THE IMPERIAL AGITATION

The Royalists of France Vigorously Working for Power and Prestige.

Ex-Empress Eugenie Suddenly Appears to Boost Jerome Napoleon.

The Proposed Expulsion of Princes Liable to Precipitate a Crisis.

Radical and Conservative Republicans at Dagger's Point.

General Variety of Foreign News.

FRANCE.

Special Dispatches to THE BEE

A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

PARIS, January 23.—There was a kind of a panic on the bourse yesterday. The events following the Prince Napoleon's manifesto, the restlessness in the deputies, the uncertainty of the fate of the government, bills and newspaper public mind has created a disquietude. Among the properties class the holders of rents and other securities have thrown them on the market for fear that revolutionary measures may depreciate them. President Grevy seems to have been effected by the recent scare.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

PARIS, January 23.—A guard has been stationed at the garden entrance of the Elysees with muskets loaded with ball cartridges. A subscription has been opened in behalf of the families of the condemned anarchists.

A FAMOUS FRENCHMAN DEAD.

PARIS, January 23.—Gustave Dore, the famous painter, is dead.

THE EX-EMPRESS IN PARIS.

PARIS, January 23.—Ex Empress Eugene announces she ignores the republic and comes to Paris to display her sympathy with Prince Jerome. Her presence is a topic almost as exciting as the arrest of the prince. It is said Eugene was cognizant of the manifesto. Her adherents claim her presence means a demonstration in behalf of the name of the family of Napoleon. This, it is observed, is considered rather doubtful, owing to the well known coolness between the ex-empress and prince.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS

in the bureau of the chamber of deputies for members of the committee on bills dealing with pretenders to the throne, is found in favor of the government bills, with certain restrictions. Six are in favor of Floquet's bill, and one in favor of Ballue's. Eighty votes were given for members favoring the government bills, and 120 for those favoring the bills of Floquet. The report of a ministerial crisis is not confirmed. The ministers decided at a council to-day that at to-morrow's sitting of the committee elected to-day they would explain their policy in regard to pretenders.

THE DIFFERENCES IN THE CABINET

have arisen from the discussion of the third clause in the government bill to place the Orleans princes, now in active service, on the retired list. It is understood that the minister of war refuses the adhesion, while it is affirmed that the other members of the cabinet favor Ballue's more stringent amendment decreeing immediate cashiering of the princes. The latter's harsh enactment is the stumbling block over which the ministry promises to break up before long.

A DANGEROUS CRISIS.

LONDON, January 24.—It is hardly possible to overrate the dangerous character the ministerial crisis has assumed. Three cabinet councils were held Tuesday when the new special committee showed a majority against the government. The minister of war and marine resigned but President Grevy urged them not to resign. He said, "You are a soldier and you are a sailor. I am quite sure you would never desert your posts under fire, but if you retire now and leave me without a cabinet that would be desertion." It is certain a ministerial crisis is imminent. The idea of having Prince Jerome tried by the senate appears to have been abandoned. Prince Jerome wanted to see a whole troop of friends under the pretext that they were his counsel. The judge d' instructions allowed Jollibois, bonapartist deputy, to act as his counsel, also making three advocates, but has intimated this will be the last. The police make a search in the office of The Petit Corporal for the manuscript of the article which appeared in that paper, urging imperialists to be active and pressing in proclaiming Prince Victor emperor of France.

THE EX-EMPRESS

is staying at the hotel Durbin, in the very apartment occupied by Napoleon before his election as president. To the interviewer she said, "I have come to France, using my right, to testify to Napoleon, prisoner, my sympathy and forgetfulness of all past discords. I also come to comfort Princess Mathilde. What I am doing is only a family affair. I will make no political manifestation in the presence of a government of which I know nothing."

The rooms in the hotel are taken for a week in the name of Countess Pierreford. Many noted bonapartists flock to hotel Durbin. It is stated that both Eugenie and Princess Mathilde have received polite hints that they would do well to betake themselves out of the country. Another authority says: 'Ex-Empress Eugenie wishes it distinctly understood that her presence in France at the present juncture must not be interpreted as having any political significance."

De Cassagnac, writing in The Paris, says: "The empress, with chivalrous generosity, has forgotten Prince Jerome's past, his revolt, intrigues and ambitions, and merely considered her place where the name Napoleon was being persecuted. This step by that admirable, noble woman is perfectly natural and logical."

PRACTICALLY DEFUNCT.

At the third cabinet council, at 9 o'clock last evening, matters were left practically unsettled. The cabinet will reach a decision this morning. Late Tuesday evening it was announced that all ministers except Duclerc, Billet and Jaurrequibury had resigned. In case the present cabinet is definitely overturned, the Freycinet-Floquet ministry is spoken of.

The Standard's special says the Duclerc cabinet is virtually defunct. The political panic is unabated, and fundholders are throwing their stocks on the market. The want of a guiding star is universally felt. The possibility of a military pronunciamento is freely talked about throughout Bourgeoise classes. There is a reaction against the regime of dollars and journalists, and a yearning for the saving sward. It is certain the chambers will adopt Floquet's proposal. Gambetta's death has thrown the whole working machine of France out of gear.

RETURNS OF THE FRENCH VINTAGE

for 1882 show a decrease of three and a quarter million hectlitres as compared with 1881, and 16,000,000 hectlitres as compared with the average the last ten years.

The ex empress received a number of friends to-day and entertained Princess Mathilde.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE JEWS IN HUNGARY.

PETH, January 23.—In the lower house to-day Jokay energetically advocated placing Jews on complete equality with adherents of other creeds. His remarks were greeted with cheers. Tisza, president of the council, said the prejudice against the Jewish race would expire through social influences only. If society showed itself unequal to the task, then would exceptional legislation become necessary.

THE COST OF RECOINING.

BERLIN, January 23.—It is stated the cost of realizing the proposal of bimetalalists to recoin silver of Germany is estimated at 20,000,000 marks.

A ROYAL MATCH.

MADRID, January 23.—At the court reception to-day, King Alfonso announced that he had received from Prince Louis Ferdinand, of Bavaria, a formal demand for the hand of Infanta Marie Della Paz.

THEATER BURNED.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 23.—The theater in Milan burned. There was no performance at the time, and no loss of life.

DEATH BY STARVATION.

LONDON, January 23.—Reports have reached Sligo of deaths by starvation on the Island of Innismurray.

THE LIGHTS WERE BURNING.

HAMBURG, January 23.—According to a statement the steamship Cimbria at 2 o'clock Friday morning Captain Hansen received a report that the Cimbria's lights were all burning properly. The breach made by the collision was so great that the Cimbria immediately lay right over with a position with her deck under water. The 39 persons brought into Coax Haven had been the occupants of two boats. The other 17 persons saved were brought in by the Thela.

NO MORE FOUND.

No more persons have landed from the Cimbria. A sailing vessel passing westward may have picked up some of the persons. The four steamers have not yet returned.

GRASPING MONOPOLIES.

Valuable Franchises for Nothing.

NEW YORK, January 18.—The down town streets of this city were torn up all last summer to enable steam supplying companies to lay their pipes. The privilege of keeping the streets in an impassable condition and of putting the public to great inconvenience cost the companies not a cent, except what they paid to have their schemes logrolled through the city council. Now that the pipes are laid, the companies and their property are a greater nuisance than ever. The pipes are of a poor quality, and two or three little explosions have occurred, fortunately without serious consequences. In several places, too, the steam escapes to the surface, and comes hissing up through the cracks in the pavement. The appearance of Exchange place, where a dozen little volcanoes seem to be in a state of violent agitation, is enough to turn the thoughts of the prudent to the value of insuring their lives for the benefit of their families. The escaping steam is a source of consternation to horses, and the situation gives pleasure to no man or beast, except the small boy who plugs up the holes to produce a small-sized explosion. The business houses along the street denounce the whole thing as an outrage, and it would not be surprising if application were made to the courts to compel the companies either to put down safe pipes or to keep steam out of them. It is thought here that Chicago would not be likely to tolerate the impositions of all sorts that are shouldered upon the scarcely-complaining New York public.

The most valuable public franchises are given away for no consideration—at least for none that benefits the public. Elevated roads take from the public Battery park, the only fresh air-breathing spot south of Central park in the city, and don't pay a for it. Their roads damage a good deal of business and residence property from 25 to 50 per cent, but they pay no damages. A citizen gets a verdict against them of $30,000 damages, but the roads have friends at court and readily procure an injunction restraining themselves from paying anything. At a little town some twenty miles up the river the citizens raised money to build a pier. Vanderbilt gets a bill through the legislature allowing the New York Central road to buy any or all property lying between the tracks and the east bank of the Hudson river. Vanderbilt scoops in the pier and refuses to let steamboats come up to it, which is a good thing for the business of the railroad. Through some hocus-pocus that will make very interesting reading when all the facts are published. A few capitalists gobbled the whole of Coney island when it was a barren waste. It was public property, and they got hold of it only by legislative assistance. Millions of dollars should have been paid for the privilege of this magnificent ocean front; the capitalists, however, got it for a song. A dozen men, in a word, have monopolized for their own aggrandizement natural advantages which by tortuous means they have secured practically for nothing.

A DYING CONFESSION.

Mrs. Stillwell Admits That She Assisted in Four Foul Murders.

Details of the Most Startling Crimes Ever Perpetrated in Modern Times.

Written by the One to Whom the Woman Told Her Tragic Story.

Special to Philadelphia Press.

FREDERICKTOWN, O., January 17.—Mrs. Emma Stilwell, the woman who declared that she had committed four foul murders, died last night. A few minutes before she breathed her last she positively maintained that the confession she had previously made was true in every particular. Her dying agonies were painful in the extreme, and within a few minutes of her decease she horrified all present by her profanity and hardened declarations. A Presbyterian clergyman, of Waterford, was entreated by the woman's father in law to visit the unhappy wretch several weeks before her death. To this gentleman and to her father in-law she made the statement which follows, and which was written by the clergyman to whom she related the details of her crimes.

"A few days ago I visited the home of Mr. Marion Stillwell, a gentleman who resides near Waterford, Knox county, O., as a minister to see and converse with Mrs. Emma Stillwell, his daughter-in-law, who was lying here in what was evidently the last stages of an incurable consumption. She and her husband went to their father's in November last, from Ottumwa, Ia., and since that time she had been sinking rapidly under the power of the disease. About ten days ago her physicians candidly informed her that there was no hope of her recovery from the fatal affliction. This statement greatly distressed her.

"In another bed in the same room there slept another woman, one hundred and one years of age, suffering the physical misery incident to such extreme age. And in a cradle near the hearth was the sick and dying child (nine months old) of the savage mother, who has confessed to a series of crimes unparalleled in the annals of modern civilization for their number, their nature, and their cold-blooded atrocity. The innocent and unsuspecting husband of this unfeeling wife was that night groaning under the smart of a terrible cancer which had that day been cut from his swollen face. In the midst of these painful surroundings, Mrs. Emma Stillwell turned to her father-in-law, Marion Stillwell, and said:

MURDERING A HUSBAND.

I was born in St. Joe county, Ind in 1851. When only sixteen years of age I was married to Benjamin Swigard, a German mechanic, in Marysville, Mo. He was a man of industrious, though at times intemperate habits. With him I lived nine years, becoming the mother of three children. My maiden name was Emma Hoard. I can speak the French, German and Latin languages as well as the English. My mother's name was Susan Hoard. I have a brother in Missouri named Chester. In 1876 my mother and brother, aided me in murdering my husband for his money. One evening he came home drunk. They threw him down on the floor, and I struck him on the back of the head with the pole of an axe, and he soon expired.

As soon as we saw he was really dead we laid him upon a bed on his face, when mother and brother left for their own home in another part of the town. I took the children and went to a neighbor's. Here I asked for lodging and protection from Ben, my husband, who, I said, had come home terribly intoxicated, and I craved their sympathy and shelter till such time as sobriety and reason might return to this man whom they knew to be a faithful husband and kind father when not crazed with liquor. All the favors I sought were readily granted. I spent a sleepless night. Its hours were periods of grief, intervening with remorse. Rising early and leaving the children, I repaired at day's dawn to our sad and bloody home. I soon gave the alarm that Ben was dead—murdered during the night for his money. This view seemed for a time to pass as true, but afterwards the three—mother, brother and I—were arrested, but acquitted for want of adequate evidence. We got Swigard's money, about $1,000, and deeds to some lots in the town where we then lived.

SMOTHERING A GUEST.

After this we kept a lunch and lodging house in Marysville, Mo. A stranger stopped one evening for supper and lodging. That night we three took his life in order to get his money. After smothering him with a feather bed we struck him on the head with a hammer. We concealed his body in a pile of rubbish in the suburbs of the town. These remains were not discovered for weeks, and when found were so much changed by natural decay as to have been unrecognizable by the man's most intimate friend; his name or home we never learned.

In 1878, I first met your son, I. V. Stillwell. After a short acquaintance we were married. At Burlington Junction, Mo., I first made his acquaintace, but we were not married till we moved to Rockport, Atchinson county, Mo. Not long after we went to Rulo, Neb., where my first child, by Stillwell, was born. We named it Gertie, but its father did not know, till we had been married a year and a half, that I had ever been married before, or was the mother of three children. Learning this he was deeply grieved, and profoundly indignant, so much so that he left me and went to Denver, Col. Soon after I followed him. By confessing sorrow for my deception, and making many good promises for the future, I was again taken into his favor. Husband dearly loved Gertie, and she thus became an active and efficient function of our reunion. Again we lived lovingly together. Leaving Denver in a few months, we returned again to Rulo, where my husband became a railroader.

CHOKING A DAUGHTER.

I never really loved Gertie. She was from birth puny, fretful and unprepossessing. And my brother Chester, my mother, my aunt Betsy Sumstine and myself murdered the child among us. We made a strong decoction of peach-leaf tea, and we poured it down the girl's throat, holding her nose till she ceased to breathe. My aunt made the tea, Chester poured it in the child's mouth, mother held its nose and I kept it on my knee till I felt the last quiver of life die away. My brother was about to strike the child on the head with the shoe hammer, but we told him that the mark would show. As soon as we saw that Gertie was dead we washed her and dressed her in funeral garb, laid her out and awaited with some degree of anxiety the return of her father that night from the railroad. We told him that the child had taken a spasm, to which, at times, it was predisposed, and to our amazement and grief had died in our hands. He suspected nothing.

KILLING A MOTHER.

After Gertie's burial I feared to live any longer in that place. We soon removed to Ottumwa, Ia., where we remained till last November, when I got so sick that we thought best to come home to Ohio, where I am now dying. But let me tell you that when in the west brother and I attempted twice, after Gertie's death, to murder her father. We fixed upon a night for the deed. Twice Chester and I went into his room when we thought him asleep, designing to take his life. Both times he was awake, and excitingly inquired what we were after. We excused ourselves by saying that we were hunting a rat, or checking the noise of a rattling window, thus fully allaying all suspicion. At last, we agreed to send for mother to aid us in Stillwell's murder. On the journey mother met with a railroad accident which so disabled her that she lay a helpless invalid at our house for six months. During all this time my innocent, kind, unsuspecting husband treated her in a manner truly humane. He paid all her surgical and medical bills, and, when she died, all funeral expenses—even planting a plain stone to her her grave.

Must I say it! Mother died by my own hand, and by mine alone! She had murdered my father; also an illegitimate child sent to her to put out of the way. She is said to have done this deed for pay—a few dollars. She had aided in the deeds I have just told you. We had sued the railroad officers for the injury done her; so I despatched her one night with the hammer which was used in the death of others.

This confession the dying woman made to the writer and to Stillwell, her father in-law, and when the substance of this terrible recital was read to her she assented to its truthfulness.

W. M. F.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Its Products and Necessities—Why the River Must Be Improved.

Washington American Register.

While the cotton crop of the United States was, in 1860, 3,200,000 bales, New Orleans received 2,200,000; now when the crop is 6,000,000 bales, New Orleans handles only 1,400,000 bales. In 1860 New Orleans received 78,000 hogsheads of tobacco; now the tobacco crop is doubled, and New Orleans does not sell or export 10,000 hogsheads. In 1860 New Orleans received 22 per cent of the imports of the United States; now New Orleans does not import 2 per cent of the whole. In 1860 New Orleans sent to South America 35,000 barrels of flour; now not a barrel. Of 200,000,000 pounds of coffee imported annually, 70 per cent coming from Rio Janeiro, only 20,000,000 pounds enter New Orleans, and yet the valley of the Mississippi consumes 165,000,000 pounds. A ship captain will give a bill of lading at Rio, requiring him to deliver a cargo of coffee in Chicago or St. Louis via New York City, using a ship of 5,000 tons burden, for less money than it costs him to deliver it in New Orleans in a ship of 2,500 tons. The secret, which is no secret, consists in the fact that New Orleans is inaccessible by the largest ships from the sea, and great railroads from the west employ Eads and the river commission to prevent the incoming of great vessels capable of carrying "grain in bulk" at New York rates from New Orleans to the world's markets. While the congress of the United States deliberately invests hired agents of the railroads with supreme power over the fortunes of the people of the valley of the Mississippi, they will be robbed annually of not less than $200,000,000 or the sum they would save by resorting to water instead of railway transportation; while the government expends countless millions at Hell Gate and other points about New York that ships drawing forty feet may have access to that city, this railway-ruled government is content while these railways subject western farmers to an annual loss of $200,000, because the Mississippi, at the behests of railway owners or their agents, the river commission, must remain forever a "mare clausum."

There is no plainer duty imposed upon that body, which should promote universal commercial and agricultural prosperity, than this involving the opening of as perfect a waterway from the sea to New Orleans as from the Atlantic to the wharves of New York City. If Hell Gate must be blown out in the one case, a ship channel must be carved out in the other. Instead of this the valley of the Mississippi is given over by congress to the tender mercies of a rival commission, to which the people of the west never dreamed of being subjected when they elected congressmen whose duty it was to open a sea going route for farmers of the great valley to the Gulf of Mexico. Congress had no right to delegate its authority, and, least of all, to members of a commission who might be facile agents of great corporations (even if they were not selected by Mr. Hayes), simply because they were known to be proper representatives of the omnipotent railways.

If the policy of congress be reversed and the river commission abolished, that the west may have an open water route to consumers of western products, not only will western farmers be enabled to sell all they now produce, but production will be stimulated so such an extent that railways will gain in other business and augmented quantity of freight transported all that is lost in prices now paid for this service. The district now uninhabited and uncultivated, fifty miles wide and 600 in length, from Cairo to the gulf, is the richest on the globe, and, with outlets and Egyptian instead of levee building methods of irrigation and drainage, its fecundity will never be impaired. It would quintuple the cotton and sugar crops of the south, and the navigable river with a ship canal to the sea, adding 10 cents to the value of every bushel of grain for the producer and 10 cents for the consumer, because of cheapened transportation, the country's wealth would be as illimitable as farms of the Mississippi valley infinitely exuberant.

If representatives of states and cities of the Valley of the Mississippi would perfect the healthfulness of great constituencies; if they would agrandize the cities and states; if they would make New Orleans the depository of wheat and cotton for all nations, to be delivered in Liverpool and London at prices defying competition with those fixed by crops of Russia and Egypt, and India; if statesmen would restore the prosperity of New Orleans and add infinitely to the wealth of the whole country, they need only to divert the superabundant floods of the Mississippi into the Gulf and make New Orleans accessible to steamers such as must pass through Hell Gate. In fact, if the Mississippi debouched into Massachusetts Bay, federal legislation long ago would have enabled the Great Eastern to cast anchor at St. Louis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, December 30, 1882.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OMAHA," in the city of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, and State of Nebraska, has complied with all the provisions of the "Act of Congress to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes," approved July 12th, 1882

NOW, THEREFORE, I, John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Omaha," in the city of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebrask, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, namely, until the close of business on December 31, 1902.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and seal of office this 30th day of December, 1882.

(SEAL) JOHN J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 209. jan 4 1m

Matter of Application of A. B. Snowden for Liquor License.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that A. B. Snowden did upon the 15th day of Jan. A. D. 1882, file his application to the Mayor and City Council of Omaha for license to sell Malt, Spiritous and Vinous liquors at No. 312 south 13th sthest, Third ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 1st day of February, 1883, to the 11th day of April 1883.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from Jan. 15, A. D., 1882, the said license will be granted

A. B. SNOWDEN, Applicant.

The Omaha Bee newspaper will publish the above notice one each week for two weeks at the expense of the applicant. The city of Omaha is not to be charged therewith.

j15-2t J. J. L. C. JAWETT, City Clerk.

Matter of Application of Mrs. Josephine Kaufman for Liquor License.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. J. Kaufman did upon the 6th day of Jan. A. D. 1883, file her application to the Mayor and City Council of Omaha, for license to sell Malt, Spiritous and Vinous Liquors at No. 804 N. 16th street, 5th ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 23rd day of January, 1883, to the 11th day of April, 1883.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from Jan. 6th A. D. 1883, the said license will be granted.

Mrs. Josephine Kaufman, Applicant.

The Omaha Bee newspaper will publish the above notice one each week for two weeks at the expense of the applicant. The city of Omaha is not to be charged therewith.

J. J. L. C. JAWETT, City Clerk.
11-2t

HOUSES AND LOTS.

No. 19—Full lot and new house, 8 rooms, two below and one up-stairs. Eight foot ceiling below and even above. Brick foundation, cellar, etc. A bargain, $600.

No. 18—Large two story house, 10 rooms, two large cellars, good well and cistern, bath, etc., on Webster and 22d street, $6,000.

No. 17—Lot 50x185 feet, new house of two rooms brick foundation 100 barrel cistern on Hamilton street near Poor Clare Convent $600.

No. 16—House and lot on 17th near Clark St. house 5 room, etc. $1200.

No. 15—House of 3 rooms full lot on Pierce St. near 19th $1500

No. 21—New house of 7 rooms, with corner lot, half mile west of Turntable of red street cars on Saunders St. $1000.

No. 5—House of eight rooms, barn etc. lot 50x165 feet $2500.

Vacant Lots.

No. 252—Two full lots on 19th Street near Lake St. $1600.

No. 331—Twenty five lots in Parkers addition just north of the end of red street car line $400 each easy terms.

No. 329—Four lots on Delaware St. near Hanscom park, $660.

No. 331—One half lot on South avenue, near St. Mary's avenue, $500.

No. 340—Eighteen (18) lots on 21st, 22nd, 23rd and Saunders street, near Grace, $600 each, and on easy terms.

No. 346—Six beautiful residence lots on Catherine street, near Hanscom park, $4,500.

Twelve beautiful residence lots on Hamilton street, near end of old street car track; high and sightly, $350 to $600.

Several acre and half acre corner lots on Cuming, Burt and California streets, in Lowe's second addition and Park Place—near Academy of Sacred Heart.

Lots in "Prospect Place" on Hamilton and Charles street, just west of the end of Red Street Car track and Convent of the Sisters of Poor Clare, one and one half mile from postoffice and one mile from U. P. shops, $150 to $500 each, only 5 per cent down and 5 per cent per month.

Lots in Lowe's addition one-half mile west of end of Red Street Car track near Convent of Poor Clare Sisters in Shinn's addition, $125 to $300 each, and on very easy terms.

Lots in Horbach's 1st and 2nd additions, Shinn's, Park Place, Lowe's 2nd addition Regan's Lake's, Nelson's, Hanscom Place, Redick's additions etc., etc.

Lots in "Ore it Fonder addition" just one-quarter mile south-east of Union Pacific and B. and M. R. R. depots, $250 to $1,500 each, very easy terms.

Business Lots.

Three good business lots on Dodge near 12th street, 22x120 feet each, $1,500 each, or $4,500 for all, easy terms.

Two good business lots on Farnam street, 33x66 feet each, with frame buildings thereon, renting for about $600 per year each; price $4,250 each.

44x132 feet on Farnam near 10th street, corner $12,000.

Splendid Warehouse lot on Union Pacific right of way, north of track and east of Jail Work—being 137 feet north frontage on Mason street, by about 100 feet west frontage on 10th st.

Farms and wild lands in Douglas, Sarpy, Dodge, Washington, Burt, Wayne, Stanton, and other good counties in eastern Nebraska for sale. Taxes paid, rents collected, and money loaned on improved city and country property at low rates of interest.

BEMIS' NEW CITY MAP, FOUR FEET WIDE AND SEVEN FEET LONG, WITH EVERY ADDITION RECORDED OR CONTEMPLATED UP TO DATE. "OFFICIAL MAP OF THE CITY." $5.00 EACH.

GEO. P. BEMIS,
Real
Estate
Agency,
15th and Douglas St.,
Omaha . . Neb.