

THE OMAHA BEE

Omaha Office, No. 916 Farnam St. Council Bluffs Office, No. 7 Pearl St. Street, Near Broadway. New York Office, Room 65 Tribune Building.

Published every morning, except Sunday, the only Monday morning daily. One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00. Per Week, 25 Cents.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., ROPS; E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

There have been numerous failures in almost every state except Nebraska. In this state there can be no assignment except to the sheriff.

ELI PERKINS is lecturing in London, and the cholera has just arrived there on board a French vessel. The Londoners will soon be able to decide which is the worse infliction.

A Nebraska girl, who is paying a visit to the Pacific coast, with one fell swoop destroys the illusion that husbands are to be had for the taking in California.

OMAHA'S ovations to delegates, both democratic and republican, do not draw as well as a minstrel show or a circus.

On Saturday night a party of cowboys belonging to a "wild west" show made a raid upon a disreputable quarter of Chicago, firing off their revolvers and raising a loud disturbance for which they were jailed.

The cholera has caused a panic among American tourists in Europe, and they are hastening to England, and from there they will return home.

THE eighteenth annual national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic begins at Minneapolis to-day.

STATE elections held prior to the presidential election in November, materially possess more interest during the presidential year than at any other time.

These Indians were sent away so that they could have all the country to themselves. You ought to see how they have fenced up the country to keep out the settlers.

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PASSENGERS' RIGHTS.

The decision recently rendered by the supreme court of Illinois in the case of W. J. Connell against the Pennsylvania Railroad company, is attracting considerable attention, and is being criticized and condemned by the legal journals, as well as the public press of the country.

It is conceded by the opinion of the court that the ticket held by Mr. Connell was a proper, valid ticket, and although purchased in this city from an agent of the Washburn railway company was as binding on the Pennsylvania railway company, as though purchased at the office of the latter company.

It is further admitted by the court, that the conductor had no right to demand additional fare from Mr. Connell, but should have accepted his ticket; and that Mr. Connell would have been justified in refusing to pay fare and in leaving the train. But it is held, that notwithstanding all this, it was Mr. Connell's duty, when notified by the conductor that he would not receive the ticket, to pay his fare under protest, or leave the train, and sue the company and recover for a breach of contract to carry, and that he cannot sue and recover for damages sustained in consequence of the act of the conductor in expelling him from the train.

In other words, according to the decision of the supreme court of Illinois, a passenger holding a valid ticket, must pay fare as demanded, and trust to an action for the recovery of the money wrongfully extorted. To hold this to be the law would amount practically to a denial of justice. The conductor on every division from New York to San Francisco, upon making some trivial or unfounded objection to the ticket of a passenger, could compel such passenger to pay double fare, and the passengers only recourse would be to sue each company between those remote points, and recover for a breach of contract. To suppose that this would be done in one case out of fifty is absurd.

The traveling public would simply be at the mercy of the railroads. It is to be regretted that a court so reputable and distinguished for its able and important decisions, as is the Supreme Court of Illinois, should make such a departure from the rules of law and justice as is made on this question of passenger's rights.

It is stated by the editor of the Chicago Legal News, that no case is to be found which goes to the extent of the decision made in Mr. Connell's case, and we agree with the additional statement made in that connection, that if there are any, "they should be disregarded as announcing bad law and a dangerous doctrine."

It is a doctrine that places the traveling public, not only at the mercy of warring railroad companies who dishonor the drafts of their accredited agents, but exposes the patrons of the railroads to blackmail and brutal treatment from conductors. Under this decision a venal conductor may bleed passengers, who prefer to pay twice rather than be detained, and a capricious conductor may reject a ticket which is perfectly regular and subject any patron of the road that has incurred his displeasure to much annoyance and often to considerable expense without incurring liabilities for the railroad company.

THE UNASSISTED CHEYENNES. That Indian scare in eastern Montana has not yet materialized. It now seems that the ranchmen, who want the Indians to leave that part of the country as they are occupying too much grazing land, are responsible for the lies that have been circulated concerning the Cheyennes.

George Tockham, of Birney, Montana, located near the Cheyennes, writes to Commissioner Price that there are 750 Cheyennes there and in that vicinity. They have sixty-five dwelling houses, covering as many homesteads, and are doing very well, and this too without assistance from the government, as others have.

They recently returned from a hunt on the Powder river with 500 deer and 17 bison, and yet the stock men say that there is no game in that part of the country. Mr. Tockham says that these Indians have killed no cattle, and he concludes his letter to Commissioner Price as follows: "The stockmen are making up these lies to get the Indians sent away so that they can have all the country to themselves. You ought to see how they have fenced up the country to keep out the settlers. These fences which are miles in length, should be torn down and the country thrown open to settlement; but everybody but myself is afraid to do this on account of cow boys. I again ask you to send some assistance to these Indians at once, such as breeding cattle, plows, wagons and harness, and the staple articles of food—rice, flour, bacon, sugar and coffee, as well as citizens' clothing. Buy their deer-skins, as they are now doing."

These Indians ought certainly to be encouraged and assisted in every possible way, as they are the first Indians to make a start of their own accord towards self-support and civilization. They have already advanced further than many tribes that have been fed and clothed and taught for years by the government. They separated from the regular reservation Indians some time ago, and located themselves in Eastern Montana. They have had no government agent or reservation, and have prospered. The government will at least see that they are not disturbed, and the stockmen might as well abandon the idea of gaining possession of the government land which they now hold by virtue of occupancy. These Cheyennes have certainly found a warm friend and strong advocate in Mr. Tockham, who has so forcibly presented their case, and it is hoped that he will continue in the good work that he has undertaken.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The Denver Tribune says of the near future a great rush of

people to Colorado to escape the cholera.

The best way to escape the cholera, says that enterprising journal, is to flee to the mountains—of Colorado—as cholera has not been known to exist in high mountains, and this accounts for the fact that a large portion of the flying French are taking refuge in the Pyrenees. "Cholera has never existed as high an altitude as that of Denver," says the Tribune, "but if it should come here people could keep ascending the mountains until they reached the region of perpetual snow where the disease could no more survive than in the Arctic sea. No place in the civilized world is so well fortified against the visits of the Asiatic destroyer as Colorado. She is the safest refuge that the panic-stricken people of the low lands will be able to find."

LIEUTENANT KISLINGBURY, of the Greeley expedition, who died in the Arctic regions on the 1st of June, was for nearly four years employed in the general service detachment at military headquarters in Omaha. In 1869 he was promoted to lieutenant in the Pawnee Scouts. When this organization was disbanded Lieutenant Kislingbury went to Detroit and soon after was given an appointment in the regular army. He was about 40 years of age and would have been, upon his return, entitled to promotion in his regiment, the Eleventh infantry.

MR. GEORGE WASHINGTON BREWSTER has very modestly given the name of Brewster to a quarter section of land in the northwestern part of the state, and the unorganized territory in which it is located he calls Blaine county. It is almost superfluous to say that George has already started a newspaper at Brewster, Blaine county, and that he will be postmaster at that place after the 4th of next March.

The voice of the press everywhere is unanimous in declaring against any more Arctic expeditions, at least under the direction of the government. If enthusiasts, says the Boston Globe, desire to risk their lives in such business, let them do so on their own responsibility, but let congress refuse hereafter to countenance government connivance at Arctic suicide.

The Nebraska delegation led the New Mexico surveyor generalship, yet they still maintain the man with the lummated name at Vera Cruz—and while we have Vera Cruz we have power.—Platts-mouth Herald.

If Sam Chapman wants to go down to Vera Cruz this summer he will be accommodated. He is just the kind of a man that Yellow Jack can't phase.

When the new stock yards are opened, within the next thirty days, Omaha will have an excellent beef and cattle market. In due time, and that before another year expires we shall have a quotable grain market. Our board of trade ought to take steps at an early day to establish a livestock, grain and provision exchange.

If the Arctic explorers had brought back with them a few polar jackets to distribute over this country just about this time, they would have at least contributed to the general comfort.

A FRENCH comedy company has been massacred in Algiers by Arabs. Some of our American comedy companies ought to be sent to Algiers.

GENERAL LOGAN will be at the Grand Army encampment at Minneapolis, but Paul Vandervoort, where is he?

A WAIT STORY OF LOGAN. How "Black Jack" stood Faith Over the Fatherless. It was in the summer of 1865, and the army under Sherman had fallen back from its position before Atlanta and swept around to Hood's rear. General Logan leading the advance. I remember the country was densely wooded, and the magnificent forests of pine, oak and chestnut towered on either side of the road over which we marched. Just as we turned a bend in the road we emerged suddenly into a small clearing. A rude log cabin, surrounded by evergreen shrubbery, stood in the clearing, and hanging from one of the bushes we noticed a yellow cloth.

"sacred soil" of Virginia but a few months after his marriage and conscription into the service, and the child was fatherless.

By this time quite a number of officers had gathered about the cabin. Presently some one suggested that the baby ought to be christened with full military honors, and it being duly explained to her that "christian" was all the same as to "baptize," she replied, with "alacrity": "Oh, yes! baptize! I reckon, 'you'ns has got any proscher along?" "That was all the boys wanted, and an orderly was at once sent back to the general commanding, with the compliments of the surgeon and a request that a chaplain belonging to one of the regiments in the advance brigade might be allowed to return with the messenger to the cabin. Upon this, General Logan, (for he it was) immediately remarked that the names mentioned were in themselves sufficient to satisfy him that some deity was on hand, but that, nevertheless, the chaplain might go. Then, inviting the colonel, who happened to be riding with him at the time, he set out himself for the scene, spurring Old John to a gallop, and soon had joined the party at the cabin.

"General," said the doctor, as the former dismounted, "you are just the man we're after."

"For what?" "For a godfather," replied the doctor. "The matter was explained to him, and as the doctor led the way into the house, the boys who had gathered around the General in the expectation that the event would furnish an occasion for a display of his characteristic humor, noticed there was something in Black Jack's face that they were not wont to see there, and that in his eyes there was a certain humid tenderness far different from their usual flashing brightness. He stood for a moment silently gazing at the unhappy mother and fatherless child, and their pitiful surroundings, and then, returning to those about him, said tersely: "That looks rough."

Then glancing around at the ruins of the cabin, and addressing the men in the cabin, he called out: "Say, boys, can't you stir things up a little? Fix up that roof. There are plenty of 'stakes' around that old stable—and push back the log into place, and help the old lady to clear out the litter, and—I don't think it would hurt you any to leave a part of your rations!"

"Promised to do this suggestion, the boys loosed their muskets against the logs and, while some of them cut brush, others swept up the splinters and pine-knots that the shot and shell had strewn over the floor, and not one of them forgot to go to the corner of the cabin and empty his haversack! It made a pile of commissary stores, consisting of meat, coffee, sugar, hard-tack and chickens (probably forged from her next door neighbor) surpassing any that this poor "cracker" woman had probably ever seen or possessed at one time.

This done, the next thing in order was the christening, and the chaplain now came forward to perform his sacred office. "What are you going to give her for a name? I want nothing right here, now," said grandmother. "She was told that the name should be satisfactory, and forthwith she brought out the baptismal bowl—which on this occasion consisted of a gourd—full of water fresh from the spring. General Logan now took the baby, wrapped in its swaddling clothes of homespun, and held it while the chaplain went through with the ceremony. The latter was brief and characterized with due solemnity, the spectators behaving with becoming reverence, and thus the battle-born babe was christened Shell-Anna. Before parting the General cast a candid eye to pay the money in a safe place, lest some "bummer" should steal it, in spite of everything," and then, ordering a guard to be kept over her cabin until the last stragler had passed by, he rode away. The old lady's good-bye was: "Waal! them that 'Yanks' is the bestest critters I ever seen!"

BEN BUTLER on Tom Hendricks. In the fall of 1875, Ben Butler traveled through the West and made a few political speeches. Mr. Hendricks, hearing of Ben's advent, told the people at a public meeting to look out for their spoons. Whereupon, Old Ben took the next train for Indianapolis, hired a hall and made a speech in which he said: "Mr. Hendricks degrades the position he seeks and the one he has held no more as to say to the people of North Vernon: 'Gen. Butler is coming over here and you must look out for your spoons.' Now that is slander; the democracy, thank God, can find nothing else to use in the way of argument. My record has been closely examined for the last ten years, and this is the culmination. * * *

"I have been the personal friend and honored guest of every democratic president since 1845; nay, I was the friend, neighbor and family guest of President Pierce, who appointed Thomas A. Hendricks as a candidate office to pay for his vote. (Applause.) If Mr. Hendricks wants anything more of that I can tell a good deal more about the transaction. [Tremendous cheering and cries of 'go on. Give it to him. Tell it all!' etc.] I do not come here to bear false witness against my neighbors, or true friends, and I am certain that should be confidential and ought not to be told. I am not here for that purpose; I only say that Mr. Hendricks makes a very large draught on my gentlemanly instincts. [Loud applause and cries of 'go on!'] Whoever believes that I, a major-general of the United States, with life and honor at stake, can be so easily deceived by the war, went round picking up spoons, knows he would have done it if he had been in my place. [Tremendous cheering.] That is his conception of the office of a major-general. That is his idea of what a man should do if he had the courage to go where he could do it, as I have. [Cheers.]

"But Mr. Hendricks said in his speech made against the enfranchisement of the black man, that he had never volunteered himself, nor encouraged anybody else to volunteer, and therefore, he can be excused. But what must be the depth of the man's heart who can believe to be a man himself so far as to utter such sort of things? If some drunken, whiskey-soaked leading rascal should say it, I could pardon him—God knows he does the best he knows how; but here is a man who lived awhile with gentlemen, a man who has been in the United States army, and a man who does me my acquaintance at New Orleans has taken my hand in friendship, the hand he knows to be the hand of a great, or else a lion. [Cries of 'He does lie; of course he does.' Cheers.]

"I have done with this once and forever; but I want to lay two or three facts before you for the use of your friends and your Hendricks. They say I took \$3,500,000 from the people of New Orleans. There are my accounts at the war department; they have been examined by every rebel and every rebel ex-

amined from that day to this, and no hole has been found in the account. [Great cheering.] Go through and look, and when you have looked through, tell the other side of the story. Don't put down a part and leave out the rest. Let God treat you as he did Ananias and Sapphira. I fed 35,900 starving women and children, most of them the wives of rebels in the army. From the 6th day of September, 1862, I employed 1,100 men in cleaning up the streets, in cleaning the canals, and making it healthy for the widows, children and wives of the confederate soldiers. I gave them 400 feet square of land at the Custom House, that has since sold for \$250,000 foot, amounting to quite \$1,000,000. I maintained the hospital of the Sisters of Charity at an expense of \$2,000 a month, and another catholic hospital at an expense of \$3,000 a month. I made their children go to school, and furnished the teachers. [Cheers.] I policed their city, kept it in order, so that from that 6th day of June forward a child or a woman could walk through the city of New Orleans with more safety than they could go up the stairs into the Sentinel office. [Laughter and cheers.] "I thought it was not exactly right to tax the loyal people of the north, who had already had so much to bear, to pay for all this, and so I made the rich men and the property of New Orleans pay for it. [Cries of 'Right! Right!' and cheers.] This is a part of the history of this country that is notorious, and has been printed and published for years, and men who can read and understand ought to know it. You can go to the treasury department, Washington, and find that I sent home from New Orleans in good, hard, sound dollars about \$500,000 to the treasury of the United States. Well, now, with that power of administration for good or evil, suppose Thomas A. Hendricks had been there doing it when I was, how much time would he have had left to look after spoons?" [Laughter and a cheer.]

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

Among the many symptoms of Dyspepsia or indigestion the most prominent are: Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, with unsatisfied craving for food; heartburn, feeling of weight and wind in the stomach, bad breath and taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration, headache and constipation. There is no form of disease more prevalent than dyspepsia, and none so peculiar to the high-living and rapid-eating American people. Alcohol and tobacco produce Dyspepsia; also, bad air, rapid eating, etc. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will cure the worst case, by regulating the bowels and toning up the digestive organs. Sold everywhere.

THE OLD RELIABLE THE BRUNSWICK, BALKE, COLLENDER COMPANY, (SUCCESSORS TO THE J. M. B. & CO.)

THE MONARCH The most extensive manufacturers of Billiard & Pool Tables IN THE WORLD. 509 S. Tenth Street OMAHA, NEB. Price of Billiard and Pool Tables and materials graded on application.

STECK PIANO HAS NO SUPERIOR. The Steck is a Durable Piano. THE STECK HAS SINGING QUALITY OF TONE FOUND IN NO OTHER PIANO. SOLD ONLY BY WOODBRIDGE BROS., 215 OPERA HOUSE, OMAHA, NEB.

Imported Beer Erlanger, Bavaria Culmbacher, Bavaria Pilsener, Bohemian Kaiser, Bremen DOMESTIC. Budweiser, St. Louis. Anhauser, St. Louis. Best, Milwaukee. Schlitz-Pilsener, Milwaukee. Krug's, Omaha. Ale, Porter, Domestic and Rhine Wine. ED. MAURER, 1213 Farnam St.

C. A. POTTER, LAW REPORTER! FRENZER BLOCK, Omaha, Neb. OFF. P. O. Depositions, Dictations, Etc., promptly attended to.

STARTLING! are the changes that, in a few years, have taken place in the manufacture of Clothing Improvement after improvement has been made, and to-day the clothing offered by Schlink & Co., 1210 Farnam street, is equal in every respect to the best

Custom Work! While at the same time the lowness of price of the fine grade of clothing they handle is no less astonishing than that

Perfection of Fit! AND THE QUALITY OF MATERIAL AND MAKE Boston Clothing House 1210 Farnam Street, 1210

S. H. ATWOOD, Plattsmouth, Neb. DEALER OF VETERANIZED AND HIGH GRADE AND PURE OLD FRESH BREWED BEER Young stock for sale. (Veteranized horses sold fed)

Northeast Nebraska ALONG THE LINE OF THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF THE GAN through Cheyenne and Colorado TO HARTINGTON, Nebraska the best portion of the State. Beautiful agricultural lands for sale. Also, a large tract of land near Hartington, Nebraska, and via Black Hills to principal points on the SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC RAILROAD. Trains over this C. & P. M. & O. Railway to Gary, Fremont, Omaha, Neligh, and Blair to Val-ley. For rates and full information call on F. P. WHEATLEY, General Agent.

Omaha's Outlook!

The growth of Omaha for several years past has been north and south of its business centres, instead of to the west. The reason for this has been the inaccessibility of the east and west streets, but through the efforts of enterprising citizens and the City Council, our city is to have advantages this season of the following graded streets: West to the city limits, Farnam, Dodge, Davenport, California and Cuming. Farnam will lead as the great business and residence thoroughfare of the city; Cuming street will probably occupy second place and the intermediate streets of Dodge, Davenport and California will open up, perfect and establish some of the finest residence localities that Omaha will ever have. As soon as the splendid grade on Farnam street is completed, street cars will run on a double track to the city limits; at the same time Cuming street will have cars. A connection between these two lines will become a necessity. Men, who ought to know, say it will be on 28th street, which is the same as Line street, on Cuming, and open now to Farnam and beyond to the Park. It is confidently suggested that the Park avenue line will be continued west on Leavenworth street to Colfax, then due north along 28th to Cuming street. The ground along this line and especially between Farnam and Cuming streets, will be one of the localities of the finest residences in the city. Foremost among the lands in this locality for desirability for residences are Hillsdale Additions, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, owned by A. E. Touzalin. These additions were put on the market June 7th, within thirty days following lots were sold to the amount of over \$42,000 to VERY DESIRABLE parties, who, in nearly every case, will erect residences varying in value from \$2,500 to \$30,000.

These lots are but six blocks west of the High School, their natural advantages all that can be desired, being elevated, slightly and healthful in location, with many of them already covered with fine groves of forest trees. These considerations combined make them the best and cheapest lots for the erection of elegant homes that are now offered for sale. To parties who will build within one year very easy terms will be given. POTTER & COBB are exclusive agents for this property, and will take pleasure in showing it or giving any information concerning the additions. Call at their office, 1515 Farnam street.

Another Addition that is destined to become very valuable property, is Potter's addition. It occupies a very desirable location, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, at the intersection of Lowe avenue and Farnam street. Lowe avenue will, without question, in a year or two, become the connecting line of the Farnam and Cuming street car systems. The proposed line of the Belt railway is only one block west of this addition. With the completion of Farnam street grade and perfection of street car accommodations, these lots will easily double in value. They are now for sale at the low figure of \$400 to \$500 per lot, on very easy terms. Inquire at 1515 Farnam street for further information.

FOR SALE—Eight room house lot, and cold water bath room house lot. 1515 Farnam, and all improvements. Full lot on St. Mary's ave. street car line. Price \$5,000. POTTER & COBB.

FOR SALE—Home and lot on 24th street, lot on 25th street, with fruit grape vine. House new 5 rooms, outside with bath room and closets, cheap, at \$5,000. POTTER & COBB.

FOR SALE—Home on Douglas st. Price \$2,500. POTTER & COBB.

FOR SALE—Home in Hanson Place and Reed's 2nd addition. POTTER & COBB.

FOR SALE—Farms in 80 acre tracts near Union Stock yards, at \$45 to \$60 per acre. POTTER & COBB.

FOR SALE—Fine farm Douglas Co., 100 acres. 90 acre under cultivation, balance timber and meadow land. Price \$80 per acre. POTTER & COBB.

FOR SALE—800 acre stock farm, 24 miles from Silver Creek, Nebraska, cheap. POTTER & COBB.

FOR SALE—Five farms of 25 acres within 5 miles of Station, on Chicago & N. W. Ry. 160 acre hard wood timber, balance open cultivation, good land, well fenced, at \$5,000. POTTER & COBB. Residence, residence lots and business lots for sale in all parts of the city. Farms for sale on exchange.

POTTER & COBB, 1515 Farnam St.

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Dr. Amella Burroughs, 1617 Dodge St., - Omaha