the conclusion, which is to be even more fully illustrated, is promised for the March number.

Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge the Editress, relates in this month's installment of her serial, "Donald and Dorothy," a gallant rescue by the hero, who bravely stops a runaway horse that was bearing off the heroine, a picture of the exciting scene being furnished by Frank T. Merrill; and Edward Eggleston, in his serial, "The Hoosier School-boy," carries the young people of the story through stirring scenes of frontier school life, as it was in his own boyhood; a fine picture, by George D. Brush, adorns the present installment. Dr. Eggleston also describes, in a short article, "A Curious Drama" which he saw in London, and in which Dr. George MacDonald and his family represented scenes from the second part of the "Pilgrim's Progress," of John Bunyan. Mr. Harry M. Keifer, in "Recollections of a Drummer-boy," gives graphic accounts of camp life in winter during the late war, and of the terrible scenes on the field after a battle; the illustrations are by Allen C. Redwood.

Several poems and humorous verses besides comical single pictures, help to enliven the pages of this number. The "Very Little Folk's Department" has a short illustrated story by Chas. Barnard—"Jack.in-the-Pulpit," the "Letter-box," and the "Riddle-box" are full of short and interesting paragraphs, letters from young readers, puzzles, etc.,—and there is a long report concerning the St. Nicholas Agassiz Association, which now has 1,700 numbers.

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

MONTANA.

A first class hot-l is being erected at the railroad depot at Butte.

The assessed valuation of property in Butte is about $2,200,000.

The bullion output of Montana for 1882 promises to be $10,000,000.

Glendale has had 13 funerals, only two of which were occasioned by natural causes.

A six foot ledge of soapstone has been discovered in Granite Gu ch, Madison county.

About two hundred graders of the Utah and Northern road are at work in Silver Bow canyon.

The rack on the Northern Pacific is now being laid to a point twenty miles this side of Mile City.

The new town of Coulson threatens to depopulate Miles City T n saloons left the latter city in seven days. The new town is surrounded by the richest farming land in the territory.

The contributions for the Garfield monument fund sent to the central committee at Helena, amount to $1,332.30. Besides this amount, Butte contributed upward of $300. Helena's share of the total gives is $155.20; Bozeman's $194.50.

DAKOTA AND THE BLACK HILLS.

Sioux Falls county is in debt $40,500.

Yankton had a $3,275 blaze last week.

Four hundred and nine pupils attend the public schools in Sioux Falls.

Dubuque parties have just invested $12,000 in Yankton county real estate.

Real estate is flying high in Yankton, much to the discomfort of the citizens.

Sioux City capitalists offer to invest $5,000 in a butter packing establishment in Yankton if the citizens donate two lots.

The license fee of Pembina county is $250 per annum. Moody and Minnehaha and Brookings charge $200 per year; Turner county charges $500.

The assessed value of all property in the territory is $31,963 870.39, with three counties to hear from. The bullion product of the Black Hills is not taxed and it amounts to $4,000,000 per year.

The board of commissioners of Davidson county have ordered a special election to be held on the 20th of February, 1882, to vote upon the question of building a $20,000 court house on the block owned by the county in Mitchell.

A Yankton capitalist contemplates the erection of twenty-five tenement houses, to cost about $2,500 each. Such houses would rent immediately for $25 per month. In Omaha they would bring $35 to $50, according to location.

COLORADO.

The Hibernia mine at Leadville is in the hands of the sheriff.

The Colorado Exposition company has disposed of sufficient stock to begin work. The buildings will be located in Denver.

The Robert E. Lee mine at Leadville yields $75,000 a month, and much development work is being done, so that the available and visible resources of the great deposit are not diminished

IDAHO.

Texas Angel is one of the high-flying members of the Hailey bar.

Salmon City has just erected a handsome and durable school house, at a cost of $3,000.

It is said that a valuable coal lodge has been discovered near Jordan ranch, claimed to be authracite of the best quality.

WYOMING.

Rawlins is to have a new bank.

Laramie printers have organized a union with thirteen members.

The great "Unknown" pugilist of Rawlins, challenges any man in the territory to a free stand up and knock down for $250 to $500 a side.

James Brandolph, a brakesman on the U. P., slipped off the top of a moving train near Rawlins, and fell under the wheels. Both legs were severed from the body near the groin.

The artesian well at Rawtins, over which The Journal crowed quite frequently, has proved anything but a blessing to the slaughter house, the waste water seriously impeding work.

The safe of the county treasurer of Carbon county was robbed of $2,100 in money; note $500, two checks $800, and a Sweetwater county warrant $136, upon which payment has been stopped.

A sad accident occurred on the emigrant train near Rawlins last week. A little girl aged 14 years, whose parents were westward bound emigrants, while playing about on one of the freight cars, in attempting to cross from one to the other, slipped and fell between them, the wheels of one of the cars passing over her and severing her legs just above the knees. She was brought on to Rawlins, where all that medical skill could do for her was done. She lived till 6 o'clock. Her name was Eva Collins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The tithes of the Mormon church foot up $5,69 ,000 annually.

A bill has passed the New Mexican legislature looking to the suppression of bunko men and confidence operators in that territory

Utah has 200,000 head of cattle and 66 , 00 head of sheep During the past year the territory shipped 50,000 beeves and produced 2,000,000 pounds of wool.

A man in Vina, California, was fined $7.50 the other day for kissing a girl who had challenged him to do so. Her mother was the prosecutor. The young lady didn't appear to be seriously offended.

A railroad company has been organized in Arizona to build a road from Tucson to the Gulf of California, 250 miles. The term of incorporation is to be for fifty years the capital stock has been fixed at $3,000,000 at $100 per share, and $335,000 have been subscribed.

The Carson & Colorado railroad will soon reach Candelaria, 186 miles southwest of Carson. Before the close of the year it is expected to connect with the Southern Pacific railroad at or near Mojave station, passing down Owen's river, through Mono, Inyo and Kern counties, California.

THREE IN A ROW.

Crete, Wilbur and DeWitt—Their Educational, Religious and Business Institutions.

Remarkable Progress and Prosperity.

Correspondence of THE BEE.

DE WITT, Saline county, Neb., January 24.—I arrived in Crete yesterday and found it to be a bright town of 2,300 people, situated on and extending across the valley from the east bank of the Big Blue river to the divide, bringing the best residence portion of the city on a gradual, yet commanding elevation, which, at the distance of about half a mile from the river, is about a hundred feet above its level.

On arriving in town and getting a good supper at the Cosmopolitan hotel, I made inquiriesfor an old friend, Mr. Manville, with whom and his family I was acquainted in "the days of auld lang syne." I found that he lived out of town about a mile, and I started to walk the distance. It proved a longer walk than I expected, but at last I arrived and met with a very cheerful welcome from the first old friend I have seen in this section of the states. He is a staunch republican, a man of wide intelligence and information, and appreciates the position of THE BEE on the various topics of public interest.

Crete is the central hotbed of political affairs in Saline county, as it is its metropolis. The situation here is very much mixed, there being several democrats elected last fall, while the county has a straight republican majority of about one thousand votes.

There seems to be here, as in some other places, a growing prejudice against the boss system; and a gradual "sitting down on" the boss has been going on here for a year or so; but the fact does not seem to dampen his ardor, as he is said to have aspirations in the direction of the chair of the chief executive of the state.

One of the prominent institutions of Nebraska, Doane college, is located here. It started in 1872, with a few preparatory students, and has already graduated five classes. It is founded on Christian principles, and has a permanent endowment of about $60,000, besides the section of land on the west side of which the college building is placed. This land is now quite valuable, and will become more so as the town improves.

The eighty acres of the original 640 which bounds the city on the east has been set apart a college campus and adorned with avenues bordered with shade trees.

Merrill Hall, which occupies a commanding site upon the campus, is the present college building. It is a substantial brick structure, there stories high, and contains the library, cabinet, recitation rooms and the dormitories for young ladies. The view from the observatory is very fine, covering an average radius of nearly or quite twenty miles, and showing as fine a scope of country as any land can boast of. Prof. D B. Perry is the president of the institution; a man of wide education and experience he is well fitted for the responsible position he occupies. The library numbers over 1,700 volumes. It includes the leading English and American cyclopædias, the standard historical works, and many recent and standard works on philosophy, science, theology and general literature. The students and friends of the institution maintain a reading department in the same room, and THE BEE was cordially invited to contribute to the list of newspapers. The cabinet is one of the finest in the west. It comprises about 1,350 species of animals, 2,000 species of dried plants, a large number of rocks and minerals of the various species, and fossils representing almost every period of geological history. This department is under the immediate supervision of Prof. Sweezey, popularly called "the bugologist." The art department is in charge of Miss Ida L. Chapin, whose enthusiasm in her profession is among the noticeable features of the institution. The Hesperian is a literary society composed of and managed by the students. It has semi-monthly sessions and gives annual exhibitions. It publishes The Doane Owl every alternate month in the school year. This college has attracted to its vicinity many highly refined families, who give to the society of Crete a grade of intelligence surpassed by that of no town in the west, and equalled by that of few.

Crete boasts a good deal, and with good reason, of her mills, one of which is running and has a capacity of 250 barrels of flour per day, and the other is in course of construction, which will turn out 200 barrels Both are of brick, and fitted with the improved degerminators and reduction machines. They are the most expensive mills and the only ones of the kind west of the Missouri river

This city has a public library from which over 3,000 volumes were drawn during last year, the record showing most of the readers to be young people.

There are here six churches, with church property valued in the aggregate at $13,000.

WILBUR.

Ten miles south of Crete is located Wilbur, which is the county seat. It contains about 1,000 people, is a busy little county, and contains some very well posted men, as is shown by the fact that about fifteen copies of the daily BEE are received through its post postoffice.

The shipments from this port during last year in car lots amounted to 511 cars, and the receipts in carload lots amounted to 484 cars. This does not include merchandise in packages.

A twenty thousand dollar court house graces the eminence back of town, and seven thousand schoolhouse presided over by Prof. Royce, assisted by Misses Hughes, Cooper and Crowley furnishes excellent educational advantages.

Several fine business blocks and elevators show the business energy of the people. The stocks of goods of all kinds are heavy.

There is a large settlement of Bohemians in the vicinity. They are quiet and orderly and make excellent citizens.

DE WITT.

Traveling southward seven miles and I arrive in DeWitt. Here everybody seems to be busy, so we join in the regular rush and call on a few old subscribers of THE BEE. They all want it continued and say they can't do without it, and they back their ideas with their pocketbooks when their subscriptions are due.

This town, though small, is one of the most energetic towns I have seen. Everybody is busy— no one has time to waste talking unless the conversation means something.

Another feature here is the comparatively large number of pretty young ladies. The writer is very much addicted to noticing young ladies, but one would have to be blind to fail to appreciate the claims of DeWitt in this direction.

The amount of money received at this station for freight received and shipped during 1881 was $41,948.34. We think this as good a showing as any town of its size in the state.

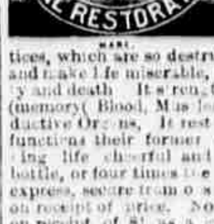
DeWitt's prospects are really very fine. Surrounded by as good a region of country as lays "out of doors," and that country being naturally tributary to it, and being settled by a very prosperous and energetic set of people, the town is bound to grow.

SCRIBBLER.

Pretty Good

Jno. Bacon, Laporte, Ind., writes: „Your 'SPRING BLOSSOM' is all you cracked it up to be • My dyspepsia has al vanished; why don't you advertise it? What allowance will you make if I take a dozen bottles, so that I could oblige my friends occasionally?" Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents. 19-1w

The Great English Remedy



Never fails to cure Nervous Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Emissions, Seminal Weaknesses, LOST MANHOOD, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses. It stops permanently all weakening, involuntary losses and drains upon the system, the inevitable result of these evil practices, which are so destructive to mind and body and make life miserable, often leading to insanity and death It strengthens the Nerves, Brain, (memory(Blood, Muscles, Digestive and Reproductive Organs, It restores to all the organic functions their former vigor and vitality, making life cheerful and enjoyable Price, $3 a bottle, or four times the quantity $10. Sent by express, secure from observation, to any address, on receipt of price. No C. O. D. sent, except on receipt of $1 as a guarantee. Letters requesting answers must inclose stamp.

A Dr. Mintie's Dandelion Pills

are the best and cheapest dyspepsia and bilious cure in the market. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

DR. MINTIE'S KIDNEY REMEDY, NEPHRETICUM, Cures all kind of Kidney and bladder complaints, gonorrhea, gleet and leucorrhœa. For sale by all druggists: $1 a bottle.

ENGLISH MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
718 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Jan26-ly

HOUSES Lots, FARMS, Lands.

For Sale By

BEMIS,

FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS.,

No. 258, Full lot fenced and with small building on Capitol Avenue near 25th street, $700.

No. 257, Large lot or block 295 by 270 feet on Hamilton, near Irene street, $2,500.

No. 256, Full corner lot on Jones, near 15th street, $3,000.

No. 253, Two lots on Center street, near Cuming street, $900.

No. 252, Lot on Spruce street, near 6th street, $650.

No. 251, Two lots on Seward, near King street, $850.

No. 251½, Lot on Seward, near King street, $350.

No. 249, Half lot on Dodge, near 11th street $2,100.

No. 247, Four beautiful residence lots, near Creighton College (or will sell separate), $8,000.

No. 246, Two lots on Charles, near Cuming street, $400 each.

No. 246½, Lot on Idaho, near Cuming street, $400.

No. 245, One acre lot on Cuming, near Dutton street, $750

No. 244, Lot on Farnham, near 18th street, $4,000.

No. 243, Lot 66 by 133 feet on College street, near St. Mary's Avenue, $550.

No. 242, Lot on Douglas, near 26th street, $375.

No 241, Lot on Farnham, near 26th street, $750.

No. 240, Lot 60 by 99 feet on South Avenue, near Mason street, $550.

No. 239, Corner lot on Burt, near 22d street, $2,500.

No. 238, 120x132 feet on Harney, near 24th street (will cut it up), $2,400.

No. 235, 71x310 feet on Sherman Avenue (16th street), near Grace, $1,000.

No. 264, Lot on Douglas street, near 23d $750.

No. 232, Lot on Pier street, near Seward, $500.

No. 231, Lot 40x60 feet, near Capitol Avenue and 22d street, $1,000.

No. 227, Two lots on Decatur, near Irene street $200 and $175 each.

No. 223, Lot 143 30-110 by 441 feet on Sherman Avenue (16th street), near Grace, $2,400.

No. 220, Lot 23x66 feet on Dodge, near 13th street, make an offer.

No. 217, Lot on 23d street, near Clark, $500.

No. 216, Lot on Hamilton, near King, $800.

No. 209, Lot on 18th, near Nicholas street, $500.

No. 207, Two lots on 16th, near Pacific street, $1,500

No. 205, Two lots on Castellar, near 10th street, $150.

No. 204, beautiful residence lot on Division street, near Cuming, $850.

No. 203, Lot on Saunders, near Hamilton street, $850.

No. 199½, Lot 15th street, near Pacific, $500.

No. 198½, Three lots on Saunders street, near Seward, $1,300.

No. 193½, Lot on 20th street, near Sherman $35 .

No. 194½, Two lots on 22d, near Grace street $600 each.

No. 191½, two lots on King, near Hamilt street, $1,200.

No. 192½, two lots on 17th street, near White Lead Works, $1,050.

No. 188½, one full block, ten lots, near the barracks, $400.

No. 191, lot on Parker, near Irene street, $300.

No. 183, two lots on Cass, near 21st street, (gilt edge,) $6,000.

No. 181, lot on Center, near Cuming street, $300.

No. 180, lot on Pier, near Seward street, $650.

No. 175, lot on Sherman avenue, near Izard street, $1,400.

No. 174½, lot on Cass, near 14th, $1,000.

No. 170, lot on Pacific, near 14th street; make offers.

No. 166, six lots on Farnham, near 24th street $1 45 to $2,000 each.

No. 163, full block on 26th street, near race course, and three lots in Gise's addition near Saunders and Cassius streets, $2,000.

No. 129, lot on California street, near Creighton college, $425.

No. 127, acre lot, near the head of St. Mary's avenue, $3,000.

No. 128, about two acres, near the head of St. Mary's avenue, $1,000.

No. 126, lot on 18th street, near White Lead Works, $525.

No. 124, sixteen lots, near shot tower on the Bellevue road, $75 per lot.

No. 122, 132x132 feet (2 lots) on 18th street, near Poppleton's, $1,600.

No. 119, thirty half-acre lots in Millard and Caldwell's additions on Sherman avenue, Spring and Saratoga streets, near the end of green street car track, $800 to $1,200 each.

No. 89, lot on Chicago, near 22d street, $1,500

No. 88, lot on Caldwell, near Saunders street $800.

No. 86, corner lot on Charles, near Saunders street, $700.

No. 8 , lot on Izard, near 21st, with two small houses, $2 400.

No. 83, two lots on 19th, near Pierce street $1,500.

No. 78, three lots on Harney, near 19th street, $2,000.

No. 76, 90x132 feet on 9th street, near Leavenworth street, $3,000.

No. 7 , 66x82 feet, on Pacific, near 8th street, $3,000.

No. 69, 66x132 feet, on Douglas street, near 10th, $2,500.

No. 60, eighteen lots on 21st, 22d, 23d and Saunders streets, near Grace and Saunders street bridge, $400 each.

No. 6, one-fourth block (180x135 feet), near the Convent of Poor Claire on Hamilton street, near the end of red street car track, $850.

No. 5, lot on Marcy, near 9th street, $1,200.

No 3, lot on California, near 21st, $1,60 .

No. 2 lot on Cass, near 22d street, $,500.

No. 1, lot on Harney, near 18th, $2, .

Lots in Harbach's first and second additions also in Parker's, Shinn's, Nelson's, Terrace, E. V. Smith's, Redick's, Gise's, Lake's, and all other additions, at any prices and terms.

302 lots in Hanscom Place, near Hanscom Park, prices from $300 to $800 each.

One hundred and fifty-nine beautiful residence lots, located on Hamilton street, half way between the turn table of the red street car line and the waterworks reservior and addition, and just west of the Convent of the Sisters Poor Claire in Shinn's addition. Prices range from $75 to $100 each, and will be sold on easy terms.

Tracts of 5, 10, 15, 20, 40 or 80 acres, with buildings and other improvements, and adjoining the city, at all prices.

3 500 of the best residence lots in the city of Omaha—any location you desire—north, east, south or west, and at bed-rock prices.

220 choice business lots in all the principal business streets of Omaha, varying from $500 to $7,000 each.

Two hundred houses and lots ranging from $500 to $15,000, and located in every part of the city.

Large number of excellent farms in Douglas, Sarpy, Saunders, Dodge, Washington, Burt, and other good counties in Eastern Nebraska.

012,000 acres best lands in Douglas, 7,000 acres best lands in Sarpy county, and large tracts in all the eastern tiers of counties.

Bemis'

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

15th and Douglas Street,

OMAHA, NEB.