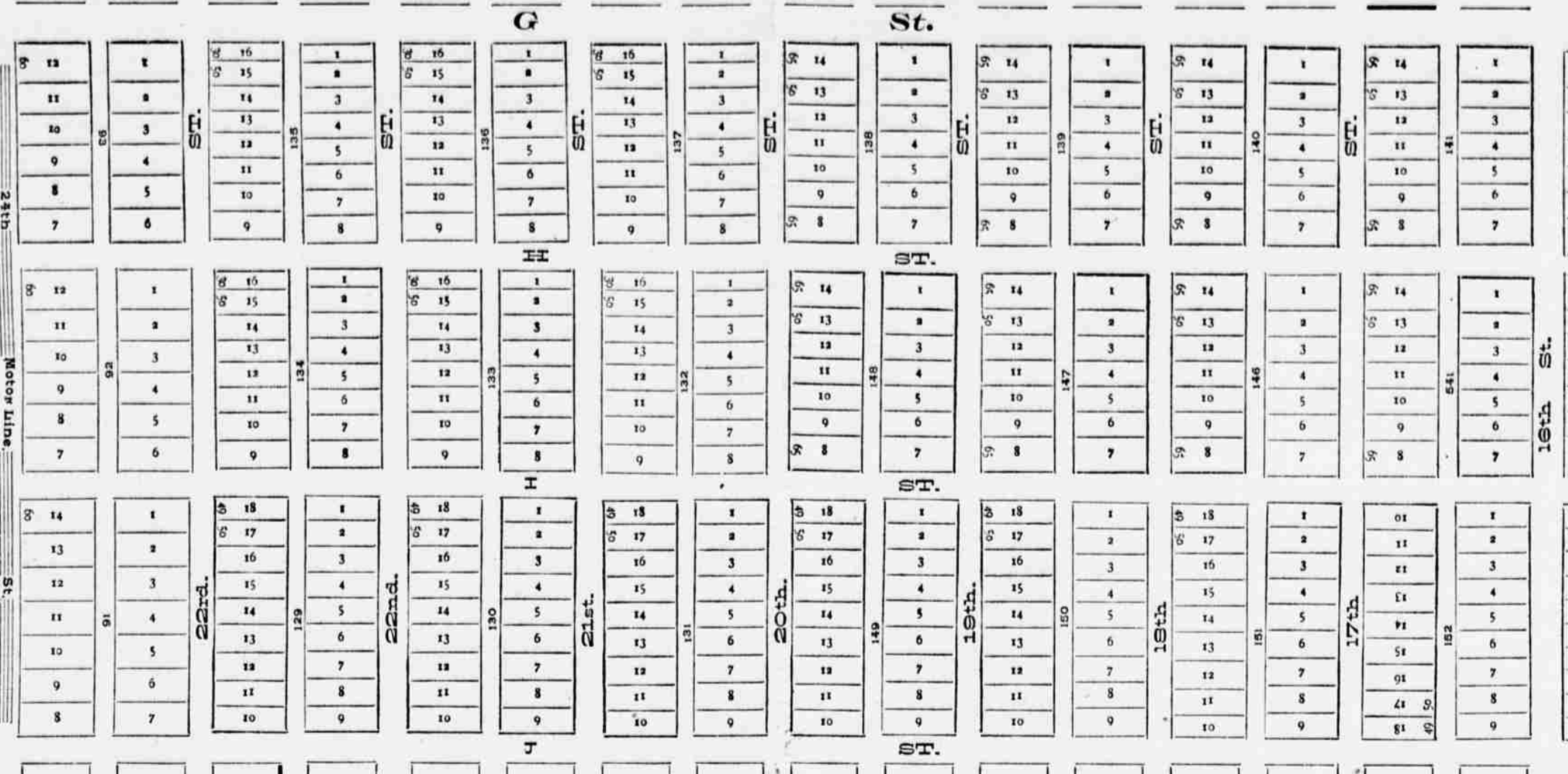


# THE OMAHA LAND COMPANY

LOTS 50x130 and 65x130. THIS PROPERTY LIES IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF

## SPRING LAKE PARK.



Which is conceded to be the most beautiful natural park in the West. The company have expended over \$50,000 unimprovements in the park, consisting of two lakes (which are fed by natural springs) one of which is over 1500 feet long, fountains, avenues, driveways, gravel walks, dancing pavilions, pleasure boats, rustic houses, &c.

Blocks 129 to 137, between 20th and 23rd streets, were sold four years ago, and are now built up with the finest residences in the city. The lots now offered for sale lie between 20th and 16th streets,

**ONLY 4 BLOCKS FROM THE Motor Line**  
on 24th street, from which **SIDEWALKS AND WATER MAINS**

have been extended to this property.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

This Property Will Be Placed On Sale **TUESDAY, APRIL 14th, At 1 O'Clock P. M.**  
When we will have our agents on the ground to show the property. Get off-South Omaha motor at I street, and go east four blocks. **ED. JOHNSTON & CO.**

THIS IS THE **LAST PIECE**

to the Land Company's property to be platted, and as it is covered with

**BEAUTIFUL SHADE TREES**

and slopes gently to the east, is the finest piece of ground platted by them.

Prices for Inside Lots

WILL BE FROM **\$400 to \$800**

And for Corners, 65x130

FROM **\$700 to \$1,200.**

Terms, one-fifth cash, balance six equal semi-annual payments, 7 per cent interest.

### KILLED FOR THIRTY CENTS.

Frightful Crime for Which John H. Smith Easily Escaped a Life Sentence.

### EX-COURT REPORTER'S REMINISCENCES.

Early Short-Hand Legislation and the Old Method of Making Transcripts—Recollections of Lawyers.

BY JOHN T. BELL.  
The first bill providing for the use of short-hand writing in the courts of Nebraska was a copy of the Iowa law, and was introduced by Senator J. S. Haswell of Douglas county at the legislative session of 1871. The importance of the subject was not so well understood then as it is now and the bill was rejected with great promptness, my recollection being that Senator Hilton of Washington county, father of Frank Hilton, the well known newspaper man, was the only one who joined Senator Haswell in voting for the measure.

At the session of 1875 Senator J. C. Crawford of Cuming county, introduced a bill to the same effect with suitable provision for the payment of stenographers, but was able to secure its passage only by making considerable concessions in that respect, the law as passed providing a per diem pay of \$3 and a transcript fee of 10 cents per hundred words, the reporter being employed and paid by the county in all criminal cases, and in the trial of civil suits the litigants were at liberty to make use of his services or not, as they choose, but in case he was so employed they were to foot the bill.

Two years later the law was amended so as to provide a salary of \$1,000 payable by the state in quarterly installments, but in the hurry and confusion of business, no provision was made in the appropriation bill for the court reporters, and for the next two years they struggled along as best they could without salaries. In 1879 another amendment to the law was adopted and the salary fixed at \$1,500, but the transcript fee was reduced to 5 cents.

### THE FAUSE AND THE TRUE.

The Farmers' Alliance and Its Mission for Purification.

### REFORMERS MUST NOT BE OFFICE SEEKERS

"It is Always Safe to Judge a Man by the Work He Has Done, a Friend by His Counsel."

He is a wise man that knows his true friends from the false. It is a degree of wisdom that usually comes late in life. It is as a rule only after a somewhat bitter experience that the young man learns to distinguish the genuine ring of true friendship, says the Iowa Homestead. He will never be able to do so until his own character gives out the true ring. It is not, however, merely sincere and honest friends that are to be trusted in times of great emergency. A sincere friend may not be a safe adviser. He may mean well but lack knowledge, sagacity, that indefinable thing which we call judgment, the faculty of doing the right thing at the right time and avoiding the wrong thing at any time. The man who has learned to select from among his true friends the ones whose advice they have given in the past has proved wise, and by it has come out all right; if the dangers they have pointed out and warned against have proved real and the courses they have suggested have proved wise and practical, then they are entitled to renewed confidence in the future.

What is true of individuals is no less true of organizations. The organization is only an aggregation of men who carry into the organization their wisdom and unwisdom, all their frailties and follies, all their errors and judgment. Men attach themselves to organizations not because of personal attachments, but because they believe in the principles and purposes for which the organization was formed. In the beginning few men connect themselves with any organization who do not believe in its principles. As it grows in power and influence it attracts to it, whether it be church, political party or farmers' alliance, two classes of men, one of which are of any possible benefit, both a source of positive damage. The first is that class who are always desirous of being found in the majority, and hence, without any fixed convictions, aim to be always on the winning side. The second is that class who wish to use every organization to which they belong as a means of personal advancement, and hence, for their own personal and political advancement. These, under the guise of friendship, are the most dangerous enemies of any organization. Looking, consciously or unconsciously, at all public questions from the standpoint of their own personal and political interests, they are incapable of giving wise or judicious counsel. They are not capable, for this reason, of taking the broad and comprehensive view of public questions that is demanded of any man who is fit to be trusted with the shaping of a safe public policy. If their counsel is unheeded, they are disposed to take it as a personal affront, are ready to join the crowd of disaffected, sore and sordid men—who have a grievance—that hang around the edges of all organizations. It is quite natural

### STORY OF A DOG TRAVELER.

He Always Rides in an Engine with an Engineer.

### TEMPORARILY SOJOURNING AT FREMONT.

How the Dog Visits the Various Points of Interest Through the West—Recent Trips Over the Elkhorn System.

FREMONT, Neb., April 11.—[Special to THE BEE.]—"Bull" is the rough, but expressive name of a dog who is making Fremont his temporary home. Just how he got this name and who gave it to him nobody knows. It is an appropriate one, however, as there is a strong, perhaps predominating, trace of the bulldog in his makeup. He is a liver-colored animal with a white ring around his rather heavy neck and a white spot on his breast. His jaws are inclined to be a little broad and heavy, indicating firmness in his character at the expense of affection. His parentage was a misbegotten being, evidently, an unhappy combination of bulldog and pointer. He is, in short, a plain, blunt fellow, who loves his friends, such affection as he has going out, not to any human master but to locomotives and not so far as discoverability to any particular locomotive, but to locomotives in general.

Bull has the appearance of being about one year old, and has doubtless lived as eventful a life as any dog of his kind in the country. He is a great traveler—a veritable tramp who appears to have no other ambition except to roam the country and see the sights. The hum-drum life of a town or city would be no existence for him. He has been in the Missouri Valley engine, the back alleys, among other dogs of his caste, has no charm for Bull. No pent up Utica for him. The boundless world is his, and he is busily engaged in it. Like the wind, no one knows when he came and few know whether he goes. About six weeks ago he arrived in Fremont. He came over from Missouri Valley engine, over the Elkhorn & Missouri Valley engine. He always travels on an engine. He stopped here a few days on his trip. He made two or three casual acquaintances, but no warm friendships during the stop. A few days later he boarded another engine and went east again. The next his Fremont acquaintances heard of him was when he registered in St. Paul, Minn., shortly after his disappearance here. The Pioneer Press noted his arrival there, and it was through that paper he was known to be at the Twin city. Later he doubled on his track and came back to Fremont, stopped off over night and next day left over the Elkhorn road for trip to the Black Hills. His visit there lasted several days, during which time he traveled over the several scenic routes of that mountainous region and evidently enjoyed the trip. Bull then returned to Missouri Valley engine one day last week came over to Fremont taking on the engine of a regular passenger train. Arriving here he changed cars, or engines. From the three trains which he got out of Fremont over the Elkhorn branches at 11 o'clock every forenoon, he picked out the one he wanted to take. He had been over the Black Hills line, and he had taken a trip over the Hastings line. He passed by the engines on these trains and hopped up the steps into the cab of the engine on the Lincoln train. He had not visited the capital city and the legislature, and that was where he was bound for. Eugene Nelson shared his seat with him. During the stop at Walnut the dog made a short circle about the depot and vicinity, but was in the cab again when Conductor George Knight shouted "all aboard." Arriving at Lincoln Bull started some with Engineer Nelson. When in a crowd of men on the street he got lost from Nelson, and the latter supposed that was the last he would see of his canine fellow traveler. He was therefore surprised when he went to the round house to get his engine out for the return trip to find Bull sitting on his seat

### PLENTY OF SUGAR.

The United States Consumes More Than Any Other Country.

### INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

No two countries on earth consume the quantity of sugar that is disposed of in the United States. The pioneers of Indiana used to talk of "free sugar"—that is, sugar made from the sap of the maple tree, and "store," or New Orleans sugar, the latter, a very common article, bringing about 12 1/2 cents a pound. Honey was the chief source of sweets to the ancients and it has not been until very modern times that sugar has been found in the homes of the poor. In the time of Shakespeare it was a rare commodity and Prince Hal speaks of having sugar clapped into his hand by a waiter who wants to make fair weather with him. The Chinese, who claim everything, of course claim that sugar cane originated in their kingdom, and they called the juice "honey of canes." About the ninth century the cultivation of this cane had extended to Persia. In the tenth and eleventh centuries, in Europe, sugar cane was only in the palaces, and castles of the nobles and used in medicine. It was first applied by the Venetians to the old world forward as nothing that had previously happened ever did, distributed the cane over a large portion of the globe. Santo Domingo, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico and other countries began its cultivation, and in the meantime it was taken to Africa and the Indian archipelago.

### MEN AND WOMEN.

Count Herbert Bismarck says that the English are doing splendid work for civilization in Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone's new word, "Sarcast," which he recently used in describing Beaconsfield, is severely criticised in England.

Mr. Leland Stanford gives \$900,000 a year to charitable objects and keeps a number of women employed in making pretty decorations for her Washington and California homes.

### BRICK WATCH CASE.

Talk about frogs in lumps of coal, said a merchant to the Western Jeweler, I've got a better story to tell you. A Virginian friend of mine hailing from Norfolk says that a short time ago a brick fell from a building being erected on Market street, Norfolk, and was splintered by its fall to the pavement, half of it being picked up was found to contain the works and case of what was once evidently a fine watch. The only way the watch being broken with the brick can be accounted for is that some one of the negro hands must have stolen it, became frightened, and worked it into the brick in its first stage to avoid being captured with it on him.

### FOR YEARS THE EDITOR OF THE BURLINGTON JUNCTION.

(Mo.) Post, has been subject to cramp colic or fits of indigestion, which prostrated him for several hours and kept him for business two or three days. For the past year he has been using Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhea remedy whenever occasion required, and it has invariably given him prompt relief. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by druggists.

### MISS GABRIELLE GROSLEY IS TO BE MARRIED.

Miss Gabrielle Grosley is to be married this month to a clergyman and the St. Louis Globe-Democrat makes this suggestion:

Private Keller of Company D, Eighteenth Infantry, (Mo.) Post, has been subject to cramp colic or fits of indigestion, which prostrated him for several hours and kept him for business two or three days. For the past year he has been using Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhea remedy whenever occasion required, and it has invariably given him prompt relief. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by druggists.

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