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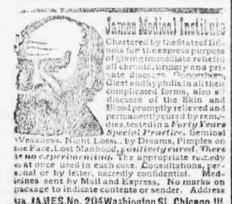
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WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by as for six bottles, accomplished with \$5.00, we will send he purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatmentdoes not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C: WEST & CO., Jy 28-mae-ry and 1982 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.



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Royal Havana Lottery (A GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION.) Drawn at Havana Cuba, Every 12 to 14 Days.

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A FINE LINE OP WOODBRIDGE

PETRIFIED ALIVE.

A Weman Whose Body Gradually Turned to Stone.

An Invalid Scace Childhood, Death Does Its Work When Petrifaction Reaches the Heart -Skill of Surgeons

or, Ciscinnati Commercial-Gazette. VINCENNES, Ind., January 25 .- A petrified woman, Miss Hannah Stout, died at her home near Hind's station, Morgan county, north of this city on the Indianapolia & Vincennes railroad, Friday. She was the daughter of Mr. and postmaster at Hind's station. Miss Stout was about thirty years of age and had been a helpless invalid since child-

both legs and arms-were becoming

could be made in them by the touch. The education for the maintenance of theminvalid was not much of a sufferer from selves. physical pain, but at times she would Besides incompetency in our institucomplain and become fretful, but as a tion, the same was said of him in the usual thing she was quiet and far from management of the Iowa college, which being talkative.

She answered the questions put to her the trustees' report:

by your correspondent in a mechanical amused herself in this way by hours; always an invalid, she had never learned to read or write, and her family thought it best not to annoy her mind with hard lessons. She was wheeled around in her invalid chair, and the family was as patient with her as they could possibly be under the circum-stances. The strange disease that carried her to her grave progressed so slowly

that it was imperceptible. For weeks not a sight of petrifaction vas visible. Suddenty she would grow nervous and drowsy, and it was at such times that the family knew the dreadful malady had again commenced its work. Her feet and ankles and the lower part of her limbs were stiff and hard as rock. and where fleshy substances ought to have grown the body was hard as stone. She could move her toes, but her limbs ere as stiff as a piece of wood. arms were also immovable, so far as elblow movement was concerned. She slightly. Her forehead was hard as stone; so also were her cheeks. The main part of her body was the same. Her neck inclined forward a little, but

was hard, and not the slightest impression could be made in the flesh. was pale and looked like an invalid. Her eyes were dark and large and bright; her hair was brown and her face altogether intelligent and pleasant.

The best medical aid in the country has been called in to discuss and diagness this most remarkable case, but phystelans from Philadel phia, Cincinnati and Thicago advised that but little orno medcine be given her, as her case was beyoud earthly comprehension and human

Her father, Mr. J. W. Stout, is an inelligent and sgreeable gentleman, who has resided in that neighborhood for over quarter of a century. He has studied medicine some, and his constant interourse with eminent members of the nedical profession has given him much nformation concerning the science of physiology, and he declares that he has never yet met a physician who could give not quote a case of this kind anywhere n this country or any other country on the face of the civilized globe. He does not claim that she petrified completely, and is yet in doubt as to the real nature of the ailment, but thinks that her reight, for a small woman was unnatural. Her weight has been estimated at from 300 to 400 pouds, and yet she was a very small woman, delicate and short, and ordinarily would not weigh one hundred

pounds. Here is the problem that is puzzling, The opinions of physicians differ widely, and while living some claimed that she was turning to stone, and others advanced the idea that she might be turning to one, or ossifying. Yet it was held that her weight was entirely too great for Subject to no manipulation, not controlled by the parties in interest. It is the fairest thing in the nature of chance in existence.

HALVES, \$1.00 that her weight was entirely too great for the latter theory to be plausible. In either case the unfortunate condition of the woman was more remarkable and wonderful, and she has been examined by many incredulous people who were prone to believe that the human family could contain a phenomenon so utterly and completely incomprehensible to the

medical fraternity. The patient woman bore her affliction for over twenty five years. Her father spent a fortune in his endeavors to cure his daughter of the strange complaint, but all his effort; in that direction were bailled, because, in spite of the fact that he sent for eminent physicians in the leading cities, and took her to many of the leading hospitals, not a particular and the leading hospitals, not a particular and the leading hospitals, not a particular and the leading hospitals. ticle of aid or relief could they give her, and many good physicians said frankly to Mr. Stout that she would never get well, and that as soon as the trouble reached ber heart she would die. When she caught cold it worried her a great deal, and her system would then get out of order and her ailment grow worse. In

this way she lived from childhood until death. She was incapable of doing anything but crocheting. Her sister would read to her, but most of the time all these years she lived see would sit in her inyears she lived see would sit in her in-arrived the temperature of the place was said chair and amuse herself looking out 12 degrees below zero and the alligators of the window. Her crochet work was were berely alive. Upon being put into an oddity. She only worked one stitch the warm lake, however, they revived and she would make this by the yard, and are now growing rapidly.

and had several balls of it in the house The trouble reached her heart and she died a peaceful death.

THE BLIND ASYLUM,

The Principal Charged with Ignorance and Incompetence.

To the Editor of the BEE. The institution for the blind was founded in the year 1875 by Prof. Samuel Bacon, and this institution was designed to educate such children as were unable to see sufficiently to be educated in our ecomon schools for which the leg-

islature appropriated the sum necessary to carry out the design of the institution. Prof. Bacon being appointed principal of this institution was well qualified to ins ruct the children, he being a graduate of the Ohio Institute J. D. Stout, who is a country merchant for the Blind, also of the Harvard college. Under his management all was peace and harmony, butthese days have passed. hood. Several months ago your corre- In the year of 1877 the supreme court of spondent made a visit to the home of this state decided that this institution this living curiosity and conversed with was not an educational one, but an this state decided that this institution her. She sat in an easy chair, with her asylum for the care relief and protection limbs doubled up, before the door. A for the unfortunate, and at that date rounger sister was a constant attendant. Prof. Bacon was removed from the lameness and soreness in her joints, and the blind on account of his ignorance and for some time her parents thought she incompetency of conducting the same. was afflicted with a slight rheumatism. The above named gentleman was a re-On account of ill-health her parents lative of Commissioner F. M. Davis, would not allow her to go out in wet chairman of the board of said institution. weather, and kept her from school al- As soon as he had taken charge of said together. The child grew gradually institution trouble began, and the same worse, and finally she became a we think will continue as long as he re-helpless invalid. The physicians mains there and has the power in for miles around called in, but not one of them could diagnose her studies were dispensed with and some of case. Correspondence was had with all the public expelled from the institution for the leading medical institutions in the requesting to be instructed in the same, country, but little aid or satisfaction and these pupils were obliged to go to could be secured. The strange malady other institutions to procure an eduthat had taken possession of the girl was cation by which they might maintain watched closely with preat interest, and it was found that her flesh was gradually becoming disgusted of the slow progress becoming hardened. Her feet and limbs that their children were making in their studies, removed them to another instihard as a rock, and not an impression tution, as they might procure a necessary

can be seen in the following, copied from

"It became necessary for the best inmanner, not manifesting any interest in terest and success of the college to make It is forgotten that when certain confedher condition. She could crochet, but it thorough and complete changes in the was wholly with a finger movement, and principal and teachers of said college. before she died her fingers stiffened and Since the appointment of Robert Casothbecame so colidified that she could not eny the board flatter themselves that even move them. She had only one kind they have now in charge of the institu-of crocheting she could do, and that was tion a principal of capacity, honesty, exa stitch she had invented herself. She perlence and determination, and with the assistance of the present corps of teachhad ers, instructors and employes to conduct and manage the college beneficially and successfully. The spirit of insubordina-tion has cessed." The reader will infer from that that J. B. Parmalee did not possess any of the above points.

It is to be hoped shat the present leg-

islature will remedy the defects by passing a bill to maintain a college for the education of the blind.

Brainard, Neb., January 3, 1885. The Washington Monument. diameter, and if they are not fully supcould move her fingers back and forth plied with fron their owner will feel weak and languid, and not worth two cents. Brown's Iron Bitters enriches the blood corpuscles with iron, and imparts vigor to the whole physical machinery, curing malaria, indigestion, etc.

Silos and Ensilage,

We have several times in months past given directions for the building of siles, but from the letter of a correspondent we find that all of our readers do not yet know what ensilsge is, therefore we pub-lish the following by Dr. Thurber on and one-third of his followers did not silo-building:

A sile is a contrivance for preserving green fodder in the fresh state in a manner similar to that used in the canning of vegetables and fruits for human foodby exclusion of air. A silo-literally a pit—is any air-tight receptacle. It may be built of stone, of brick, or oi wood. It may be constructed entirely below ground, entirely above ground, or built into a bank and be partly covered and partly exposed. The important point being that its walls chall be airtight. Green forage of any kind, especially Indian corn-stalks, it cut small any satisfaction concerning the peculiar all ment that possessed his daugter. He says the highest medical authorities do weights are placed, the cover following and closely packed in the sile, treading it vict." the fodder as it settles. The weights did we learn this fact in time to over may be heavy logs, stone, or boxes filled power the jailor, and guards on duty with earth. When the fodder is taken around the jail, and escape to the woods out for feeding during the winter it may before the guards was re-enforced. be quite unchanged, may have an alcoholic odor, or even a strong odor of vinegar. In either case the animals are fond of it; but as the alcoholic acetic adors indicate that there has been some loss of nutritive matter by fermentation these conditions are not desirable, and recent experiments tend to show that they may

be avoided. Several power cutters are now made for the purpose of preparing the fodder for storing in siles. The term ensilage is applied to the method of preserving fodder and to the fodder that has been thus preserved. The term ensile is short, and well suited for the use of the word ensilage. We ensile the corn fedder and it comes out of the pit as en-

He was not Arraid. A reporter of the Sun knocked yesterday on the door of O'Donovan Rossa's den, and Rossa said: "Come in." The chief of the dynamiters sat in front of his little rusty stove tearing the envelopes of a large bundle of letters. crowd of his constituents stood and sat

"I've got to die some day. I suppose, and I don't see why I should be afraid of anybody. Chorus by constituents: "Indade ye

The water of a small lake near the mouth of the Sutro Tunnel, in Nevada, is kept continuously warm by the hot

CONFEDERATE COWARDS.

The Attempt of Jeff Davis to Wade Through Slaughter to a Throne.

The Bloody Cruelties of Anderson ville Revived by a Victim-A Strike for Liberty.

To the Editor of THE BER. the Liberty bell at St. Louis, and also a ship in that society.

Now this man Davis seems to be In-

Let him slobber over the Liberty bell if he wants to. We well remember when he assaulted the Goddess of Liberty marked to the reporter, hardly ever leave When Miss Stout was a child it was principalship of this institution to give noticed that at times she would lose the room to one J. B. Parmalee whom had made a desperate attempts to "wade market. Hence his privations might have gone unrecognized patil famine did use of her limbs, and complained of been removed from the lows college for through slaughter to a throne have gone unrecognized until famine did and shut the gates of mercy on all mankind.

Orleans on which occasion he raked up andersonville just to deny the truth of the reports that had been circulated by the Associated charities, in spite of the general's precess. about that hell of his. Speaking of Andersonville he said:

"It is false! utterly false, that our people ever did treat prisoners with cruelty and I want the fact shown as it can be shown." I presume Davis meant by this to de-

ny that prisoners were treated with If, however, he means to exonerate the

in that—for I know also that the people of the south were not responsible for the treatment of prisoners, but Jeff Davis and other confederate authorities were.

It is forgetten that when certain confederates requested the removal of Winder, commander at Andersonville, and the appointment in his stead of some one who would have "at least the feelings of common humanity." This man Davis instead of removing him made him commander-in-chief of all the military prisons in the confederacy.

Winder's well-known cruelty and murderous practices seems to have recommended him to Davis for promotion. Davis wrote something else some twentytwo years ago which may bear reproducion just now.

It was my misfortune to fall into the

clutches of J. D. & Co. as one of a party of federal soldiers known as Mitchel raiders. After lingering in various dungeons and jails for about four months in almost hourly expectation of being put to death, part of the time in chains and The Washington monument is said to irons put on by the brute Leadbetter, be one sixty-fourth of an inch out of and removed by the kind-hearted and plumb. This does not seem much, nor gallant gentleman, "Pat Cleburne," and cause the monument to topple over. comrades led out to the scaffold where Very little things, however, sometimes make a great disturbance in the human an hours' warning, though they had been system. The blood corpuscles are only in the hands of the enemy for more than the four three distributions. the thirty-one-hundredth of an inch in two months, and seeing and feeling that death, aye, worse than death, was gradually stealing over us, the suspense under which we labored so long becoming unbearable, we in our boyleh simplicity wrote a letter to Jefferson Davis appealing to him for the assurance that we should be treated as ordinary prisoners of war and exchanged as such.

This letter was forwarded through the regular channel. Mr. Randolph, secretary of war, forwarded it to Mr. Davis with the recommendation that we be held as hostages for confederates in the hands satisfy Davis' thirst for blood as is evidenced by his endorsement on said letter

"Inquire whether there is anything to justify a discrimination between these and others who were executed for the same offense."

Of course he failed to find anything to satisfy a discrimination and instead of replying to the letter, as a gentleman would have done, a court martial was convened at Atlants, where we were, for our trial which it was well-known would convict us on the charge of being spies, for "they were predetermined to con-

It was some two months after this letter was written that the court martial was convened and only by the merest chance

Of the fourteen then serving, eight of us reached the federal lines and to this one act J. D. may charge the fact that we are here to confront him.

We saved our lives by our own exerions and we are under no obligations to anybody except God Aimlghty, the loyal whites of East Tennessee and Kentucky and the "damn nigger"

Now, Mr. Editor, of course Mr. Davis reads the Omaha Daily BEE, and with your permission I will address a word or two direct to him:

Jefferson Davis, stand up! You sir, stand charged with the murder of deenseless prisoners who fell into your hand during the war of the rebellion. You know Capt. Wirtz was hung for these crimes. Evidently you were more guilty than he. Now, sir, I wish to "inquire whether there is anything to justify a discrimination between you and Capt. Wirtz, who was executed for the same of-Yours truly, D. A. Dorsey, fense?"

KEARNEY, Neb., Jan. 30, 1885.

One of the Heroes of Gainesville Liv ing in Want.

MILWAUKEE, February 2.—General a school-fellow of President Arthur, and present, and my best wishes for your fu-

Troy, N. Y. President Arthur was however, several years in advance of Gen. Strong, and left Union some time

before the latter completed his course. Gen, Strong finished his course a 1849 and afterward drifted west. The opening of the war found him an Episcopal minister at Adrian, Michigan. He sined the Fourth Michigan volunteers in May, 1861, as chaplain, and was with the regiment in all its hardships and dangers until June, 1862, when he resigned and was honorably discharged. Later, Gen. Strong was at the head of a regiment, and in the battle of Gaineaville was in com In your issue of the 27th inst, I notice mand of the Second brigade of Morrell's an account of Jeff Davis slobbering over division. The general is an intense admirer of Gen. Porter, and is easily letter from him to "the society of the used commander are mentioned. He left Army and Navy of the United States" of the army previous to the close of the war Maryland accepting honorary member and in 1868 went to Baton Rouge, La , where he remained as restor of St. James parish eight years. He left Baton Rouge in 1876 and came north, stopping in Chi clined to "speak out in meetin," and cago. In 1880 he came to Milwaukee and while he can do that littlething in a very secured employment in an insurance scholarly and flowery way, he somehow agency, where he continued until several will alop over where he ought to keep work. Gen. Strong has no other family than a wife, a handsome dark-eyed woman, evidently a lady of refinement and e daughter of the south. The general is a recluse in his habits, as he himself reherself, and with other vain leaders ing his room, except to go to the store or its work, had not his case accidentally Associated charities. Although partially If Davis will talk and take occasion to disabled by wounds received in the war, reiterate his professed love of state rights | the general has been too proud to call on principles he and other ex confederates the government for the aid to which he must expect their former enemies in war is justly entitled. Now that his condito reply to some of his utterences. In tion is known, an effort will be made to 1882 Davis delivered an address before secure him a position commensurate with the Southern historical society at New his talents, and in the meantime such as-

> PILES! PILES! PILES! A SURE CURE FOUND AT LAST!

NO ONE NEED SUFFER.

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian Remedy.) called Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment. A single cruelty at Andersonville and elsewhere by the confederates. If no, I know for myself that he is a liar.

If however, he means to exonerate the people of the south I will agree with him Indian Pile Ointment absorbs the tumers, all

nothine else.

Read what the Hon, J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Cointment: "I have used scores of Pile Cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. Wil-liam's Indian Ointment. For sale by all druggists and mailed on receipt of price. 50c and \$1. Sold at retail by Kuhn & Co.

C. F. Goodman,

Wholesale Agent.

Serious Trouble Ahead,

Detroit Free Press. "I tell you," said one man with a great deal of extra heat, "he is a man who will take any advantage of you. I wouldn't trust him to carry a pint of molasses half a block for me."

"And the most disagreeable person l ever met," added a second, "If I had his personal ways I should pray to be hit with a sand clue, and shoved under the

"Oh, he'll go down, and don't you forget it," put in the third. "I've heard hints already of being financially embaris there any probability that it will ever having seen our brave leader and seven rassed and I expect to live to see the day when he'll saw wood for me for fifty cents

The fourth and fifth men walked away other and the fourth whispered "Too bad-too bid. I ought to have nown how it would operate."

"Why, what has the man done!" asked

"Done! Why he's gone and bought a pacing horse which can clean em all out. D'ye suppose a man who is beaten on the snow is ever going to forgive the party who does it.

"The leprous distilment, whose effect Holds such an enmity with blood of man, That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through The natural gates and alleys of the body, and causes the skin to become "barked about, most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust," Such are the effects of diseased and morbid bile, the only antidote for which is to cleanse and reg-

formed by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Diacovery" Preferred the Fiddle in the Grocery.

ulate the liver-an office admirably per-

Arkansaw Traveler. One night while John McCullough was daying "Virginius" in Little Rock a lean, old fellow from the hills, while standing at the foot of the opera hous: stairs, was accosted by an acquaintance who asked:

"Uncle Billy, are you going to see the "What sort o' show is it, Lige?"

"One o' these here actin' shows, whar men an' women come out on a platform

an' bow an' serape." "No hosses in it. Lige?"

"No hosses, Uncle Billy."
"Then I don't believe I'll go up. 1 got enough o' that sort o' thing when Abe Spiller's school she't down. We've seed all they can do. Come on here an' let's go 'round here whar that fellow is playin' a flddle in a grocery."

Five Jacks.

Eastern Exchange. "I used to be fond of poker," he said, and the expression on his face became retrospective, "but since I got four aces downed out in Missoury I hev sorter gin up playin' the game." Your opponent had a straight flush, did he?"

"No. He had five jacks." "That's impossible."
"Stranger, hev you ever played poker n Missonry?

"Well, if you ever do set down in game out there, and a red-eyed man whose clothes smell of cattle, whittles a corner off the table and lows he hez five jacks, just bunch your kyards in the pack and say, "That's good."

Bis Wedding Present,

New York Sun.

"There, my daughter," said the old Henry N. Strong, who commanded a man, placing a deed for a beautiful man-brigade at the battle of Gainesville, was sion among the wedding gifts, "is my



Lumbago, Backache, Headliche, Toothache, Nore Throat, Swellings, Sprulos, Bruiscs, Burns, Scalils, Frost Bites, THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.

SCROFULA

A girlin my employ has been cured of constitutional scrofula by the use of Switt's Specific,
J. O. McDayre, Allatoona, Ga.

gentleman is the father of the Governor of

Vanderbilt's millions could not buy from me what wift's Specific has done for me. It cured me of crofula of 15 years' standing. Mrs. Elezabeth Barri, Acworth, Ga.

TETTER—After suffering with Tetter for eleven cears, and naving all sorts of treatment, I was re-ieved entirely by Swift's Specific. L. H. LES, Pawson, Ga. SNATCHED FROM THE GRAVE-I was brough

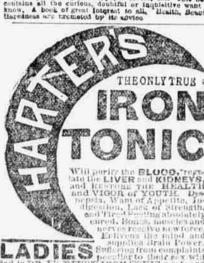
o death's door by a conditionation of rezents and
rysipelas, from which I had suffered for three years
Vas treated by several physicians with fodine potasium, which seemed to feed the discuse. I have been
tured sound and well by the use of Swift's Specific.
Mrs. Salah E. Turker, Humboldt, Jenn. Swift a Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise of

Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga r 159 W. 23d St., New York,



Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mentri and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Afactions of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Pofessing, old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled our sores and UICEFS, are treated with unparalleled success, on litest scientille principles. Safety, Privately, Diseases Arising from indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indulgence, which produce some of the fellowing effects; nervousnes, debility, diamess of sight and defective memory, pinness, debility, diamess of sight and defective memory, pinness, debility, diamess of sight aversion to the society of fewer the face, physical decay, were the society of fewer the face, physical decay, rendering Marriage improper or will fice, experience of the society of fewer the society of fewer the face, and in sealed curvelope, free to any address. Consultation at a fee or by mail free, and invited. Write for questions.

A Positive Written Guarantee gives in all corable cases. Medicines sent everywhere. Pamphlets, English or German, 64 pages, de-public above diseases, in male or female, FREE MARRIAGE CUIDE!





OMAHA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISPENSARY CROUNSE'S BLOCK,



Nervous System, Throat, Lungs and Urinary Organs

brigade at the battle of Gainesville, was a school-fellow of President Arthur, and fa friend of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, and at one time was quite wealthy. He is a man of great intellectual attainments, which is apparent even in a brief interview. He is at present living on Detroit atreet in two small rooms reached by a filthy staircase black with dirt. When a seen to day General Strong was averse to giving any particulars of his career. He had perastently avoided the charity profess of the deed, it's on the property."

The proper allowance of air in barracks is 600 cubic feet a man in Europe and 1,800 in India. For hospitals, 1,200 cubic feet a man in Europe and 1,600 cubic feet a man in Europe and 1,800 in India. Herses require in England feat Arthur dates back to 1845, when both were students at Union college, as three men.

The remarkable growth of Omahe during the last few years is a matter of great astonishment to those who pay an occasional visit to this growing city. The development of the Stock Yards—the necessity of the Belt Lins Road—the finely paved streets—the hundreds of new residences and costly business blocks, with the population of our city more than doubled in the last five years. All this is a great surprise to visitors and is the admiration of our citizens. This rapid growth, the business activity, and the many substantial improvements made p lively demand for Omaha real estate, and every investor has made a handsome profit.

Since the Wall Street panie with the subsequent cry of hard times, here has been less demand from speculators, but a fair demand from investors seeking homes. This latter class are taking advantage of low prices in building material and are securing their homes at much less cost than will be possible a year hence. Speculators, too, can buy real esta's cheaper now and ought to take advantage of present prices for future

The next few years promises greater divelopments in Omaha than the pasting years, which have been as good agwe could reasonably desire. New manufacturing establishments and large job-bing houses are added almost weekly, and all add to the prosperity of Omaha.

There are many in Omaha and throughbut the State, who have their money in the banks drawing a nominal rate of terest, which, if judiciously invested i Omaha real estate, would bring them much greater returns. We have many bargains which we are confident will bring the purchaser large profits in the

We have for sale the finest resi-

dence property in the north and western parts of the city.

North we have fine lots at reason-

able prices on Sherman avenue. 17th. 18th, 19th and 20th streets. West on Farnam, Davenport,

Cuming, and all the leading streets

in that direction. The grading of Farnam, California and Davenport streets has made accessible some of the finest and cheapest residence property in the city, and with the building of the street car line out Farnam, the pro perty in the western part of the city

We also have the agency for the Syndicate and Stock Yards propery in the south part of the city. The developments made in this section by the Stock Yards Company and the railroads will certainly double the price in a short time.

will increase in value

We also have some fine business lots and some elegant inside residences for sale,

Parties wishing to invest will find some good bargains by calling L

REAL ESTATE BROKERS. 213 South 14th St.

P. S.-We ask those who have property for sale at a bargain to give us a call- We want only bargains We will positively not handle prop erty at more than its real value.

Bet reen Farnham and Douglas.