

**UNITED STATES**  
**National Bank**  
 U. S. DEPOSITORY.  
 S. W. Cor. Farnam and 12th Sts  
 Capital, - \$100,000.00  
 C. W. HAMILTON, Pres't.  
 M. T. BARLOW, Cashier  
 DIRECTORS:  
 H. M. CALDWELL, B. F. SMITH,  
 C. W. HAMILTON, M. T. BARLOW,  
 O. WILLIAMSON.  
 Accounts solicited and kept subject to sight check  
 Certificates of Deposit issued payable in 3, 6, 12 and 24 months, bearing interest, or on demand without interest.  
 Advances made to customers or approved securities at market rates of interest.  
 The interests of customers are closely guarded and every facility compatible with principles of sound banking freely extended.  
 Draw sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all parts of Europe.  
 Sell European passage tickets

**M. R. RISDON,**  
**Gen'l Insurance Agent**  
 REPRESENTS:  
 Phoenix Insurance Co., London, Cash  
 American, New York, Cash \$1,000,000  
 Merchants of Newark, N. J., Assets 1,575,000  
 Girard Fire, Philadelphia, Assets 1,170,000  
 New Hampshire, Cash Assets 1,018,000  
 NEW WOODWORK.  
 NEW MACHINERY  
**WARRANTED 5 YEARS**  
 SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS.  
**LIGHT RUNNING**  
**DOMESTIC**  
 E. L. LOVEJOY,  
 Agent, Omaha, Neb.

**DR. HAIR'S**  
**ASTHMA CURE**  
 This invaluable specific readily and permanently cures every case of Asthma. The most obstinate and long standing cases yield promptly to its wonderful curative properties. It is known throughout the world for its unrivaled efficacy.  
 J. L. CALDWELL, city Lincoln, Neb.; writes, Jan 19, 1884. Since using Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure, for more than one year, I have been entirely well and do not even remember the disease has appeared.  
 WILLIAM BENNETT, Richland, Iowa, writes Nov. 28, 1884. I have been afflicted with Hay Fever and Asthma since 1859. I followed your directions and am happy to say that I never slept better in my life. I am glad that I am among the many who can speak so favorably of your remedies.  
 A valuable 64 page treatise containing similar proof from every State in the U. S., Canada and Great Britain, will be mailed upon application.  
 Any druggist not having it in stock will procure it for you.  
 DR. R. W. HAIR & SON, Prop's, Chicago, Ill.

**S. H. ATWOOD,**  
 Plattsmouth, Neb.  
 Breeder of thoroughbred and high grade Hereford and Jersey Cattle,  
 And Duroc and Jersey Swine.  
**DREXEL & MAUL,**  
 UNDERTAKERS  
 At the old stand 1417 Farnam St. Orders by telegraph solicited and promptly attended to. Telephone No. 513.

WHEN SOLICITED TO INSURE IN OTHER COMPANIES,  
**Remember These Important Facts**  
 CONCERNING  
**The Mutual Life Insurance Company**  
**OF NEW YORK.**  
 1.—It is the OLDEST active Life Insurance Company in this country.  
 2.—It is the LARGEST Life Insurance Company by many millions of dollars in the world.  
 3.—Its rates of premiums are LOWER than those of any other company.  
 4.—It has no "stockholders" to claim any part of its profits.  
 5.—It offers no Schemes under the name of Insurance for speculation by special classes upon the mortuities of each other.  
 6.—Its present available CASH RESOURCES exceed those of any other Life Insurance Company in the world.  
 It has received in cash from all sources, from February, 1843, to January, 1885, \$270,697,554.00.  
 It has returned to the people, in cash, from February, 1843, to January, 1885, \$216,094,211.00.  
 Its cash Assets on the 1st of January, 1885, amount to more than

**One Hundred and Three Millions of Dollars**  
 W. F. ALLEN,  
 General Agent for  
 Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah.  
 Office Cor. Farnam and 13th St. Over 1st Nat'l. Bank, Omaha, Neb.  
 MERRILL & FERGUSON,  
 Gen. Agts. for  
 Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.  
 Detroit, Michigan.  
 M. F. ROHRER,  
 Special Agent for Iowa, Council Bluffs, Iowa

**C HAS. SHIVERICK**  
**FURNITURE**  
 UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERIES,  
 Passenger Elevator to all floors, 1205, 1208 and 1210 Farnam Street  
**OMAHA, NEBRASKA**

**OHAS R. LEE,**  
**HARDWOOD LUMBER**  
 A Full Assortment of Air and Kiln Dried Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Butternut, Yellow Poplar, Redwood, etc. Hardwood and Poplar Panel, Hardwood Flooring, Wagon Stock, Stair Builders' Material, Red Cedar Posts, Common Oak Dimension and Bridge Timbers, Cedar Boards for moth proof closets, Etc. Venuses, Fancy Woods for Broom Sticks, Etc. No. 9 and Douglas.  
 Omaha, Neb.  
**DUFFY'S**  
 PURE  
**MALT**  
**WHISKEY.**  
 THIS WHISKEY SHOULD BE FOUND ON THE SIDEBARD OF EVERY FAMILY  
 IT IS ABSOLUTELY PURE. ENTIRELY FREE FROM FUSEL OIL.  
 DO NOT BE DECEIVED.—Many Druggists and Grocers who do not have Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey in stock, attempt to palm off on customers, whiskey of their own bottling, which being of an inferior grade and adulterated, pays them a larger profit.  
 ASK FOR DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY, AND TAKE NO OTHER  
 SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.  
 Send us your address and we will mail book containing valuable information. Sample Order Entitled sent to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mountains), securely packed in plain case, Express charges prepaid on receipt of \$1.25, or Six Bottles sent for \$6.00  
**DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,** Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.  
 Selling Agents, Omaha, H. T. CLARKE DRUG COMPANY.

**Listen to Your Wife.**  
 The Manchester Guardian, June 28th, 1885, says  
 At one of the  
 "Windows"  
 Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!! "There was an interesting group."  
 It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so Paralyzed!!  
 That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.  
 This refers to my case.  
 I was first attacked twelve years ago with "Locomotor Ataxy"  
 (A paralytic disease of nerve fibres rarely ever cured and was for several years barely able to get about.)  
 And for the last five years not able to attend to my business, although  
 Many things have been done for me. The last experiment being Nerve stretching  
 Two years ago I was visited in the Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882.  
 I am now "Advocate!" "For anything in the shape of patent" Medicines!  
 And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her—  
 I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I could  
 "Walk!"  
 So started across the floor and back, I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safely without any "Sticks!"  
 I am now at my own house, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester "Royal Exchange"  
 For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on going into the room on Thursday last. Very gratefully yours, JOHN BLACKBURN, Manchester (Eng.) Dec. 1st, 1885.  
 Two years ago I was perfectly well.  
 Prosecute the Swindlers.  
 If you call for Hop Bitters (see green cluster of hops on the white label) the druggist hands out one of the cheap imitations of Hop Bitters with other hop name, refuse it and show that druggist you would not take it; and if he has taken your money for the stuff, indict him for the fraud and sue him for damages for the swindle, and will reward you liberally for the conviction.

**A QUEER HOME.**  
 Marvellous Electric Fittings in an Electrician's House.  
 Lighting the Hall Lamp by Unlocking the Front Door—Fire Alarms—An Electric Plant in the Cellar.  
 New York Sun.  
 "Take this key, stop outside, and when I have extinguished the hall lamp open the door." Edwin H. Johnson, the electrician and warm friend of Edison, said to a reporter in the hall of 139 East Thirty-sixth street one evening.  
 The reporter stepped into the vestibule, shutting the front door. He had barely time to observe that the terra cotta of the vestibule and the decorations of the stained-glass door were brought out most effectively by the light from two electric lamps when he noticed that the hall lamp had been extinguished. With the key he unlocked the front door, and as he pushed it open the gas jet in combination with the electric lamp in the hall was lighted.  
 "That's an arrangement I have for the convenience of any one kept out late at night," Mr. Johnson said. "When the servant extinguishes the light she sets a switch near the door. When the door is opened the lamp is lighted automatically. It is also controlled by a push-button in the hall, and when the late comer, after ascending the stairs by its light, can extinguish it from above."  
 The parlor was dark. Suddenly it was brightly lighted. Mr. Johnson had touched a push button on entering, and thrown on the electric lights and gas jets in the combination chandelier, which is so constructed that gas or electric lights can be used separately or together. The design of the chandelier is admirably adapted to electric lighting. Its arms represent stems of pendent flowers. The cut glass pendant globes, delicately tinted with ruby, the color being applied to the edges of the cut ornaments only, are the petals, and the bright electric lamps the petals. The chandelier in the dining room, back of the parlor, is of the same design. In front of the gate was a Japanese screen.  
 "Look at the screen," Mr. Johnson said, as he stepped to the door from the dining room into the hall, "and I'll show you a pretty effect."  
 In an instant the room was dark. In another the screen was brilliant transparent. When the chandelier lamps were again lighted the reporter found that there were two electric lamps in the bottom of the grate, and that the light from these, falling upon the screen, produced the effect. In the winter they illuminate white pine shavings stepped in paraffin oil, giving the effect of a wood fire. In the smoking room adjoining the dining room, a chandelier completely encased in pink globes ornamented with white stars. Electric cigar-lighters were handy. The rooms in the first story are now lighted by chandeliers of electric lamps and combination electric and gas wall brackets, but Mr. Johnson intends shortly to introduce a substitute for the chandelier and a novel method of interior decoration. Chandeliers are regarded by decorators as interferences, because they disturb the harmony of fresco designs. Yet it has been found difficult to dispense with them because so much of the light from side brackets is absorbed by the dark tints in dark tints in decoration that from 55 to 75 per cent more gas is burned than if a chandelier were lighted by a chandelier. Mr. Johnson proposes to run a frieze of beveled plate-glass mirrors around the room, and suspend, by silk cords, electric lamps over the faces of the mirrors, which will reflect the light to its full value. Where the chandelier now is, an ornamental brass bowl, studded with glass jewels, will be affixed to the ceiling. Within this bowl will be electric lamps with reflectors, which will render the rays invisible yet cause the glass jewels to glow and diffuse a soft voluptuous light through the room. In the billiard room, in the basement, is an arrangement for lighting which meets the approval of all who play over the table. Instead of the ordinary fixtures, which interfere with the players' line of vision, and cause shadows, or what are as disagreeable to players, concentrated rays of light, electric lamps are placed directly under inverted dishes applied close to the ceiling over each corner of the table. In addition, two electric lamps are pendant from ornamental horns on the wall.  
 But besides the electric lighting there are so many appliances of electricity to various apparatus, designed to contribute to the comfort or diversion of the inmates of the house, that the lighting is only a tithe of the interesting features of the dwelling. Among the appliances is an automatic temperature regulator, which keeps the atmosphere at a pleasant temperature. Up stairs is a thermostat, consisting of a strip of two materials having different degrees of expansion, laid one upon the other. With a rise of temperature, for instance, the resistance of the material of less expansion to that of greater expansion causes the strip to curve and on curving makes electric connection. The wires run down to a combination electro-magnet and clock work apparatus in the cellar, which, by operating on a valve, allows hot or cold air to ascend to the rooms above.

**ANGOSTURA**  
**BITTERS.**  
 A SINGULAR SPECIFIC OF THE MOST VALUABLE NATURE, SOUGHT FOR BY THE MOST ENLIGHTENED AND DISCERNING OF ALL NATIONS.  
 J. W. BREPPERMANN, SOLE AGENT,  
 51 BROADWAY, N. Y.

**ANGOSTURA**  
**BITTERS.**  
 A SINGULAR SPECIFIC OF THE MOST VALUABLE NATURE, SOUGHT FOR BY THE MOST ENLIGHTENED AND DISCERNING OF ALL NATIONS.  
 J. W. BREPPERMANN, SOLE AGENT,  
 51 BROADWAY, N. Y.

**HEATING BEES.**  
 How a Sharp Apiarist Adulterates His Sweets.  
 From the Detroit Free Press.  
 A Wayne county farmer has succeeded in earning a place in history along with the Connecticut man who invented wooden nutmegs. He lives between Detroit and Dearborn, on Michigan avenue, in the vine-covered cottage back a little way from the road. On the front fence appears the sign, "White clover honey." Back of the house is an apiary with all the modern inventions for the care of bees, and nearly fifty hives sound with the cheerful humming of the busy honey makers.  
 A representative of the Free Press, quite by accident, called at the home yesterday and found no one at home, and while sitting by an old well curb refreshing himself with cool water from an old oaken bucket, his attention was called to the action of the bees. The cottage is surrounded with roses in full bloom, but these bees did not as bees used to do. From every opening flower, but instead were swarming around a large tray which stood near by, and were flying back and forth to the hives. In this tray was half an inch of a sticky mass that looked like syrup. Little storks were strewn in the substance, and on these the bees were alighting, and after taking some, flew back to the hives.  
 "What do you want of them bees?" The intruder started up and found a barefooted lad standing before him.  
 "What are the bees taking?" we asked.  
 "What do you want to know for? Dad said we wasn't to tell anyone anything about it."  
 "I'll give you a quarter if you will," said the reporter, now thoroughly interested.  
 "Well, I dunno what it is. Dad gets it from town in a bar'l. Here's what he gets it in," pointing to a large cask.  
 On the end of the barrel was the stencil mark: "200 lbs. graps sugar from Michigan Graps Sugar manufactory."  
 "Is that glucose that the bees are getting?"  
 "It's something that dad gets out of that bar'l that's all I know about it!" The inquiring visitor tasted it. There was an unmistakable gumdrop flavor to it.  
 "We had hard work to get the bees used to it. Dad put in a lot of syrup at first, but the bees take it straight now."  
 "How long does it take to fill a hive?"  
 "Not near so long as it does when they have to get the honey from flowers. We've taken out a lot this year already."  
 The boy brought out of the house a box of glucose honey which looked as clear and inviting as though the sweets had been distilled from the purest flowers.  
 "Do you eat it?" the boy was asked.  
 "Sometimes. It ain't so good as the other kind, but it's just as good to sell. Say, don't you never give me away to dad, or he'd skin me!"

**FIRE ALARMS.**  
 A fire alarm is in each room. It consists of a metallic circuit, the current rising when the temperature reaches 113° high enough to make electric connection and start a loud alarm bell. The burglar alarm is connected by special circuit with every electric lamp and gas jet in the house. The instant a house-breaker forces a window or door he will be confronted by a blaze of light. Until recently the family was awakened in the morning by a drum beaten by electricity and controlled by a push-button in Mr. Johnson's room. The contrivance has been taken down for repairs. In various parts of the house are contrivances which resemble miniature windmills, the arms being about three inches in length. Yet they revolve so swiftly that a breeze is created strong enough to make a person ten feet away feel cool. In the nursery is an electric railroad for the children, and from the nursery to the basement runs a telegraph wire, at which the children are learning telegraphy. From the sitting-room the battery in the cellar for an induction coil is controlled so that the Brewster's exhibitions, with Felder tubes and like contrivances, can be given in the room. The sewing machine and lamp's implements for sharpening and polishing cutlery are worked by electricity.  
 These applications of electricity make the dwelling unique, and it is probable that Mr. Johnson's is the only private home in which there is so much power. His dynamo is 2000 amp power. A company in England introduced isolated

plants in several London residences, among them that of the Marquis of Salisbury, but the machines made too much noise and caused too many vibrations, and the company was obliged to confine itself to supplying large factories and the like.  
 Electric Lights Amid the Trees, Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
 The use of the electric lights, which promised to be so universal up to twelve months ago, seems to have promised prematurely. The increase in the use of the light in stores and building lighting is not noticeable, while for street lighting it has stood still. This is exactly the opposite of what one would expect. There are no lights used to the best advantage on the streets of Cleveland, except those on the main in the public square. It does good service, but the other masts and the pale lights on Euclid avenue are so placed that more of the light is wasted in dense shadows than is utilized. The best system of hanging electric lights in streets is that of arches across the thoroughfares with the lamp suspended in the center. Still the light costs too much, and any economic inventions that may have been made are of no benefit to the public. It is not allowed to share them. But the lights grow in brilliancy and steadiness.

**SIX MILLION MILES OF FENCE.**  
 Costing \$2,000,000,000—A History of Fence Building.  
 An Augusta (Me.) correspondent of the Boston Herald writes that, according to the best estimates, there are 6,000,000 miles of farm fences in the United States, costing over \$2,000,000,000. In many states the fences on a farm cost more than the buildings standing on it, and that, too, where lumber is abundant and cheap. The amount of labor and money consumed annually in building and repairing fences—for we are aware of it—is just so much taken from the productive interests of the country. Both law and custom prescribe fencing. It is an ancient tradition. The Plymouth colonies in Massachusetts gave us the first fences known in this country in 1632. They were erected to protect planted crops against damages from creatures going at large. It was said before a meeting of the American Institute Farmers' club at New York, in 1859, that the farmers in this country were educated under the system of fences; under the notion that a man is bound to protect his property by fencing out the world, that the law has no power, and there is no general respect for the right of property, but that you must fence out all intruders, and guard your property with walls and fences.  
 It is all founded on fiction. The law does protect a man's property. His real estate and its products are his, and whether fenced or unfenced they lie under the protection of the law. In continuation of this matter the correspondent says that most of our New England farms are inclosed with fences—straight, crooked and irregular—good, bad and indifferent. Most farms are so subdivided as to resemble a checker-board. Everything seems to be fenced. The fences are almost as varied as they are abundant. The Virginia rail fence is the pioneer; then the log fence, the stone wall, stump fence, pitch pole fence, worm fence and the post and rail fence. Not less than four feet in height constitutes the lawful fence. Stone wall is the main fence in Maine and Massachusetts, and perhaps in Connecticut also. Maine also has the rail and board fence, and the bush fence. Rail fences are the cheapest. The roots and stumps of trees set up edgewise, make the most effective fences. The stone wall would last forever, if it were well and carefully laid in first places and the frost did not play havoc with it. As commonly built, the stone wall will keep out all kinds of stock except sheep. It is insisted that stones could be more cheaply disposed of than by laying in wall form.  
 Good fences, says a Kennebec farmer, as reported, make good neighbors, yet he excuses for himself to believe in them. There are over 64,000 farmers in Maine, he said. Their farms have in the aggregate over 42,000,000 rods of fence, or more than 131,000 miles. Ornamental fences, merely, are not included in these, nor are upwards of 2,000 miles of railroad fencing. In the entire state there are 11,000,000 rods of highway fences, 10,000,000 rods of partition fences, and some 15,000,000 rods of division fences. At a cost of \$1 a rod, which the speaker considered a fair estimate, the total cost of fences in Maine is over \$42,000,000 which is nearly as much as all the farms and the buildings are worth. It is twice and a half the value of live stock in the state, and nearly as much as the whole state has invested in manufactures. Reckoning changes and repairs, loss from yearly decay, the cost of breaking roads through snow-drifts caused by high fences, and the interest on the first cost, taxes, etc., and he estimated that the fences cost the state annually not less than \$6,000,000, which he sets down as so much yearly loss in cash and labor to the farmer and the state. It seems like a useless expenditure.  
 Being asked what he would do, he said that fences should be confined exclusively to pasture; the rest should be abolished. Road fences only cause the roads to drift in winter. Fencing the moving field enables the farmer to feed his stock in it during the spring and fall. His idea is, that all the fencing a farm should have should be simply to keep the animals where they are placed. The farmers would rid themselves of a heavy tax by doing away with their road fences, and where necessary, enforcing the law respecting roaming cattle. The law does not compel the farmers to fence the roads, but their occupied and improved lands only. The law respecting the liability of owners of cattle is vague and obscure. Other Maine farmers would abolish fences altogether. It takes 8,000,000 rods of fences for the pastures alone, in which are kept 900,000 head of neat stock. While owners of adjoining lands are required to maintain partition fences, bearing the expenses equally, there is no law obliging them to build fences to prevent trespass by a neighbor's cattle. The law requires the animals to be fenced in, not fenced out. The highways belong to the general public, and the owners of stock roaming in the highway are liable for damages. Fences are being dispensed with in the old country and they should be in the new.  
 A children's pavilion is to be built on the premises of the Rochester city hospital, at a cost of \$12,000.  
 The Florida orange crop has been estimated at over \$1,730,000 for the past season.

**POULTRY.**  
 The laying or egg-producing features are important in connection with the selection of the most profitable kinds of poultry. The Leghorns, all colors, are by far the best layers and head the list, having to the credit of each hen 200 eggs per year. The Dominique is also credited with 200, and next on the list we find the Hamburgs, which, with extraordinary care, will yield 180. The favorite Plymouth Rock hold the next place, furnishing 175. The black cochins, houdans, black Spanish, and Polish birds are neck and neck in the list, each being credited with 170. The common barn-yard fowls, so many of which are thrown on their own resources at a tender age and left there, can be relied upon for 160, while the fine, fat Brahmas and white cochins are the largest and heaviest birds, and furnish the largest eggs.  
 An experiment was lately made in France for the purpose of finding the relative value of hens and ducks as egg producers. Three of each sort were selected for testing the result by observation as to their relative fertility. Between the first day of January and the end of August the three hens laid 257 and the ducks 402 eggs. Moreover, in the autumn months of the previous year the ducks had yielded 215 eggs, while the hens had completely ceased laying. Altogether, therefore, the ducks had produced 617 eggs within the twelve months, as against 257 obtained from the hens.  
 The Houdans are profitable chickens to keep, as they are continual layers, are easily fattened, and the flesh is fine and good. They are very hardy and usually escape the cholera.  
 Eggs at 12 cents per dozen give the same food value as lean beef or mutton at 10 cents per pound. Eggs, therefore, are economical food, and they are excellent for the farmer's family.  
 It is a good plan to kerosene the boxes in which hens are to sit before putting in the hay or straw. Then sift four of sulphur over the hay.

**When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Milder, she clung to Castoria. When she had Measles, she gave them Castoria.**

**JAMES-PYLE'S**  
**PEARLINE**  
 THE BEST THING OUT FOR  
**Washing & Bleaching**  
 In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water. SAVES LABOR, TENDERS SOFT AND GIVES UNPARALLELED SATISFACTION. No family rich or poor should be without it.  
 Sold by all grocers. Beware of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the only safe labor saving compound and always bears the above symbol and name.  
**JAMES PYLE NEW YORK.**  
**H.W.WETHERELL,**  
 15 and 17 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.  
 MANUFACTURER OF  
 Hair Cloth and Wire  
 Brushes, Hoop Skirts,  
 Hair Cloth Skirts,  
 AND A FULL LINE OF  
 BLACK AND  
 COLORED  
 JERSEYS.  
 This cut represents the  
 LARGEST and MOST  
 COMBINATION of Black and  
 Colored Jersey made. It is  
 made of the finest quality  
 wool and will give you  
 more wear than any other  
 Jersey of the same price.  
 It is made in the  
 U. S. A. and is  
 guaranteed to be  
 the best of its  
 kind.

**Real Estate**  
**Bedford & Souer**  
 213 South 14th Street,  
 Have a large list of inside business and residence property, and some of the finest suburban property in and around the city.  
 We have business property on Capitol Avenue, Dodge, Douglas, Farnam, Harney, Howard, 9th, 10th, 13th and 16th streets.  
 We have fine residence property on Farnam, Douglas, Dodge, Davenport, Chicago, Cass, California streets, Sherman, St. Marys and Park Avenues, in fact on all the best residence streets. We have property in the following additions.  
**Hawthorne.**  
**Millard & Caldwell's**  
**Lakes,**  
**Elizabeth Place'**  
**E. V. Smith's,**  
**Horbach's,**  
**Patrick's,**  
**Parker's,**  
**Shinn's,**  
**Gise's,**  
**Nelson's,**  
**Armstrong's!**  
**Godfrey's,**  
**Lowe's,**  
**Kirkwood,**  
**College Place,**  
**Park Place,**  
**West End,**  
**Boogs & Hill!**  
**Capitol,**  
**Reed's First.**

**McCormick's,**  
**Kountz & Ruth's,**  
**Impr't Association**  
**Wilcox,**  
**Burr Oak,**  
**Isaac & Seldon's**  
**Hanscom's**  
**West Omaha,**  
**Grand View,**  
**Credit Foncier,**  
**Kountz' First**  
**Kountz' Second,**  
**Kountz' Third,**  
**Kountz' Fourth,**  
**Syndicate Hill,**  
**Plainview,**  
**Hill Side,**  
**Tukev & Kevsors,**  
**Thornburg,**  
**Clark Place,**  
**Mvers & Richards,**  
**Bovds,**

**And all the other Additions to the City.**

**South Omaha.**  
 We have the agency for the syndicate lands in South Omaha. These lots sell from \$225 upwards, and are very desirable property. The development of the packing house and other interests there, are rapidly building up that portion of the city.

**Kirkwood.**  
 We have a few lots left in Kirkwood addition, which we offer at low prices, terms \$25 down balance \$10 per month. These lots are on high level ground and are desirable.

**Hawthorne.**  
 This addition is more centrally located than any other new addition near the best Schools in the city. All the streets are being put to grade the grades have been established by the city council, and is very desirable residence property, only 15 blocks from Post office, prices lower than adjoining additions for a home or investment. These lots cannot be beaten.

**WE WILL FURNISH CONVEYANCE FREE TO ANY PART OF THE CITY TO SHOW PROPERTY TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS, AND CHEERFULLY GIVE INFORMATION REGARDING OMAHA PROPERTY.**  
 Those who have bargains to offer or wish property at a bargain, are invited to see us.  
**BEDFORD & SOUER**  
 Real Estate Agents  
 213 S. 14th St., bet. Farnam & Douglas