

The Omaha Bee

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

DR. MARY WALKER has secured the clerkship of the special committee on woman suffrage. Just at present Dr. Walker is "too big for her pants."

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON denies that he is a candidate for the governorship of New York. He finds it less work and larger pay to remain at the head of the custom house.

PERHAPS Mayor Boyd will discover before he grows much older that this city needs a new marshal to make the police force effective.

UNLESS the Douglas delegation to the legislature meet at an early day to agree upon the proposed amendments to the charter, Omaha will get no payments during the next year.

BEN BUTLER is reported to have recently declared that "Of two things that I regret during all my career in the army, one is that I never hanged an editor." The story of those spoons, which was given a wide publicity by the press, evidently haunts Ben yet.

The governor of Minnesota has determined to stop the abuse of the pardoning powers in his state and has made a rule in regard to petitions for pardons which might be copied with advantage by the executives of other states. He will hereafter require the application for pardon with the name of all who sign it to be published in a newspaper at the capitol and in another in the county where the offense was committed.

The necessity of some immediate action looking to the compulsory retirement of army officers is forcing itself upon congress. The army at present is top heavy with officers beyond the proper age for retirement but for whom no provision is made on the retired list, which is limited in numbers and already filled. It is said that the bill now pending in congress which places the age for retirement at 65 years is favored by nine-tenths of the officers in the service and will probably pass.

The statement of the reduction in the public debt for the month of January shows a decrease of \$12,978,830, which is nearly a half a million above the average reduction of the last seven months. From January 31st, 1880, to January 31st, 1881, the total debt reduction was over \$139,000,000, and if the present rate is maintained, the current fiscal year will show a reduction of \$149,000,000. This rapid wiping out of the national debt, if continued, would entirely cancel the obligations of the government in ten years. A quarter of a century, however, must elapse before our entire funded debt can be extinguished in accordance with the terms of the original contract with the bondholders. The last installment of bonds will not become due and payable until 1907. This issue is the funded 5 1/2 per cent, bearing interest at four per cent in coin, and amounting in the aggregate to \$738,768,550, which sum is nearly one-half of the entire interest, bearing debt of the United States.

The memory of Missouri mosebacks is very deficient. Now that Jay Gould has taken possession of about all the railroads running west and southwest from St. Louis, it is suddenly remembered that the Missouri constitution contains this provision: "No railroad or other corporation, or the lessees, purchasers or managers of any railroad corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property or franchise of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any railroad or corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line; nor shall any officer of such railroad corporation act as an officer of any other railroad corporation owning or having control of a parallel or competing line. This section applies directly to Gould's recent railway grabbing operations. He has placed two great competing corporations under one management and has made himself president of both. It is safe to say that the railroad king's money will have more effect on the law makers of Missouri than a dozen constitutional provisions.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMERS

The Omaha Bee dismisses the tariff agitation as one of no importance, and one which cannot be made a party question, while it distinctly avers its adherence to the protective theory. The Bee professes to be a great friend to the farmer, and no doubt it is, and therefore we should be pleased to have it reconcile its position in favor of the protective theory, and of friendship to the farmers. Will it please to give a list of the great industries that have been built up in Nebraska or the west as a result of protective legislation.

How are the farmers of Nebraska, who pay a tax of 4 1/2 per cent upon over 4,000 articles they use, paid in return for this enormous outlay? The Bee says protection encourages home manufactures. Does it mean Nebraska, when it uses the word "home"? If so, where are they? The Bee professes to be the great champion of anti-monopoly. Is it consistent or right to oppose monopoly as to railroads and favor monopoly as to manufactures? When it reconciles the two directly opposite theories it will have demonstrated how to bring the antipodes together. It seems to us that the Bee has undertaken too great a job for it to carry out. The farmer has the same right to buy where he can buy the cheapest as he has to sell where he can get the best price. Free trade means wealth to the producer and laborer alike. Protection means wealth to the monopolist, and poverty and servitude to the farmer and laborer. How can the Bee reconcile these opposite theories? The Bee has the floor. Let us hear its gentle hum.—Plattsmouth Journal.

Under the federal constitution congress alone has power to levy and collect duties, imports and excises, which must be uniform throughout the United States. When congress fixes the tariff on imports it does not merely legislate for Nebraska but for all the people of the United States. The highest aim of a democratic government instituted by the people for the people, is to afford the greatest good to the greatest number.

The duties levied upon articles of merchandise and productions imported from foreign countries into the United States yield a large revenue which would otherwise have to be collected by direct taxation. The duty levied upon imports has stimulated American industry and helped to make the United States independent of all foreign countries in manufactures.

Nobody can successfully gainsay that this country is largely indebted for its present prosperity to the industrial development that has given employment to several millions of skilled mechanics and workmen at remunerative wages. The iron interest alone, according to the census of 1880, gives earnings to 140,978 hands, whose earnings at \$1.25 per day would aggregate \$69,948,633 per annum. The total amount of capital invested in 1880 in iron and steel industries in the United States was \$230,971,884, as against \$121,772,074 in 1870, or an increase of 89 per cent. of the whole amount invested in iron and steel. Pennsylvania's share was 46 per cent., Ohio 11 per cent., New York 9 per cent., New Jersey and Missouri 4 per cent., and the remaining states and territories 30 per cent. Even Nebraska can point to some manufactures that thrive by reason of the tariff apart from the railroad, car shops and machine shops. We have nail mills, lead works, a shot factory, safe factory, and other concerns that employ hundreds of mechanics and laborers. West of us we have a rail factory and rolling mills in Wyoming and Colorado where these iron industries are as yet only in their infancy.

It is the manifest interest of American farmers to foster and encourage American manufactures, because these industrial concerns afford them a profitable market for their products nearer home. This fact has long since been demonstrated to the satisfaction of farmers in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and more recently in Indiana and Illinois where the growth of manufactures has knocked the free trade fallacy in the head. Nebraska farmers derive almost as much benefit from manufactures in Ohio and Pennsylvania as the farmers of those states, because all the farmers of this country are competitors in the world's market and as long as the farmers of Ohio and Pennsylvania can dispose of their product at home the Nebraska farmer is relieved from competition with the Ohio and Pennsylvania farmer.

When the mineral wealth of Wyoming, Colorado and Utah will be fully developed under the protective policy the Nebraska farmer will find a profitable market in that section. The statement that the American farmers pay 4 1/2 per cent. on 4,000 articles they use is all moonshine. Most of the articles American farmers use are manufactured as cheap in this country as they could be imported and those imported from foreign countries are luxuries which few American farmers make use of. For instance watches, diamonds, silks and velvets, paintings, etc. If any Nebraska farmer can't get along with an American watch or American clothes let him pay for the luxury. It is simply preposterous to claim that American labor would be benefited by free trade. Look at Canada where they have free trade and labor goes begging at Chatham's wages. Why does nearly all the immigration from

Europe pour into the United States and why do Canadians flock across the border?

Suppose this country should adopt a free trade policy, which would put American labor on a level with the pauper labor of Europe and Asia, what would be the consequence? Would not the destruction of our manufacturing industries be followed first by a general decline in property values in our cities, and finally in a decline of farming lands and farming products? Suppose you wipe out Pittsburg and Philadelphia what would Pennsylvania farms be worth? And what of Illinois if Chicago was compelled to close her factories?

While opposing free trade as a fallacy the Bee is by no means opposed to a thorough revision of the tariff so adjusted as to prevent monopoly or extortion by manufacturers.

THE BACK PENSION SWINDLE

Thirteen hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars in a quarter of a century—this is the price which the American people are called upon to pay for that piece of congressional demagoguery called the arrears of pensions act. Of this enormous amount ex-commissioner Bentley estimates that not more than six hundred millions will go to those who really deserve the money. The rest will be wasted on swindling claim agents, bogus soldiers who faced the smoke of battle in Canada, and upon women who have been called upon to play the part of soldiers' widows in order to bleed the national treasury of its surplus revenue.

The figures, sent by Secretary Kirkwood to the house in response to their resolution of inquiry, are startling in their proportions and still more startling in their suggestion which is made that future developments may still further increase their size. The appended table shows that the annual appropriations required beginning with 1881 will be as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Amount, Year, Amount. Rows show data from 1881 to 1894, with amounts increasing from \$17,222,000 to \$14,739,000.

Making a total of payments during the ensuing twenty-six years of \$1,347,651,563. It is safe to say that fully one-half of this enormous sum will be wasted on the impostors who never received an injury on the battle field or suffered from their enlistment into the service of their country. The startling increase in the number of pensioners after the passage of the arrears bill and the inducements which it held out for perjury and claim agent swindling was proof enough of the disadvantage at which the government had been placed by the cowardice of its legislators. The bill to make pensions retroactive was introduced by a demagogue and supported by both parties through fear of losing the soldier vote. The few men who had the courage to oppose the measure as a gigantic swindle upon the treasury were denounced in public as defectors in gratitude to the defenders of the country, and the song was taken up in chorus by thousands of hungry claim agents, until the passage of a bill twice the dimensions would readily have been secured from congress with the executive sanction.

It was under the same pressure that later the bill for the pensioning of the Mexican war widows and their survivors was introduced. This measure which goes into operations on June 30, 1888, will take an additional \$51,921,616 from the treasury. The only stone which seems to have been left unturned on behalf of the pension agents is the passage of a bill pensioning the grand children and great grand children of soldiers of the Revolution by which a couple of hundred millions in addition might judiciously have been extracted from the people. It is high time that steps should be taken to reduce these staggering figures. The appropriation for the current year amounts to a tax of \$1.50 on every man, woman and child in the United States. The nation has dealt generously with its brave defenders, and it is still willing to do all that can reasonably be asked of it. It feels the duty of maintaining, in their declining years, its crippled soldiers and of providing for the wants of those whom it calls its wards. But its generosity has been most outrageously imposed upon by sharks, whose first object was to line their own pockets by fees, and who were assisted in their design by men too weak to voice their real sentiments. Honorable veterans are rising in protest against the shameful steal which is being committed under their names, but without their sanction, and a petition numerously signed by genuine soldiers demands, in behalf of the veterans the repeal of the arrears of pensions act. If this is impracticable congress ought at once to take steps looking to a thorough investigation of the claims gained on ex parte testimony, and to this end a force should be granted to the pension bureau sufficient to make such a searching investigation that fraud

can no more hide its head behind the bulwark of the law. Seven hundred millions of dollars is too large a sum to be wasted without an attempt to save it.

PERSONALITIES.

Mrs. Patti travels with thirty-three trunks.

The late Mr. Edwin W. Stoughton, of New York, left \$3,000 to his cozen man.

Mrs. Brigham Young, XIX, known as Anna Eliza, is lecturing in the Illinois towns.

Lucas will turn away from Niagara in tears and merriment, "A worse hulk than the Atlantic."

Mary Anderson tells herself to sleep by chewing gum, and her favorite song, so she says, is "Gum where my love lies dreaming."

A man by the name of Sleeper has been one of the pillars of a Boston church, and superintendent of its Sunday school for over fifty-two years.

It is thought that "Clara Belle," of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is a man. No name, however, could write so intelligently of woman's dress, except, perhaps, Mr. Jefferson Davis.

Tom Thumb has become a spiritualist, but he is not a medium. He is much too small for a medium. He is hardly half medium.—Norristown Herald.

We're glad Frelinghuysen is secretary of state. His name will touch up the foreign editor, just as bad as Gortchakov's, and the editors of their premises have bothered us, and revenge is sweet.—Boston Post.

Jim O'Rourke is the Oscar Wilde of the diamond. When he gets his mistake he will cut a short time until he has a bunch of bobbylocks to his coat lapel, he is all but too previously consummately irresistible.

General C. A. Whittier's new residence at 272 Beacon street, Boston, will cost \$200,000. It will have walls nine feet high and twenty inches thick, and from fifty to fifty-five rooms, also the "largest wine cellar in the country." On the fourth floor is a great music room, ceiling and paneled in hard wood.

John Rogers was standing in front of the opera house in Pittsburg last week, and some one pointed him out as John Guitau, the brother of the assassin. It was a short time until a crowd collected to stare at the general John, and when he got on to the job, the only smiling he did was at the nearest restaurant, into which he dodged.

General Hancock is as regular as a clock in his habits. Every afternoon at the same hour he takes a nap of a certain length. This is supplemented by a walk around the island, and the young officer on duty as officer of the day is sure to keep sharp lookout and see that the men are all attending to their duties when "the general" makes his rounds.

Fights with Rosewater. Holt County Record.

The Holt county Record no fights with Rosewater.—Norfolk Journal.

Yes, neighbor, we plead guilty to the charge, if endeavoring in our feeble way to point out the ruinous encroachments of the monopolies; if we are coiling around the producers; if we are essaying to incite our farmer to untimely action for their own protection, constitute the crime of "working with Rosewater." If we oppose Mr. Valentine, because we tell, to Holt county farmers, to educate themselves on the political issues and vote as farmers ought, we are sorry for poor Valentine, sorry that such an investigation would be detrimental to his chances but the fault is his. If the Journal can see in every word which advocates the rights of the agricultural classes, against the monied corporations, a spectre to devour Valentine politically, we are sorry for him. We regret that Valentine's record renders him friends susceptible of such fear but we cannot help it. And in conclusion, if it is opposition to Valentine to "fight mit Rosewater"—to add "our little mite to the vast stream of political truths, that flow weekly through the Omaha Bee—though we may regret, yet we prefer to act right.

THE BEE ANNUAL

"Wide Awake and Wary." Waverly (a) Democrat.

We are in receipt of the OMAHA BEE, which gives an annual review of the buildings and public institutions of that metropolis. The BEE is a live, wide-awake paper and culls everything of interest to the reader. Two Things to be Proud Of. Dubuque Independent. The OMAHA BEE has published its annual review of the business of that city. It is printed on heavy paper and profusely illustrated with views of the most notable of the city's buildings. According to these the town has some very fine buildings which would be a credit to any city. The city is growing rapidly and the record made by it last year is one to be proud of. One thing more the citizens should be proud of, and that is THE BEE and its tastefully gotten up review.

Metropolis of the Missouri Valley. K. Hoeg (a) Independent. We have received this week THE OMAHA BEE, containing an Annual Review of the commerce, manufactures and industrial development of Omaha, profusely illustrated. Omaha is the metropolis of the Missouri valley, and THE BEE is keeping pace with its march of progress, being one of the best papers published in the west.

The Sorrows of Hamlet. When Anna Dickinson, as "Hamlet," stoops to pick a posy from the grave of "Ophelia," and her back-sundered "bottom" opens, it will be worth the price of admission to see her grab the waistband of her trousers with one hand and put the fingers of her other hand into her mouth in search of pins.

The Chicago of the West. Greston (a) Advertiser. Omaha will one day be the Chicago of the west and THE BEE The Times of that Chicago.

ALMOST CRAZY. How often do we see the hard-working father straining every nerve and muscle, and doing his utmost to support his family. Imagine his feelings when returning home from a hard day's labor, to find his family prostrate with disease, conscious of unpaid doctors' bills and debts on every hand. It must be enough to drive one almost crazy. All this unhappiness could be avoided by using Electric Bitters, which expels every disease from the system, bringing joy and happiness to thousands. Sold at five cents a bottle. Ish & McMahon. (8)

Our Population Thirty Years Hence. Chicago Tribune. The official figures of foreign immigration into the United States for the year 1881 present some facts, and forebadow the probability of others, that are really startling. The total number of immigrants that came into the United States in the year was 719,000. During the latter part of the year, and especially in December, this tide was about 54 per cent greater than during the corresponding period of 1880. The disturbed state of Europe, and especially in Germany, from which about one-third of our foreign immigrants come, makes it probable that the increase in 1882 over 1881 will be even greater than that of 1881 over 1880, and consequently, that during the current year we shall receive considerably over 1,000,000 foreign immigrants.

When we consider that in this country the natural increase of population during the corresponding periods of 1880, the disturbed state of Europe, and especially in Germany, from which about one-third of our foreign immigrants come, makes it probable that the increase in 1882 over 1881 will be even greater than that of 1881 over 1880, and consequently, that during the current year we shall receive considerably over 1,000,000 foreign immigrants.

When we think that it has taken 200 years for the accumulation of the present 50,000,000 of population in the United States, it seems a first almost incredible that within the lifetime of the great majority of men now living the population will be over three times as great as now; and yet it seems almost beyond question that this will be the case. Population increases with such enormous rapidity, not only in America, but in all parts of the globe, and especially where it has the fostering influence of civilization, that it is one of the great puzzles of human life to know what has thus far prevented every part of the world from being overcrowded with human beings. In Europe, notwithstanding the loss of life by wars and epidemics, and all the decrease of population by emigration, the increase is enormous. In 1830 the whole of Europe contained a little over 200,000,000 of people. The same territory now contains over 300,000,000, thus showing that the average doubling period of European population is about 100 years. England doubles her population about every fifty years, and Scotland in even a shorter period. The continental countries all require a longer period. Spain, France, Belgium and Sweden require a longer period than the countries further east—owing probably to the fact that population is already so impacted on the western coast of Europe that the difficulty of obtaining subsistence checks the rapidity of the increase.

The history of the world shows no such great and persistent movement of population as that now in progress in this country, except that which overflowed from the north upon the Roman empire, nor can it be doubted that there are plenty of men now living who will witness as momentous results in the history of mankind from the present movement of population to America as were experienced from similar causes in the fifth and sixth centuries. These results, however, while quite as important, will necessarily be of a totally different character. Instead of a barbarian horde subverting an established civilization as then, it is the movement of an already civilized and cultivated people into the hitherto unpeopled regions in the centre of the American continent, to create there, within the next half century, cities and improvements, population and industry equal to that in the centre of Europe.

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For Sale By Bemis, FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS.,

No. 228, Full lot fenced and with small building on Capitol Avenue near 25th street, \$700. No. 227, Large lot or block 228 by 370 feet on Hamilton, near 25th street, \$2,500. No. 226, Full corner lot on Jones, near 15th street, \$3,000. No. 225, Two lots on Center street, near Cuming street, \$900. No. 224, Lot on Spruce street, near 6th street, \$500. No. 223, Two lots on Seward, near King street, \$350. No. 222, Lot on Seward, near King street, \$350. No. 221, Half lot on Dodge, near 11th street, \$2,100. No. 220, Four beautiful residence lots, near Creighton College (or will sell parcel), \$5,000. No. 219, Two lots on Charles, near Cuming street, \$400 each. No. 218, Lot on Idaho, near Cuming street, \$400. No. 217, One acre lot on Cuming, near Dutton street, \$750. No. 216, Lot on Farnham, near 18th street, \$4,000. No. 215, Lot 66 by 133 feet on College street, near St. Mary's Avenue, \$500. No. 214, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$275. No. 213, Lot on Farnham, near 20th street, \$750. No. 212, Lot 60 by 99 feet on South Avenue, near Mason street, \$500. No. 211, Corner 1st on Bar, near 23d street, \$2,500. No. 210, 120x132 feet on Harney, near 24th street (will cut it up), \$2,400. No. 209, 71x130 feet on Sherman Avenue (14th street), near Grace, \$1,000. No. 208, 120x132 feet on Douglas street, near 23d street, \$275. No. 207, Lot on 15th street, near Cuming street, \$400. No. 206, Lot on 15th street, near Cuming street, \$400. No. 205, Two lots on Decker, near Irene street, \$200 and \$175 each. No. 204, 100x130 feet by 41 feet on Sherman Avenue (16th street), near Grace, \$2,400. No. 203, Lot 23x30 feet on Dodge, near 10th street, make an offer. No. 202, Lot on 23d street, near Clark, \$500. No. 201, Lot on Hamilton, near King, \$800. No. 200, Lot on 15th, near Nicholas street, \$500. No. 199, Two lots on 16th, near Pacific street, \$1,000. No. 198, Two lots on Castellor, near 10th street, \$150. No. 197, beautiful residence lot on Division street, near Cuming, \$850. No. 196, Lot on Saunders, near Hamilton street, \$850. No. 195, Lot 16th street, near Pacific, \$800. No. 194, Three lots on Saunders street, near Seward, \$1,300. No. 193, Lot on 20th street, near Sherman street, \$500. No. 192, Two lots on 22d, near Grace street, \$600 each. No. 191, two lots on King, near Hamilton street, \$1,200. No. 190, two lots on 17th street, near White Lead Works, \$1,050. No. 189, one full block, ten lots, near the park, \$400. No. 188, lot on Parker, near Irene street, \$300. No. 187, two lots on Cass, near 21st street, (will cut), \$600. No. 186, lot on Center, near Cuming street, \$500. No. 185, lot on Pier, near Seward street, \$650. No. 184, lot on Sherman Avenue, near Iard street, \$1,400. No. 183, lot on Cass, near 14th, \$1,000. No. 182, lot on Pacific, near 14th street, make offers. No. 181, six lots on Farnham, near 24th street, \$145 to \$2,000 each. No. 180, full block on 26th street, near race course, and three lots on Nicholas addition near Saunders and Cassius streets, \$2,000. No. 179, lot on California street, near Creighton college, \$425. No. 178, acre lot, near the head of St. Mary's Avenue, \$1,000. No. 177, lot on 15th street, near White Lead Works, \$525. No. 176, sixteen lots (near shot tower) on the Bellevue road, \$75 per lot. No. 175, 132x132 feet (2 lots) on 18th street, near Poppleton's, \$1,000. No. 174, thirty beautiful lots in Millard and Caldwell's additions on Sherman Avenue, Spring and Stratton streets, near the end of green street car track, \$20 to \$25 each. No. 173, lot on Chicago, near 22d street, \$1,000. No. 172, lot on Caldwell, near Saunders street, \$200. No. 171, corner lot on Charles, near Saunders street, \$750. No. 170, lot on Iard, near 21st, with two em houses, \$2,400. No. 169, two lots on 19th, near Pierce street, \$2,000. No. 168, three lots on Harney, near 10th street, \$2,000. No. 167, 90x132 feet on 9th street, near Leavenworth street, \$5,000. No. 166, 68x92 feet, on Pacific, near 8th street, \$5,000. No. 165, 68x132 feet, on Douglas street, near 10th, \$2,500. No. 164, eighteen lots on 21st, 22d, 23d and Saunders streets, near Grace and Saunders street bridges, \$400 each. No. 163, one-fourth block (180x135 feet), near Isaac Convent of Four Chairs on Hamilton street, near the end of red street car track, \$500. No. 162, lot on Harney, near 9th street, \$1,200. No. 161, lot on California, near 21st, \$1,000. No. 160, lot on Cass, near 22d street, \$1,000. No. 159, lot on Harney, near 18th, \$2,000. 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 very prices and terms. 302 lots in Hancock place, near Hancock Park; prices from \$500 to \$800 each. 220 choice business lots in all the principal business streets of Omaha, varying from \$50 to \$700 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, Saffy, Saunders, Dodge, Washington, Hart, and their good counties in Eastern Nebraska. 615,000 acres best lands in Douglas, 7,000 acres best lands in "risky" country, and large tracts in all the eastern tier of counties. Over 900,000 acres of the best lands in Nebraska or sale by this agency. Exceptional property in very large amounts of "risky" country, located within one to three, four or five miles of the postoffice—some very cheap prices. NEW FARMERS MAP OF OMAHA, published by G. F. Bemis—ten (10) cents each. Money to lend on improved farms; also on improved city property, at the lowest rate of interest. Houses, stores, hotels, farms, lots, lands offices, rooms, &c., to rent or lease.

No. 228, Full lot fenced and with small building on Capitol Avenue near 25th street, \$700. No. 227, Large lot or block 228 by 370 feet on Hamilton, near 25th street, \$2,500. No. 226, Full corner lot on Jones, near 15th street, \$3,000. No. 225, Two lots on Center street, near Cuming street, \$900. No. 224, Lot on Spruce street, near 6th street, \$500. No. 223, Two lots on Seward, near King street, \$350. No. 222, Lot on Seward, near King street, \$350. No. 221, Half lot on Dodge, near 11th street, \$2,100. No. 220, Four beautiful residence lots, near Creighton College (or will sell parcel), \$5,000. No. 219, Two lots on Charles, near Cuming street, \$400 each. No. 218, Lot on Idaho, near Cuming street, \$400. No. 217, One acre lot on Cuming, near Dutton street, \$750. No. 216, Lot on Farnham, near 18th street, \$4,000. No. 215, Lot 66 by 133 feet on College street, near St. Mary's Avenue, \$500. No. 214, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$275. No. 213, Lot on Farnham, near 20th street, \$750. No. 212, Lot 60 by 99 feet on South Avenue, near Mason street, \$500. No. 211, Corner 1st on Bar, near 23d street, \$2,500. No. 210, 120x132 feet on Harney, near 24th street (will cut it up), \$2,400. No. 209, 71x130 feet on Sherman Avenue (14th street), near Grace, \$1,000. No. 208, 120x132 feet on Douglas street, near 23d street, \$275. No. 207, Lot on 15th street, near Cuming street, \$400. No. 206, Lot on 15th street, near Cuming street, \$400. No. 205, Two lots on Decker, near Irene street, \$200 and \$175 each. No. 204, 100x130 feet by 41 feet on Sherman Avenue (16th street), near Grace, \$2,400. No. 203, Lot 23x30 feet on Dodge, near 10th street, make an offer. No. 202, Lot on 23d street, near Clark, \$500. No. 201, Lot on Hamilton, near King, \$800. No. 200, Lot on 15th, near Nicholas street, \$500. No. 199, Two lots on 16th, near Pacific street, \$1,000. No. 198, Two lots on Castellor, near 10th street, \$150. No. 197, beautiful residence lot on Division street, near Cuming, \$850. No. 196, Lot on Saunders, near Hamilton street, \$850. No. 195, Lot 16th street, near Pacific, \$800. No.