#### THEY HAVE BECOME LAWS

Two Very Important Measures Receive the Signature of Governor Thayer.

GAMBLING AND CRIMINAL LIBEL

The Chief Executive Places His Disapproval Upon the Bill Establishing Thurston County-Capital News.

FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU. Governor Thayer has signed both the criminal anti-libel and gambling bills, the former bill being as follows:

criminal anti-libel and gambling bills, the former bill being as follows:

If any person shall write, print or publish any false and malicious libel of or concerning another or shall cause or procure any such libel to be written or published, every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred (\$500) dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both at the discretion of the court, and moreover, liable to the party injured. Provided that if said libel is published in a newspaper having a general circulation, the person so offending shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years.

The governor has also signed the antigambling bill, which is as follows:

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section 214 of the criminal code be amended to read as follows:

Section 314. Every person who shall play at any game whatever for any sum of money or other property of value, or shall make any parts.

Section 214. Every person who shall play at any game whatever for any sum of money or other property of value, or shall make any bet or wager for any sum of money or other property of value, or shall bet any money or other property upon any gaming table, bank, or device, or who shall bet upon any game played at or by means of any such gaming table, or gambling device, shall, upon confiction, be fined in any sum not less than 3100, and not exceeding \$300, or be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than one year, and upon a second or any subsequent conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$300 and not exceeding \$500, or be Imprisoned in the penitentiary not to more than two years: Provided, that if any person or persons who shall lose any property or money in a gambling house or other place, either at cards or by means of any other gambling device or game of hazard of any kind, such person, the wife or cuardian of such, his heirs, legal representatives or creditors, shall have the right to recover the money or the amount thereof, or the property of the value thereof, in a civil action, and may sue each or all persons participating in the game, and may join the keeper of the gambling house or other place in the same action, who shall be jointly and severally liable for any money or property lost in any came or through any gambling device of any kind, and no title shall pass to said property or money, and in an action to recover the same no evidence shall be required as to the specific kind or denomination of money, but only as to the amount so lost.

Section 215. Every person who shall set up or keep any gaming table, faro bank, keno or any kind of gambling table or gambling device or gaming machine of any kind or description, under any denomination or name whatsoever adopted, devised, and designated for the purpose of playing any game of chance for money or property, except billiard tables, or who shall keep any billiard tables for the purpose of betting or gambling or shall allow the same to

billiard tables, or who shall keep any billiard table for the purpose of betting or gambling or shall allow the same to be used for such purpose, shall upon conviction be punished by fine of not less than \$33, and not exceeding \$500, or to be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding two ways. ceeding two years.
Section 3. Sections 214 and 215 of the criminal code as now existing are hereby repealed.

Governor Thayer enters the following objection to the establishment of Thurston county:

Executive Department, Lincoln Neb., April 5, 1887.—I herewith file with the secretary of state senate file No. 64, entitled, an act to amend section 3 of an act entitled "an act defining the boundaries of Richardson, Nemaha, Blackbird and Dakota countres," approved March 7, 1855, and to re-define the boundaries of "Blackbird" county, and change the same to "Thurston" county, with my objections to the same. my objections to the same.

This bill proposes to take from Burt,

d Dakota counties portions of th territory of those respective counties, and form them together with what has been known as Blackbird county, into a new county, to be called Thurston county.

My objections are these:

First, this bill is unconstitutional. See the following. Constitution of the state of

Nebraska.

ARTICLE X—COUNTIES.

Sec. 2 (Division.)—No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom without first submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question vote for same.

Sec. 3. (Same.)—There shall be no territory stricken from any organized county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory.

stricken from any organized county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division.

No vote of the people residing on the portions set off from Burt, Wayne and Dakota countles has been taken, and none is provided for in this bill.

Nothing has been presented tending to show Nothing has been presented tending to show that the people have had any opportunity whatever to give expression to their senti-ments with reference to being set off and made part of a new county. They had never petitioned for it. On the contrary, remon-strances have been presented from large numbers against being stricken from their respective counties.

numbers against being stricken from their respective counties.

This bill, therefore, in this respect, is a palpable violation of the above quoted provisions of the constitution.

Second, The bill is unconstitutional for this reason: See the following: Constitution of the state of Nebraska.

ARTICLE X—COUNTIES.

ARTICLE X—COUNTIES,
Section 1. (Area.) "No new county shall
be formed or established by the legislature
which will reduce the county or counties, or
either of them, to a less area than 400 square

either of them, to a less area than 400 square miles, nor shall any county be formed of a less area."

It will thus be seen that any county to be created must have at least 400 square miles of territory. The only portion of the proposed county of Thurston which is open to settlement is comprised within the limits of about thirty square miles, being that part of the Omaha Indian reservation which lies west of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, and the only portion on which the Indian title has been extinguished. This comprises all there is out of which to form Thurston county, but in order to bring the new county within the provisions of the constitution declaring that every county to be attention declaring that every county to be formed must have 400 square miles in area, the bill proposes to take the whole of the Omeha and Winnebago reservation. This certainly is not the intent and meaning of the constitution. The intent and meaning is that there shall be 400 square and meaning is that there shall be 400 square miles of territory which is open to settlement, which can be bought and sold, and over which county government can be established and have control. It must be a county for practical purposes. There must be county commissioners or supervisors. There must be other county officers. There should be at least an area of 400 square miles to contribute to a revenue for the support of the county. The act of 1855, defining the boundaries of Blackbird county, has remained entirely in-

to a revenue for the support of the county. The act of 1855, defining the boundaries of Blackbird county, has remained entirely inoperative and without effect to this day. It has never been recognized or treated as a county. The act wis useless for the reason that the county could not be organized and operated, because it was an Indian reservation. The territory had no control over it for the collection of revenue and general administrative purposes.

It has been set forth by the supporters of this bill that the laws which added those portions to Burt, Wayne and Cuming counties, which this bill proposes now to take away, were unconstitutional. The answer to that is this: These laws have remained in force to this time, they have never been repealed, and they have never been declared unconstitutional by the courts, which alone are intrusted with the power of passing upon the constitutionality of laws. They must therefore be regarded and treated as constitutional, Furthermore, their constitutionality has never been questioned until it was proposed to organize this new county of Thurston. To change the relations of the people of these counties now, is not in the direction of public policy. To divide a county, or to strip a county of a portion of its ferritory, without the consent of a majority of the people of the county, is a public wrong which should apt be sanctioned by law, besides being in disregard of constitutional provisions.

I took up this bill with a desire to see my way clear to approve it, but the more I have beamined it the more I have beamined in the more I have beam to the proper of the

with insurmountable difficulties and the more I have been convinced that it is in direct violation of the constitution. I therefore withhold from it my approval.

April 5, 1887. JOHN M. THAYER.

April 5, 1887, JOHN M. THAVER.
THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.
The governor neither signs nor vetoes the

April 5, 1887. John M. Thayer.

The apportionment bill.

The governor neither signs nor vetoes the representative and senatorial apportionment bill. He allows it to become a law by lapse of time, with the following endorsement:

Executive Department, Lincoln, Neb., April 5, 1887. I file herewith, with the secretary of state, house roll no. 386, "An act to district the state into senatorial and representative districts, and for the apportionment of senators and representatives, and to fix the number of the same, and to repeal sections one and two of chapter five of the compiled statutes of Nebraska."

I have been asked to withhold my approval from this bill on the ground of alleged irregularities in connection with it, after it had passed both louses. It came to me bearing upon its face strict conformity to the constitution and the laws thereunder, being properly certified to by the officers of the respective houses. In my judgment, I am not at liberty to go behind their record.

I am convinced that this bill inflicts very great injustice upon Adams and Saunders counties, and possibly upon some others, but I have not had time to investigate the matter. If I should veto this bill I would inflict a very great wrong upon the people of a far greater portion of the state.

I therefore do not file any objections to this bill, and it becomes a law without my signature.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The democratic victory in the city election has been a cause of great rejoicing the past twenty-four nours in the ranks of the Bourbons, and they picture great success in the future. They have now a democratic mayor and a majority of the council opposition, and the machinery will undoubtedly be put in operation to make the county democratic the coming fall. One republican, in the face of defeat, was holding up his hands and returning thanks that they had elected the cemetry frustee, when insured them at least decent burial. The majority of republicans view the field with omens of ill inck for the future, and democratis are claiming t

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The following decisions were filed yester-

And the following decisions were field yesterday:
Smith vs State. Error from Lancaster county.
Judgment reversed and prisoner discharged. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.
1. Where a habeas corpus case is brought on error from a district court the ordinary rules as to the time of filing briefs will not be adhered to, but the case will be heard as soon as practicable after the petitioner's brief is

2. A complaint must charge explicitly all that is essential to constitute the offense, and it cannot be aided by intendments.

3. Section 339 of the criminal code contem-

plates that the charge of the crime against the person to be arrested and delivered up must be made in the state where the offense was committed. The charge must be to some court, magistrate or officer, in the form of an indictment complaint, or other accusation known to the laws of such state or territory, and a complaint made before a magistrate in this state, which fails to allege what such charge is pending against the accused in the state where it is alleged the offense was com-mitted, will not confer jurisdiction on such

state where it is alleged the offense was committed, will not confer jurisdiction on such magistrate.

Mann vs. Wolton. Error from Holt county. Affirmed conditionally. Opinion by Reese, J.

1. The exemption of \$500 in personal property in favor of a judgment debtor, provided by section 521 of the civil code in lien of a homestead, must depend upon the filing of the inventory as provided by section 523, and the selection of the property claimed by the debtor to be exempt.

2. Replevin cannot be maintained against an officer for property levied upon and claimed to be exempt under said section until after the inventory is filed and the appraisement and selections are made.

3. A new trial will not be granted where it appears as a matter of law that upon the conceded facts the result must be the same. Parker vs Matheson. Error from Antelope county. Affirmed. Opinion by Reese, J.

1. An action to foreclose a tax lien on real estate may be brought on the tax certificate, where it is alleged in the petition that a deed would be invalid if issued. In such case the cause of action would accrue at the expiration of the time within which the landowner might redeem, and suit may be brought at any time within it ye years thereafter.

2. A purchased land at tax sale fon the 5th of February, 1878. A deed was refused by the treasurer when demanded, for the reason that no notice was given of the expiration of the time for redemption, and that the sale was void. On the 21st day of February, 1885, more than five years after the expiration of the time for redemption, he commenced his action to foreclose the tax lien. Held, that his cause of action was barred by limitation.

his cause of action was barred by limitation.

State, ex rel. Hymer vs Nelson. Mandamus.

Writ denied. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. where a petition was presented to the county commissioners of F. county, purporting to containg the names of 644 resident electors of said county, asking said board to call a special election for the relocation of the county seat, the whole number of votes cast in said county at the preceding general election being 729, a remonstrance signed by 1,154 persons purporting to be electors of said county, against the calling of said election was thereupon presented to said board, alleging that said petition was signed by persons who were non-residents of said county, and by minors and others not authorized to sign such petition: Held, that a general finding of said board that a large number of persons so disqualified had signed said petition, and that the whole number of lawful petitioners was less than three-fifths of all the votes cast in said county at the preceding general election, was not subject to collateral attack; but if erroneous must be reviewed on error. State vs Nomaha county, 10 Neb. 32.

2. The decision of a special tribunal, where

2. The decision of a special tribunal, where it has jurisdiction of the subject matter and parties, is conclusive unless reversed or mod-lined in the mode provided by law.

S. A writ of mandamus will not be granted unless the right of the relator thereto is

clear.
Uecker vs Kohn. Appeal from Pierce county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.
1. Where the evidence is conflicting and it

is apparent that some of the witnesses—the defendants, were mistaken, and that their testimony was disregarded by the court, the judgment will not be set aside as being against the weight of evidence.

3. Where an infant purchases real estate and receives a conveyance thereof, and at

and receives a conveyance thereof, and at the same time executes a mortgage upon the

the same time executes a mortgage upon the land to secure notes given for the purchase money, such mortgage is voidable only, not void, and when on reaching his majority he sells and conveys such real estate, he thereby contirms the mortgage.

Western Horse and Cattle Insurance company vs O'Neill. Error from Platte county. Judgment for insurance on mare reversed and judgment entered in this court for the amount of the insurance on the horse. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

One O'Neill insured a mare for the sum of \$100 in the Western Horse and Cattle Insurance company, and afterwards violently beat

\$100 in the Western Horse and Cattle Insurance company, and afterwards violently beat and abused said mare by striking her with an iron rod. Held, that a preponderance of the testimony clearly established the fact that the death of said mare was the result of such striking and abuse, and that O'Neill was not entitled to recover the amount of the insurance for the death of said mare.

Wagner and His Wife.
Freund's Weekly: Wagner's diary when a hardup musician in Paris describes his misery at the thought of having to reveal the true state of his affairs to his young wife. He says: "What will happen next month? I cannot tell. If hitherto my anyiety has been great he.

happen next month? I cannot tell. If hitherto my anxiety has been great, before long it will turn to despair. Every source has run dry, and I still hide from my wife the true state of things."

A few months later, prospects having brightened a little, Wagner addressed a charming little poem to his wife, calling her "his wealth and all his goods combined."

Wagner, at that time on intimate terms with Heine, has here attempted one of those humorous final turns of which the poet was so fond. This is what he says: 'I wish to every one the same luck (viz., an excellent and virtuous wife), and would not part with it for anything. Still, if I could put myself ten years back I should act more wisely; in other words, I should follow Mr. Punch's advice of 'Don't' and remain single." FIELD AND FARM.

Distance in Planting.

Farm, Field and Stockman: Professor Sanborn, of the Missouri agricultural college in experiments at various distauces apart, and also with different numbers of grains in the hill, finds that the best average was obtained by thick rather than thin planting, and this tallies with the experience of the most practical planters in the west. In check sowing four feet eight inches apart each way and three good plants to each hill being the rule, flour plants would give a larger yield, but the cars would be smaller and the cost of husking would be somewhat greater. The results would be somewhat greater. The results obtained by Professor Sanborn, as related by him, were as follows:
Six rows of corn, about sixty rods to the row, were planted 4x4 feet, four plants to the hill.

Six rows of corn, about sixty rods to the row, were planted 4x2 feet, four plants to the hill.

Six rows of corn, about sixty rods to the row, were planted 4x3 feet, three plants to the hill. Six rows of corn of about sixty rods to the row were planted 4x2 feet, two plants to the hill.

At harvest the hills were carefully counted and stood in numbers according to the following table:

lowing table:
First six rows had 3,600 plants standing.
Second six rows had 5,208 plants standing.
Third six rows had 4,500 plants standing.
Fourth six rows had 3,132 plants standing.
Yield of first six rows was 1194 pounds of ears; per acre, 2179 or 31.1.
Yield of second rows was 1600 pounds of ears; per acre, 2019, or 41.7.
Yield of third six rows was 1594 pounds of ears; per acre 2907, or 41.5.

ears; per acre 2007, or 41.5.

Yield of fourth six rows was 1100 pounds of ears; per acre 2117, or 30.2.

If there is any difference in the quality of the land it was in favor of the first six rows. The variety of the corn was the Thompson, a variety of average size. The year was well known to have been a very poor corn year and one not favora-ble to thick planning. The ground is an upland soil, rolling and inclined to be dry. It is the poorest tilinge field we have on the farm.

Two Wagons with One Team.

Team help is often scarce, and even if not it is best to use it with as great economy as possible. It is a great waste of time to keep a strong, able team standing idle while men are loading and upleading. unloading. By having two wagons this loss may be avoided, and the amount of work be nearly doubled with little extra expense. With a little calculation, aided by experiment, it will be found what number of teams, wagons, and men will work together with least loss in drawing out manure or bringing in grain, hay, or other crops.

Seasonable Bints and Suggestions. Corn that is in the least degree affected by rust should never be used.

Give the cows warm stables, but do not forget to have the air pure. Do not forget that cats are very fond of young chicks, ducks and turkeys.

A good deal of the peculiar mutton taste is taken out of it when mutton is cured. To kill out the cut-worms plow the

ground soon enough to allow the frost to Sow some radish and kale for your poultry as soon as possible, and give the fowls free range upon it.

A gill of linseed meal fed daily to each cow or horse will keep the bowels in good condition and greatly promote the health.

There is nothing to prevent the farmer from experimenting. In that way he will learn more about his own farm than can be taught him by others.

Only fresh eggs should be used for hatching purposes. When eggs are stale the chicks do not hatch in the time due, and often they die in the shell. When cleaning the perches poultry house it is necessary to apply the mixture of kerosene oil and grease to

the under side as well as the top. If old hay be cut and moistened before being fed to horses there will be fewer animals suffering from heaves. Feeding dusty materials is usually the cause of the difficulty.

If your land is well underdrained you will often be able to plow while your neighbor who may not have underdrained

is waiting for his ground to dry off before he can begin. A mixture of equal parts of red pepper and Scotch snuff thrown into rat holes will cause the vermin to leave. Rats soon become suspicious of poison, and the

mixture easily frightens them. All food cooked for stock is more easily assimilated than when raw. It is only a question of cost in cooking, Roots cooked

and thickened with ground grain make an excellent mess for all kinds of stock. Manuring land by plowing under some and of green crop, such as millet, buck wheat, dats or peas, should be the object of every farmer. Clover is also excel-lent, and lime should be freely used at

the same time Do not try to keep geese unless all the conditions are favorable. Geese may be kept at a very small cost or they may en-tail cost according to circumstances. A pond and pasture will enable them to secure their tood with but little aid.

If the seed is good the cutting of pota-toes to pieces with two eyes should give good results. In cutting always endeavor to leave as much of the tuber to the eyes as possible, as it serves as plant food in the early stages of growth.

Some of the garden crops are very hardy and can stand a light frost. On-ions, peas, beets and lettuce, if sown in rows early, or as soon as the warmth of the ground permits, will make good growth before some other crops are put

Bees do not work as well in a hive ex-posed to the sun. In midday, when very hot, all work on the inside, such as comi building and storing honey has to be suspended. Sometimes combs melt down and the brood dies in the heat of the sun.

A grape vine arbor is considered as excellent place for the bee-hive, as it protects against the sun in summer but should be thick enough to serve as a wind-brake in winter. In very cold climates the hive should be placed in

too late for the early prices if the ewes be highly fed, so as to provide all the milk required. As soon as the lambs will eat give them plenty of ground oats and keep them well sheltered from storms and severe cold.

To secure good seed oats fill a large wash-tub two-thirds full of water and pour in half a bushel of oats at a time. Skim off all the oats that do not sink to the bottom. Draw off the water and dry the seed, and the chances will be that every seed will sprout.

As soon as your young tomato plants become too thick in the box or hotbed transplant some of them to cold frames or thin out the plants. If they grow very tall it is no objection, as the tomato is a plant that can be put in deep ground teaving only a small portion of the top above the surface.

The cheapest hog food is said to be peas and sweet potatoes. The potatoes are boiled and pea-meal added. This claim, however, depends on the section of country and the price of corn. Where sweet potatoes are easily grown, how-ever, there is no food that excels that crop for fattening every class of stock. A practical apiarist, in relation to water for bees after flying time says: "I have frequently observed chips of cell-apping distributed all the way through

DEWEY & STONE SOUTH OMAHA

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A magnificent display of everything useful and ornamental in the furnituremaker's art, at reasonable prices.

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Property of every description for sale in all parts of the city. Lands for sale in every county in Nebraska. A COMPLETE SET OF ABSTRACTS Of Titles of Douglas county kept. Maps of the city state or county, or any othe information desired furnished free of charge upon application.

the pile of dead bees in the bottom of the hive and on the bottom board show- the farm considering the cost of producing that the boes were suffering for water when they began to die. Perishing from thirst day by day the cluster dwindles until a mere handful being left they succumb to the cold."

A bean crop usually pays well and frequently better than most farm crops. There is always a good market for them, and the planting, cultivation and har-vesting can be attented to when it does

not interfere with the other products, which is a great advantage to farmers. The white-leaved and weeping lindens are among the most useful lawn trees for our climate, They are hardy, and in-jurious insects and destructive diseases appear to pass them by; and, while their growth is quite rapid, the foliage of each is singularly beautiful and tenacious.

Young horses that have not been ac customed to hard corn are very subject to lampas. Softer diet should replace corn when lampas appears. The bowels should be kept open. This can be done by giving food in the form of bran mashes. Laxative food is what is wanted.

When a dozen eggs bring nearly as much in the market as a pound of butter -as they do in winter-the farmer who keeps hens and manages them well is ahead of the farm dairyman whose cowcan hardly return enough to pay for their keeping.

Even hog cholera is productive of some good. It has led to better care and treatment of the swine. They are not now fed exclusively on corn the entire year, while shelter is being provided for the hogs that formerly had the leaky sheds for a covering. Clean water is also given them, instead of filthy slop. The result is that the disease is gradually The result is that the disease is gradually diminishing.

When placing eggs under a hen use the thermometer. After the eggs have been in the nest four or five hours lay the thermometer among the eggs under the hen for a few minutes, then quickly with draw it and look for the record. If less than 103 degrees the hen does not impart sufficient heat. Hens vary in giving heat to the eggs, and some of them can-not hatch out a full brood.

If you wish early green food before the grass crop is ready, especially if cattle are contined, make a small plot very rich with well-rotted manure, and sow mar-rowfat peas and oats together. Sow the seed thickly, and cut for use at any time when the material is high enough for that purpose. It is excellent for all kinds of stock, and especially for cows and sheep.

Oats are usually sown early for a gen-eral crop of seed, but our farmers miss an excellent opportunity in not thickly sowing oats to be cut when in the green stage. Use plenty of manure, and cut the crop just after the heads are formed, or when in the milky stage. It is an excellent substitute for hay, the stalk and heads being all eaten, while in nutrition

tion, as it is a crop easily grown, and en-tails but little labor in harvesting, curing and storing in the barn.

Their Seventeenth Ball.

The Emmet Monument association will hold its seventeenth annual bail at Cunningham's hall, Monday April 11. The parties of this association have always been select and noted as exceedingly joyous occasions, and it is certain that the coming event will be no exception to this general rule.

Mrs. Sarah Williams died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Kohule, at Indianapolis, Ind., Tuesday, aged eighty-four years.

Merton F. Sturges, aged 23, and living in Omaha, obtained a license yesterday to wed Miss Isa A. Wolfe, 21 years old and resident of Mount Vernon, Iowa.



PROCE BLOWN POWERS ST. COMMON THE ST. LOUIS

When I say care I do not mean morely to stop them for a sime and these have them return again. I mean a red for a I have made the disease of FITS, SFILSIPER PROPERTY OF SICKNESS a life-long sanity. I warrant to remark to the the worst scass. Excluse our the warrant to remark to the the worst scass. Excluse of the same to the control for the worst scass. The same to the same to the same the same to the same to the same to the same to the less of the same to the same to the same to the same less of the same to the same to the same to the same to the less of the same to the same to the same to the same to the less of the same to the same Notice. THE Noriols Street railway will receive proposals for the immediate construction and
equipment of one and one half miles of street
railway in the city of Norfolk, Nebraska Proposals received at the office of the secretary of
company at Norfolk, Nebraska, until the 25th
day of April, 1887.

By Tio25

Secretary.

### Beautiful Residence Lots

FOR SALE

## **Also Business Lots**

#### LOOK.

On the large map of Omaha and observe that the two and one-halt mile belt from the Omaha postoffice runs south of section 33 and through the north end of South Omaha.

#### TAKE A STRING

And pencil, then get one of J.M. Wolfe & Co's maps of Omaha and South Omaha combined.

#### PUT YOUR FINGER

On the string at 13th and Farnam, Omaha's busines center, and your pencil on he string at where Bellevue street enters South Omaha from the north.

THEN DRAW

A circle and note whera

SOUTH OMAHA

Is, and also that many "Additions," "Places" and "Hills" are far

OUTSIDE

This magic circle.

And think a minute what will make outside property increase in value?

#### THE GROWTH OF OMAHA

Is all that will enhance the value of real estate other than at | South Omaha. At the latter point we have three important factors to build up and make valuable the property:

First-The growth of Omaha, which has and always will follow the transportation lines.

Second-All the great railroads center there, thus making it the best manufacturing point of any in or near the city,

THE IMMENSE STOCK YARDS INTERESTS

## **Dressed Beef Business**

and Pork Packing Industry

Will make a town of themselves.

SEVERAL NEW PACKING HOUSES Going up this year.

A Gigantic Beef Canning Establishment To be put into operation at once.

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Away your day of grace when you do not get an interest in South Omaha before a higher appraisement is made. The best locations are being taken Make your selections now:

Lots that sold for \$300 in 1884 cannot now be bought for \$3,000.

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Over the railway track will make safe and splendid thoroughfares between this city and South Omaha.

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Will run to the Stock Yards this year. The minute it does lots will donble in value, as this will afford quick and cheap transportation either by

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